PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THE CROWNING CITY OF THE STATE. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS AND ADVERTISER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 340 PARK AVENUE EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 11 ... EDWARD NORRIS.

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 62.

STUPID PEOPLE AND PREJUDICED PEOPLE DO NOT CARE FOR GOOD ADVERTISEMENTS. THEY ALWAYS HAVE INCORRECT OPINIONS. —Wendell Phillips.

JOE'S LUNCH.

—Days of 1888 past, 31; days to come, 335.

—Plainfield has organized an A. O. H. ... furnished with full band ... Hall.

—Mr. D. W. W. Martin will meet his class in light gymnastics to-night and to-morrow night.

—To-morrow will be Confidence Day, when the "ground-hog" superstition is annually revived.

—The City Democratic Council will hold its regular meeting for February next Monday evening.

—To-morrow will be Candlemas Day; services will be held in St. Mary's church at eight a. m.

—A large porpoise exhibited at a North ... market this morning attracted many sight-seers.

—The Common Council of the Borough of North Plainfield will meet this evening in the parlors of Warren Engine House.

—A gymnasium class has been organized at the High School for those having scholastic duties. The class meets Wednesday noons for instruction.

—This being the first Friday of the month, services in honor of the Sacred Heart will be held in St. Mary's church this evening at eight o'clock.

—The town-clock has not been running in several days. There is, however, one advantage of the town-clock stopped now the town-clock going: now it is right twice in twenty-four hours; here of...re it was never right.

—A South Jersey paper tells of a cat which "was caught by a fire engine on its way to a fire, and cut in two by a wheel which passed over the body just back of the fore legs. After the engine had passed, the forward parts of the cat's body dragged themselves to the home yard, two or three rods distant, and there the little life remaining flickered out in a few seconds."

—A critic says that Mr. Wm. J. Scanlon, who is to appear in "Shane na Lawn" at Music Hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 6th, has achieved success wherever he has appeared. "Mr. Scanlan"—he continues—"never occupies the position of one of the finest Irish comedians on the American stage, and many regard him as the leading Irish actor of the day. Combining a handsome figure and then with a pleasing voice and ability to act, he has won great popularity, and is now reckoned as one of the most profitable attractions that can visit a city."

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Ketchum is spending a few days at Baltimore.

Mr. John Lindsay, of West Front street, is erecting a handsome cottage on his premises.

Miss Florence Auld, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs Stanton, of Prospect place, North Plainfield.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Plainfield, has been granted another patent; this time for the invention of a printing machine being exhibited.

Mr. Emil Woltman and son, of West Eighth street, are expected to arrive at their home during the first part of next week. They have been spending some months in Europe.

Ex-Mayor John H. VanWinkle, of North Plainfield, is still connected to some colored ... as he has not recovered from the effects of the singular handling of a blood-vessel in one of his eyes a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Isaac F. Randolph is confined at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Gilbert, of West Seventh street, from a slight ... which resulted in a severe injury to her leg. The unfortunate lady thought that she had reached the end of the stairs at the ... down into the hall, but found one more step from which she fell and fractured a bone at the hip joint.

O Mayo New Jersey.

"For a small state"—says a contemporary—"New Jersey certainly occupies a prominent position in the sisterhood of States." Why ... Geographically New Jersey is the gateway of the continent; particularly ... is the battleground of the revolution; commercially and industrially it is one of the greatest factors in the Republic's commerce; politically she is the right bower of the Democracy; educationally she is the forefront of the States, and picturesquely she is indeed a gem. Where can be seen a more beautiful than New Jersey? What State boasts of a richer variety of rural scenery? Where do you find finer farms, prettier villages and more prosperous people? Of course New Jersey ... unequaled prominence in the sisterhood of States. There is nothing singular in that.—Exchange.

HOARSE BY FITS.

What Symptoms Attack a Man Before Sunrise Mean.

"Two years ago to-day," said Mr. Edward Hall, of No. 1 Fourth street, "I was one of the most miserable men in the world. I had a cough that would not let me sleep, and I was hoarse all the time. I had tried everything I could hear of, and had been under the care of a physician for months, but was getting no better. I was completely discouraged, and had given up all hope of ever getting well. One day I was reading a paper, and there I saw a testimonial from a man who had been afflicted with a cough and hoarseness, and who had been cured by Piso's Cure for Consumption. I thought I would try it, and I got a bottle. Before I had taken it all I was entirely cured, and I have not had a return of the trouble since. I also know of many others who have been cured by it, and I always recommend it to my friends. It is the best medicine I ever saw."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S FATAL SLIP.

Miss Mollie McDonough's Death Results in Suicide.

Mamie McDonough, age ..., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McDonough, of West Third street, ... Mollie, a pupil of the Grammar School ... Miss Mollie McDonough ... school this ... Mamie ... Mollie ... Mollie ... Mamie ... Mollie ... Mamie ... Mollie ... Mam

CLUBS, PISTOLS, STONES.

All Freely Used in the Car Men's Strike.

SOUTH SIDERS BECOME DESPERATE.

A Day Full of Exciting Events in New York and Brooklyn—Terrible Fights in Several Localities.

Many Cases of Shooting and Stabbing—Accounts of a Bloody Day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A conference took place this morning between the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor and the Executive Committee of the Central Labor Union, at which it was decided that the Knights of Labor should withdraw from the strike on the Eighth avenue line, and that the Central Labor Union should take charge of the strike. The Knights of Labor will not withdraw from the strike on the Second avenue line, but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Central Labor Union. The Knights of Labor will also withdraw from the strike on the Ninth avenue line, and will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Central Labor Union. The Knights of Labor will also withdraw from the strike on the Sixth avenue line, and will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Central Labor Union. The Knights of Labor will also withdraw from the strike on the Seventh avenue line, and will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Central Labor Union. The Knights of Labor will also withdraw from the strike on the Eighth avenue line, and

Tenderness is a failing.

Englishmen are Americans merely say they are English.—Ed. Detroit Free Press.

Sometimes a man's wife is the only person who can't see anything wrong in him.—Boston Transcript.

Miss Brown—Well, yes, I didn't mind the first proposal, but I'm tired to death of the last one. Mr. Brown—Then why don't you refuse him? Miss Brown—Because I cannot.—Boston Transcript.

Some Greatest Feats Done.

Rain at a Fat Man's ball.—Texas Siftings.

A Question of Interest.

"Say, sir," Mr said to a 10-year-old girl who removed his ring at the dept. "is your mother in?"

"No, sir."

"That's too bad."

"What to see her on particular business?"

"Yes."

"Can't you wait?"

"I suppose I'll have to."

"If it's very particular, and if you can't wait, you can tell it to me. I ain't mother, but I'm engaged to be married, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

Economically Reduced.

The small boy's father is a doctor, an allopath. He now he must go out for a walk, and they passed a horse upon which was a sign, "Dr. ——, Homœopathic Physician." "What's he by himself for, pa?" asked the almost a block in a brown study. Suddenly he brightened up.

"Pape, I know why they call that doctor a homœopathic physician."

"Why, my son?"

"Because he makes all his medicine at home."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Couldn't Attend to Everything.

"I've got a complaint to make," said an office boy to his employer.

"What is it?"

"The bookkeeper kicked me, sir. I don't want no bookkeeper to kick me."

"Of course he kicked you! You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after all the little details of the business myself."—London Tit Bits.

Johnny Was There.

"Ah, my darling," murmured J. Court Flusher, as they sat on a sofa in the softly lighted parlor, "you must forgive my darling what he said to little brother at the supper table; for little brother was naughty, you know. What's the matter with Johnny lately, Adelia, anyway?"

Johnny (from behind the sofa)—He's all right.—Toledo Blade.

Literal.

"Ha! Jones, cold day!"

"Yes."

"Had a big fall of it, haven't ye?"

"Yes, pretty big."

"Got a shovel there, I see. Are you going to shovel off your walk?"

"No. I'm going to shovel off the snow."

Inquirer passes along to deep meditation.—Boston Courier.

An Overworked Official.

"Who is that tired looking man at the desk in the corner?" inquired a visitor at the headquarters of the signal service bureau.

"He is the man who first got up the weather predictions so that when we announce a cold wave and there comes a thaw we can show that a thaw was what the predictions really meant. He is known as the hedging clerk."—Chicago Tribune.

A Great Age.

A German paper has this witticism. It is an enthusiastic professor who is speaking to his students. "Yes, gentlemen, yes, that was a grand time. Herder had written his 'Wälder' Lessing was in full activity, Goethe had begun his brilliant career, and Schiller was about to be born."—New York Sun.

A Subject for Suggestion.

A southern hotel advertises among its attractions a "parlor for ladies thirty-five years old." We trust this paragraph will catch the eye of the woman who occupies three seats in a crowded car.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Voice Had Such Ache to It.

Bobbie (cutie west—What do you think of his voice, dear)

Mary—Oh! it's just what we wanted. The very thing to make our party go.

Which the nurse immediately did.—Judy

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A WONDERFUL VOYAGE.

CAPT. JOSHUA SLOCUM AND FAMILY SAIL 7,000 MILES IN A JUNK.

[illegible] Fortunes and Misfortunes on the Sea—Sailings, Sandings and Shipwrecks, Ending on the Ocean with a Strange Crew—The Captain Sailor a Hero.

It's here the word of the landsman Pinkney, "Speak low, sir, down by the sea," should be prescribed, partly as decalled by himself and partly as shown by official record.

The bark Aquidneck, of 320 tons burden, a clipper of noted swiftness, sailed from New York Feb. 28, 1891, loaded with oil for Montevideo in Uruguay. From there Capt. Slocum went up the river Plate to take a cargo of wine from a stranded brig, delivered it at Rosario on the Parana, and took on a load of hay for Rio Janeiro, but as there was cholera at Rosario, he was forbidden to enter at Rio, and had to return to Rosario, being unable to get rid of his load along the coast of Brazil. At Rosario the cholera had created a regular panic, and all the jails were opened, so of the six men he took there as a new crew five proved to be jail birds, regular old Argentine.

After another trip to Rio he sailed up Paranagua bay to load with "mate"—an sort of tea. The first dark night, the bark lying at anchor in the harbor of Antonina, the cutthroat crew embraced the chance to attempt the capture of the vessel. The captain and his wife, who sailed with him, were awakened at midnight by the two leading antitasers coming aft (where they had no business at that hour), and as the captain went on deck, gun in hand, he was aimed by the leader and ordered to his knees, but managed to bring the gun to the villain's breast and shot him through. He fell, and the other advanced supposing the gun to be empty; but it was a breech loader with several shots, and one of them entered through the second man, who fell dead on the deck. The other two men of the five was ashore—did not advance, but obeyed the captain's order to launch the boat and take the wounded man ashore.

There was a thorough investigation and the Brazilian authorities exonerated Capt. Slocum from all blame. The wounded man recovered, and the captain had to pay for his surgery and also pay his wages to date! It is a comical illustration of the sailor's disparate character that while lying wounded on the deck he invited the captain and (ridiculed) his awkward shooting; and to the final settlement swore he would make no allowance for some clothes he had drawn, because the captain had shot a hole through them. Capt. Slocum then took a crew at Brazilian, declined the "mate" for the whole cabin, and was about to start for Paranagua, when the American consul detained him on some trifling pretense and his men were exposed to black smallpox." Before clearing the river Plate it broke out in the worst form, two were fell on the deck with "corpse" in the spine and base of the brain.

"Up hills and into Maldonado," the vessel port, was the order; but the people of that place are the "Tatars" described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels." The captain could not "Smallpox on board! Immediate medical aid wanted." Yet thirty-six hours passed before any doctor came off, and all he did was to announce that it was smallpox and the ship must leave. The captain, his son Victor, aged 17 years, and only sailor were the only brave left to navigate the vessel. Of the others, two died on board, and the cook, who had faithfully attended the sick, died after going ashore. After great suffering and delay they got back to Montevideo and got their sick off to an open boat, hoisted behind a steamer by 600 fathoms of line. After a tedious and expensive disinfecting of the vessel, another crew was obtained; they sailed to Paranagua bay loaded with lumber and were stranded on the bar where the Aquidneck, after twenty-five years' good service, became a total wreck.

Capt. Slocum had lost all—his vessel, worth some $10,000, and all the salary due to detention, sickness, disinfection and sundry. He now had to decide whether he would apply to the Agulhas council, and every time as a sailor, or try to get command of another vessel. He determined on the latter and went to Boston, called on his friend Mr. and Victor and younger son, Garfield Sloc aged 5, to build a smaller boat upon the stock. The latter was the first American launched by a woman, Mrs. Slocum having christened it with a bottle of champagne on the 19th of May (it, the anniversary of emancipation in Brazil. Victor arranged the rigging and did much of the work on the little vessel. Mrs. Slocum made the cloth, and even the little boy did some nautical lashing like a veteran to attach the sails. The captain was carpenter, builder and boss. Thereafter sups was made

THE LIBERDADE.

Little Garfield Slocum was born in the port of Hong Kong, on the bark Amethyst, then the oldest American vessel afloat; he was named by Col. Mosby, then consul there, as he was registered at the consulate on the day of President Garfield's inauguration. Victor Slocum was born in San Francisco, and their other two sons, now in England, were born in Sydney, New South Wales, and the Philippine Islands. The captain also had two children born in Kamchatka, now in Japan. The wife is a native of Nova Scotia, but of Yankee stock.

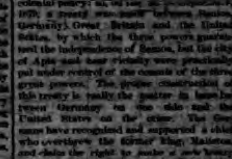
THE CLUB BUILDING.

A Ladies' Literary Club.

A picture of the club home of the Ladies' Literary club of Grand Rapids, Mich., is here given. The house is built of Ohio blue stone and white brick. There are about 400 members, and club meetings are held every Thursday afternoon. The club originated in a lady's class in the winter of 1890-91. In 1892 a hundred members got together and organized the club, which was incorporated two years later for "literary and scientific purposes." Several years afterwards a lot was bought, and the present building was put up for the club's exclusive use. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 400 and a stage. There is a large library, drawing rooms, parlors and monthly receptions. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith is president and Mrs. Harry H. Smith vice president. The committees are appointed to library, art, music, literature and science.

A Rose Tooth.

Since manufacturing in Paris previous to the late civil war was conducted on a small scale, the principal industry then as now, being the turning and carrying of hunker. Among the first manufacturers were Joseph Palmer, Timothy and Ebenezer Stevens and James Love. Within the past fifteen years extensive manufactories have been established in several of the more enterprising towns, and at the present time there are seventeen manufactories who give employment to upward of 600 men and women. The capital invested, as near as can be learned, approximates $750,000, and the value of products $1,000,000 per annum. The wages paid aggregate about $375,000 per year.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal Globe.



THE BATTERY AND THE NEW HOTEL.

Battery Park.

Through all the work he has been a great rooter and citizen of Hollywood finds, a patron of art and a public spirited citizen.

The building has a frontage of seventy-two feet on Battery park and is three stories in height, as well as commercial, for the purpose. Mr. Barrie made a thorough study of public library buildings before fixing upon a design, and gave no one a hint of his intention until the building as now erected was thoroughly planned. The main entrance is into a handsome hallway, which leads to the room of the Portland Art club. Beside it are the boys' reading room and the general reading room. Up stairs are the hall where the Rose Memorial library will be held in meetings, trustees' rooms and other divisions usual in such buildings. Around the rooms are busts and portraits of Barrie's distinguished citizens. The library now contains a little over 12,000 volumes, including some very valuable historical papers; and the data of some of these were collected and reduced to readable form by Mr. Barrie himself.

The gems of the art collection, as Portland people think, is the work of Barrie's own artist, Paul Abbot. This is a picture known as the "Dead Pearl Diver," Mr. Abbot's latest work. It combines simplicity, purity and beauty, in a rare degree. Stretched on a smooth rock at the bottom of the sea, lies the drowned pearl diver, a youth of perfect form and proportions, his head resting upon his folded arms in death. The stream was valued at $10,000, but the widow of the artist refused the price one-half, that the Portland Public Library association might secure it. The Portland Society of Art has in building by the year of the new library building.

Bishop Vincent.

Rev. Boyd Vincent, who was recently appointed with impending resemblance Bishop of Southern Europe, was born in Delaware, Ohio, was born in Erie, Pa., forty-five years ago. He prepared for college at Berea academy, and was graduated at Yale with honors in the class of '67. After completing his course in theology at Berkeley school in 1870 he was ordained a minister, and he began his ministry as assistant to his father, J. H. Spalding at St. Paul's, Erie. In 1872 he was appointed to the presidency, and in 1873 he was called to the pastorate of Calvary church, Pittsburg, where he remained until his present appointment. Under his regime Calvary church, which he found in very indifferent condition, has prospered wonderfully, and it is now one of the most important churches of its character in the country. Dr. Vincent has been a voluminous writer, notably one on the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, as successor to Dr. Isaac Ives, new pastor of St. John's church, in Washington. He is a member of the Methodist commission on canons.

BISHOP VINCENT.

AT ANTONINA PREPARING AT APIA.

A Terrible Gale.

The 21st day it began: An indistinct sound up in you very much pleased about some thing, then you can distinguish and exclaim "Hark! it comes you reply: "What? What is it? Just now something far away in a distant roar that would strike you." "Why you exclaim "What was it?" Then by degrees the roar of the wind and yells of the [illegible]

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1864. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THE CORNERS OF PARK AND ... SATURDAY, ... 2, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PLAINFIELD ... OF THE CITY OF ... AT ... ON ... AT ... M. ...

... THE ... OF ALL KINDS ... A CALL ... A TRIAL ... WANT YOUR TRADE, AND WILL BE CONTENT WITH ... —C. W. Holmes.

The Liberty Pole.

—Dec. 1, 1888 has 31 days to come. 101.

—The regular meeting of Plainfield Council, No. 7, U. L. of H. will be held Tuesday, Feb. 5th, in their rooms on Front street.

—Thirty (unknown) Boys and Sailors in the "standing" competition here have hardly started the skaters.

—Post block hole guaranteed not to fade or stain and made somewhat by the eye can be had at Elliott's, as per his new advertisement.

—There is good going on Cedar hill, Scotch Plains, and all the way to Mr. Hoagland's yard. Coasting is the sport of both youths.

—There will be a regular meeting of the Plainfield Camera Club at their rooms, 15 Park avenue, Monday evening, Feb. 4th, at eight o'clock.

—Two new freight locomotives, the South Plainfield and the Roselle, have just been put into use on the New Jersey Division of the Lehigh Valley road.

—John Odell will be bound down in Justice Nash's Court yesterday for $50. Judge Ulrich was counsel for John, and Mr. W. A. Coddington for Joseph. The defendant filed a set-off claiming $18.00. The jury rendered a verdict of $13 15 for the plaintiff.

—A few nights ago a number of the residents of this city, invaded the locality of the beer saloons in the vicinity of the depot by parading, hallooing, and making and swearing. The residents of the vicinity in which the saloons congregate have severed the agency of the offenders and are about to swear out complaints for their arrest.

—Mr. James C. Adams, the Young Quakey Preacher, of Brooklyn, who was prevented by illness from attending the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Monday evening, Jan. 21st, will conduct the service next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Adams has spoken with great acceptance at three meetings on former occasions. The subject will be "Personal Purity". Every man is welcome.

—United States weighers will be put on duty on the postal cars on the Central and Lehigh Valley railroads this month. The duty of the officials is to weigh all mails carried by their respective cars, and to keep an account of the same. This is to determine whether or not the Government is being overcharged by the railroads for their services. Weighers will be placed on all railroads entering the country at the same time.

—The Bernards township voters at the last election succeeded in their late expressed desire to bring out the requisite number of votes to give the township representation in the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The polls in for the year in the Central Township Hall, Liberty Corner, Basking Ridge and Bernardsville, and there were 304 votes polled in the township. Liberty Corner and Basking Ridge in several elections in the past years the total vote has never been 300, but the 400 mark was not reached until last Fall.

PERSONAL.

Miss Belle McMurray, of Perth Amboy, is visiting relatives in Plainfield.

Miss Nellie Boice, of Somerville, is the guest of her cousin, Dr. Chas. R. Taylor, of this city.

Master Willie Thiers, of West Front street, entertained a few of his young friends last evening.

Edward McCann, age nineteen years, died at the residence of his parents, on West Third street, last night after a lingering illness.

"Home Junior"—says an exchange—"last week sent Congressman Pidcock an universal fog cord bearing the printed legend 'Don't be a clam.' The Congressman has not made a speech or motion during his four years' term in Congress."

Mrs. Hewitt, wife of George Otis, of Scotch Plains, mother of Mrs. John Hoagle, of Bound Brook, died Thursday of paralysis, after an illness of only one week. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased this morning at eleven o'clock, with interment at Bound Brook.

Westfield Whispers.

It is reported that Charles Simonson has bought in the Simonson homestead.

A cutaway in the shape of Chinese queue fits 10 blocks, is shown at the laundry of Wong Jung.

Mr. Von S. Dunbo, who went to Denver, Col., some time ago, for his health, has returned.

Mr. Cyrus Pelton has been dangerously ill as he home on Prospect street, but is improving.

Mr James S. Farris was born on the old Farris Homestead at Pinkhill, N. J., the place which afterwards formed a portion of our country home (Highland Hall) of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

Local Matters.

The Washington Guards meet this evening for business and drill.

The Second Regular of Dress Parade and the Second Battalion Drill will be held this evening at the Armory. Full attendance is desired.

Fireman Joe Sutphin, of Hampton avenue, is confined to the house by illness.

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A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Plainfield Building and Loan Association will be held this evening at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Ayres, on West Front street

STRIKERS LOSE GROUND.

New York Cars Run Without Interruption.

THE SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

Many Motormen in Town Under Police Guard—Company Secures New Workers—Strikers Hooted Rides Indiscriminately Arrested.

New York, Feb 2.—The events of the previous days of the strike were re-enacted in several localities, but wherever by any chance no general. The strikers were by no means quiet. Cars are running on nearly all the lines with more or less success.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon everything was quiet along the route of the West Side cable. It was decided and to run any cars on the line that could be got out of the power house. Around the station of those roads a few strikers gathered. They were all very quiet. The Sixth Avenue road did quite as numerous in its operating its road, and the officials report that the average number of passengers carried on the line and other roads in operation were all literally patronized. The majority of the cars men at work are without gloves or overcoats, and many of them have not got the requisite skills to buy a square meal. No rows are reported on any of the lines.

The crowd out of the Second avenue car stables, West Fourteenth street and Second avenue, was the scene of considerable excitement. A rumor that a car would be sent out at 1 o'clock caused the strikers to gather there. Fully 1,000 were on hand. A car from down from One Hundredth street down to Eighty-eighth street was used with the strikers, while from the windows of the neighboring houses scores viewed the home of the female members of the strikers' families. The crowds met no time, and soon the tracks of the road were covered with big stones and overturned wagons. A squad of policemen was on hand, but did not remove the obstructions. The arrival of the second car was the report that a car would start. The strikers on learning this, because bolder, and began to look for trouble. They attacked an inspector who in charge was guarding the car, and he was badly beaten by the mob. The inspector was rescued by a squad of police. Three policemen hurried to the unfortunate man's assistance, and succeeded in rescuing him from the strikers. He was removed to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Patrolman George Lilly, of the Twenty-first precinct, received a wound in the head while he was at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, and was badly beaten. He finally drew his revolver and fired a shot in the air. This had the effect to cause any that a tall man in a brown coat appeared and fell on fastest after the shot was fired, but was nabbed by his fast and swift friends. Word was sent to the station by the strikers struck the officer in the back of the head, cutting a gash and knocking him down. Then the whole crowd jumped on him and beat him severely. He was finally with bricks. The policeman got to his feet with difficulty, being seemingly been dazed by the attack. He fought his assailants away with his club, and then got to a safe distance. As the crowd closed on him again he fired, with the above result. Ambulance was summoned, and as soon squads of policemen from the Thirty-fifth street station, on the Ninth line, and run the cars through as any cost.

About thirty cars were run on Broadway and Lexington avenue. A large force of police arrived at the stables and were hired for immediate work. Where they came from the superintendent refused to say, but they didn't look like New Yorkers.

The military policemen who stood on guard outside the Grand street stables congratulated himself on the changed state of affairs, and the trouble in that locality. Colonel Appleton Tuesday required the service of Inspector Byrnes and 100 policemen.

The Eighth Avenue line issued a notice that any of its employes who did not report for work at noon might consider themselves discharged. The notice did not affect much excitement from the men, and only a few applications were made. Many cars were run this morning, however, and the Superintendent Wilson is getting ready to operate his road with full force.

The Third Avenue road cars ran all day on regular time, and no interruption of any consequence was offered. At the company's stables on Fourteenth street and Second avenue and the crowds who had come down filled the streets opposite the stables were overpowered by their numbers. The cars were operated in large numbers.

There was but little excitement all day at the headquarters of the executive board of Workingmen's Assembly, No. 49, at Clinton street and Houston. The members of the board were in and out during the day. All declared that there were no signs of weakening on the part of the men. They and expressed great confidence that they will be successful. Reports from other cities are encouraging. Chairman Hogan wrote a letter to Governor Hill, acquainting him with the facts in the case, and asking that the latter board of arbitration be called upon in the efforts to end the strike. After making a full use of its powers, requesting him to investigate their reasons for giving up, and if the facts warrant to administer a flogging rebuke.

ALL QUIET IN BROOKLYN.

A Few Cars Running on Atlantic Avenue—Strikers Try to Tie Up.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—The strikers gained the up did not take place. The men of the local assembly, meetings of which were held Thursday, stated to the representatives of the executive board that it would be useless for them to do so, as they had already agreed on agreement with the company, and if they should break that agreement they would simply be playing into the hands of Powers. Remember, this would not only be a breaking of a sworn agreement on the part of the men, but would be a violation of the agreement with the company.

Six cars at the Long Island depot. The power company succeeded in making its round trips under police protection. But a rough visitor demonstration was made by the strikers for

[illegible]

the cars passed at sudden intervals. Inspector Byrnes, who had charge of the police, stated that the men were not carrying the cars through the streets. He said that he had no fear of trouble. The company had secured a number of new men and had no trouble in getting them to work. They saw strikers were and are the strikers would be glad to get back to work. After that Brooklyn.

PLANS GANG AFT AGLEE.

Alleged Destruction Upon the United Presbyterian Church Business Society for Gain—The Latest Gossip.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Allison will not be a member of Gen. Harrison's cabinet. His final and unalterable decision was reached after a careful consideration of the weight both of personal and political interests involved. Mr. Allison has been offered the position of Secretary of the Interior, but declined it. Mr. Allison was also offered the position of Secretary of State, but declined it.

The rumor that Secretary of War Proctor would be a member of Gen. Harrison's cabinet, is denied by Mr. Proctor himself. He says he will not be a member of the cabinet.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, has been offered a position in the cabinet, but has declined it.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Noble, has been offered a position in the cabinet, but has declined it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, has been offered a position in the cabinet, but has declined it

PENINSULA'S QUANDARY.

A Thrilling Story. Twice Weekly (Every Other Day).

Quite. The preamble, dear, is published. It is hardly necessary to say, undeniably, by The Defense—in fact, almost admitted by Mr. W——n. Dennis K——ly just heard. An original feature is apparent in Stenographic confusion, and counsel—all that is unworthy in plot, incident and dialogue in the entire story.]

I.

A gloriously commonplace, ordinary, sentimental New England day.

The sun having risen about three hours previously, was now almost three hours high. It was edging its through the second story back parlor window of a quiet, modest, small-ing house on a quiet street in Pemaquid, in up a split bottomed chair occupied by a thin haired young woman evidently suffering from heartburn. The room, it should be mentioned, was of ordinary size, the ceiling being made of pine sash and 9x14 or possibly 8x12 glass. The panty had dropped off in places, and the plastering at the top of the lower sash was peculiarly broken off, as if it had been heavily rubbed by somebody who sat or leaned against the window sill and prying upward. This might have been done in a moment of forgetfulness by the solitary tenant and contemplative domestic who was employed at a stipend of 18.37 per week to do the cooking and look after the children.

The young woman who sat in the chair was long sighted and wore steel rimmed glasses. She was not handsome, but there was an expression about her mildew face with its square jaw and aquiline nose, slightly reddened at the tip, that sometimes caused persons who met her to look at her a second time.

"Mother," she said to an angular matron who entered the apartment, "I am impressed with the conviction—or perhaps I should say I am at times dimly conscious of an impression—that this life of excitement is making an slightful on me."

And she put away the yarn stocking she was darning and picked up a late New England novel by Henry Holmes.

"Peninsula," said her mother after a pause, during which she had been vaguely watching the misery disappear, "I noticed out that leg simply on the rug before the fire, "I think you had better spend a few months in Italy. What shall we have for dinner?"

II.

Three weeks later. Rome. Vatican. Cardinal Di Pigiola Monday Sunday. Oppressive feeling of sickness.

"Mother," said Peninsula, as the two stood in front of the Pamphilii Doria palace, "isn't that aged horse terribly tired? Ah, me! What is life good for, I wonder, anyhow?"

"My daughter," replied her mother, with a dreary yawn, as she aimlessly looked at her watch, and remembered she had not wound it since the 1st December, "we will go to Venice."

III.

Gondolas. St. Mark's. Pervading dampness, odors of garlic and passing memories of Venetian Days. Combination of odors.

"Mother, I yearn for my New England home. Life here is so intense, so aquatic, so"——

"I know it, my daughter. And the eggs are too Oriental. I want you should not become too much excited. Remember now the story of Annie Quilltrain worked upon your sensitive nature."

"Mother!" exclaimed Peninsula, in a ruby of hopeless melancholy, "we will return home."

IV

Hoboken. Another ordinary New England day. The mother and daughter alighted from the two months' railroad, had their trunks carried into the house, paid the man, and went in. They had returned home. A few more chunks of putty had fallen from the second story back window, and the entire was rather thinner than formerly. Otherwise the place was unchanged.

"What time is it, mother?"

"I think," said the mother, looking at the sun, "it must be about 11 o'clock. Or half past," she added, reflectively.

V.

The evening shades had fallen, but a faint odor of boiled cabbage still prevaded the quiet New England home. There was a knock at the front door. The bell, it should be explained, was out of repair.

The caller was shown into the parlor.

"I have called, Peninsula," he said.

The young village doctor paused a moment to suppress an involuntary spasmodic motion that looked like a yawn, but may have been a hiccough.

"I have called, Peninsula, to ask if you will marry me."

"Petrarchgny," she answered, looking at the history wood fire in the grate with pale fiendish incertitude, "I cannot say whether I will or not."

THE END.

—Chicago Tribune.

Temperance Versus Hymen.

She—Oh, Jack, darling, I really think I must begin off our engagement.

He—Good gracious, Flo! Why?

She—Because, dear, if we marry we shan't be able to waltz together, and that would be awful! Fie.

A Bridge of Sighs.

The next valued suit by an insane shoemaker company will be a bridge.—Philadelphia Times.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00 Assets $643,000.00

James M. Hoyt, President. Wm. H. Richards, Vice-President.

ACCIDENT POLICIES issued on all kinds of personal risks, including Disability, Death, &c., and a Guaranteed Bond to employers.

LIABILITY POLICIES issued, protecting owners of property and individuals against claims for damages on account of accidents occurring on their premises or arising from their business operations.

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HENRY J. MILLER, Secretary. JOS. T. VAIL, Assist. Secretary.

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20 PER CENT.

In view of the High Prices which have been obtained on Fish Products during the past season, we have decided to commence the following quotations:

Best Cream Cut Dutter 20c per lb.
Best Dairy Butter 15c per lb.
Fresh Eggs 15c per doz.
Prime Lard 12c per lb.
N. Y. Ice to Customers Charges Included.
Parties leaving town, can have their Ice Packed.

This is a reduction in our bonds of 20 per cent. and the good qy of the goods we guarantee to be the best the market affords.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,

Grocers and Dealers in Table Specialties,
20 Broadway, corner Fifth street.

H. J. MARTIN,
20 Somerset st.
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOEING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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24 North Avenue,

(NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

French and American

ICE CREAM and WATER ICES

Catering to all its branches.

W. J. Stephenson.

RELIABILITY,

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Undivided Attention

to the ELECTRIC business makes the undersigned the oldest and most accomodated people to go wrong for electric bells, &c.

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION

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Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner New and Front streets, Phalanx, N. J. Residence Church st., corner Hamilton Road Wood Work. P. O. Box 1304.

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MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE.

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POWLISON & JONES, 34 W. FRONT ST. 34

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and

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for 1880.

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24 W. Front street.

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Everybody Welcome.

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Compounding

You we are kept up to high in this department. We use only the purest ingredients and the increase in this department demanded more room. We had built the handsome prescription counter. Now we have one of the most complete prescription departments in the State. We have a system of numbering which you will want here to fully secure. Your faithful Druggists,

Field & Randolph,

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by purchasing at the New Piano Co. on the corner of Fifth street and Park avenue. The Estey Piano is the only piano that has stood the test of time. The Estey Piano is the only piano that has stood the test of time. The Estey Piano is the only piano that has stood the test of time

THE CARGOES OF 1860.

Tobacco for the Liverpool Market.

Cotton.

The total quantity of cotton consigned to the civil war and famine stricken city of Lancashire, England, for the year 1860, was 1,390,938 bales, distributed as follows: Liverpool, 1,000,000; London, 100,000; Glasgow, 90,000; Hull, 50,000; Bristol, 40,000; Fleetwood, 30,000; Preston, 30,000; Chester, 20,000; Runcorn, 20,000; Lancaster, 10,000; Ulverston, 10,000; Whitehaven, 10,000; Workington, 10,000; Maryport, 10,000; Troon, 10,000; Irvine, 10,000; Ardrossan, 10,000; Port Glasgow, 10,000; Greenock, 10,000; Belfast, 10,000; Londonderry, 10,000; Dublin, 10,000; Waterford, 10,000; Cork, 10,000; Limerick, 10,000; Sligo, 10,000; Galway, 10,000; Newry, 10,000; Drogheda, 10,000; Dundalk, 10,000; Wexford, 10,000; Arklow, 10,000; Kinsale, 10,000; Youghal

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1888. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1896. PRICE TWO CE

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

THE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

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FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

We Guarantee

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senator Dawes Discussing Administration as It Nears the End.

HE KNOCKS PENSION BOSES.

The legislature at its Trenton session adjourned Wednesday after a three days' session. Governor Abbett has appointed Senator Washington Lewis to succeed Senator Bedle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The announcement was informally made in secret session of the senate that there will be a deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of pensions (as reported here) from one to one and a half months after the 4th of March next. He suggested that Congress be asked to appropriate this amount to prevent the stoppage of payments of pensions. The appropriations made from July 1, 1888, to Jan. 31, 1889, have been exhausted, and the amount of $88,000,000 has been passed, which is $10,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of last year. He says that in hours of settlement by the same ratio of increase will not come due during the coming five months of the present fiscal year. The average value of claims upon the rolls is larger than the average of applications for increased pensions. He states that the increased demands for pensions during the present year results in fact from the operations of the act of congress June 7, 1888, granting pensions to soldiers for disease of the war of 1861, the act of Aug. 30, 1890, granting the rate for total mental disease. The senator appropriated for army and navy pensions during the current year is $88,000,000.

The Sherman question will come up in a new form during the week, and it is likely more heated debate will be taken. Senator Frye will to-day introduce a bill for the appointment on foreign relations to do was to reject a resolution giving the president authority to demand that the senate at the time of the appointment of the commissioners to Europe should be now acting under consideration of instructions from the senate, but no special meeting has been called, and the resolution, therefore, will not be taken from the calendar before Wednesday or Thursday. Meantime the Pacific railroad funding bills expected to come up to-day at 2 o'clock, and the first matter in order after the morning hour. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will be reported to the senate to-day, and the committee expects to call it up before the close of the week, and it will probably occupy the senate's attention for two days or more. Senator Gallinger intends to ask the senate to take up his Legislature bill for the admission of Dakota. The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the Washington county (D.C.) contempt will be presented to the senate early in the week, but it is not likely to be called up for action.

The house evidently means to settle down to work during this week. Beside the usual routine of morning business, the time will be largely taken up with the consideration of the bill to reorganize Mr. Blanchard to secure a suspension of the rules to pass the bill to provide for the Columbian Exposition. The committee is anxious to secure the passage of the bill to provide Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, and Mr. Dunn, if recognized by the speaker, will move that the terms of the international copyright bill.

Mr. Townsend will, at the first opportunity, call up the army appropriation bill, and Mr. Bingham has two contested election cases on hand which he has been endeavoring to have considered for the past three weeks. The Pennington conference report is on the table and Mr. Hardy will call it up as soon as possible. The report is likely to give to an extended debate. As the session draws to a close the bills that are being pushed forward by the committees will be numerous, and they will soon engage the attention of the house to the exclusion of measures assigned a given time for consideration.

GROVER CLEVELAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

The following official statement from the executive mansion reached the *United Press* bureau: President Cleveland will return to Washington on the 4th of March, at the expiration of his term of office, and will, on March 6, resume the practice of his profession in New York city, having associated himself as senior partner with the firm of Bangs, Stimson, Tracy & MacVeagh.

LOOKING FOR A SUBURBAN RETREAT.

The Capital says that President-elect Harrison is negotiating for a country seat at Arcadia, Kingsbury county, Md., which is ten miles northeast of Washington, on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Robert L. Miller, of Ohio, chief of the loans and currency division of the treasury department, has been appointed by Secretary Foster deputy-collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T.

Miss. Levi P. Morton has definitely decided to close her house, and the entire series of entertainments at H and Fifteenth streets, shall be rented for apartments, and the building has been placed in the hands of real estate agents.

The retirement of Adjt. Gen. Drum to-day must have started applications and requests for the position to succeed Gen. Drum to be filed in the war department. The first application received down to Gens. Kelton and McEver, both of whom are present assistants to Gen. Drum.

The social entertainments at the Secretary's and total trip of the gunboat Yorktown will begin at George Steigwalt, Philadelphia, to-night. The contract calls for an estimated speed of 18 knots, but the builders are confident they will be exceeded.

Congressman Kinsley, in conversation with a reporter to-day, said that the United States and Spain had a hope of settling their claims for damages for the seizure of the Allianca, and that the matter would be settled through the diplomatic channels. He expressed himself as confident that the claims would be settled without reference to the courts. He said that the matter was in the hands of Secretary Blaine, and that he was confident of a satisfactory settlement.

Congressman Kinsley, in connection with a report published in the United States, said that he had a hope of settling the claims of the Allianca for seizure, but that he was confident that the matter would be settled through the diplomatic channels. He expressed himself as confident that the claims would be settled without reference to the courts. He said that the matter was in the hands of Secretary Blaine, and that he was confident of a satisfactory settlement.

A PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

Annie Klaus Murdered by Her Lover, Who Lived a Double Life—He Then Kills Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Annie Klaus, a pretty girl, the daughter of a well known theatre-goer, was found on a lot at Hope street and Montgomery avenue Saturday night with a bullet hole in her brain. She died without regaining consciousness. The body was not identified until yesterday morning, but before daylight the murderer had been run down and had killed himself, after having tried to kill his wife.

The murderer was Otto Kayser, a street car conductor. He had been leading a double life for years. He first met the girl he killed during the Centennial in the fall of 1882. She was then seventeen years old. Kayser was known as a quiet, peaceable man, in love with his wife and two little children.

Annie left her home, 2,017 North Second street, about 6 o'clock Saturday night and met Kayser at Second and Tulpehocken streets, a street's throw from her father's door step. She passed her home with Kayser and walked with him to the lot where he shot her. It is believed that she did not make an appointment with Kayser, but that they met by accident and that she walked along with him

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED [illegible] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JOTTINGS.

—Dept. of 1889 [illegible]

—There is to be a musical service with organ at the Y. M. C. A. [illegible]

—[illegible]

—[illegible]

—Mr. Harry Warner, who was [illegible]

—Mr. Harry Warner, who was [illegible]

—In the [illegible]

—Mr. Jonathan A. Perry, age [illegible]

—Mr. Timworth, of Dunellen, [illegible]

—Assemblyman John Dyer, of [illegible]

—Mr. L. D. Timworth, of Dunellen, came to Plainfield in 1857 to learn the trade of [illegible] and resided on Central avenue. [illegible]

—Mr. and Mrs. Timworth received the congratulations of many friends on the occasion of their golden wedding, which occurred on Monday last. [illegible]

—Mr. Timworth [illegible]

—Mr. and Mrs. Timworth have a son and three daughters, [illegible]

—Mr. Timworth is a member of the Plainfield Masonic fraternity

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

Five Caught on Omaha Building and Were Leveled the Ruins, Burying Many People, of Whom Five Are Dead.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5.—A high wind yesterday afternoon blew down a portion of a wall on Farnam street, killing five persons and severely injuring several others.

Max Meyer's three story building, at the corner of Farnam and Eleventh street, was injured considerably about a fortnight ago. The south wall was cracked, and, it also being decided to repair them and add a fourth story. The wind last time blowing a gale, and as it decided to complete the work and the men were at work on the building, Mr. Lotz being in charge. The walls crumbled, and, it also being said, fell to the ground. Those who were caught in the ruins were: Mr. Meyer, two of his employes, and Mr. Lotz. Mr. Meyer was taken out alive, but was badly bruised and injured internally, but will recover. The girl employed by Dunbar fell from the second floor and was terribly bruised. Mr. O'Brien, who lived in the shanty in the rear of Quinn's store, was buried under her own roof, and her escape was effected only after a long time. Mr. Chester Cook's grocer, situated a short distance from the ruins, was also damaged, but just before the crash came Mr. Cook, who is a boy of the block or two in ruins:

Miss Bessie, daughter of Dunbar's.

Mr. Meyer, aged 55.

Mr. Meyer's son, aged 20.

Mr. Lotz, aged 50.

Mrs. O'Brien, aged 50.

Those injured are:

Mrs. Dunbar, wife of Dunbar's.

Mr. Dunbar, aged 50.

Mrs. Meyer, aged 50.

Mrs. Lotz, aged 50.

Mrs. Lotz's son, aged 20.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 18.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 16.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 14.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 12.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 10.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 8.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 6.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 4.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 2.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 1.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged 0.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -1.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -2.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -3.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -4.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -5.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -6.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -7.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged -8.

Mrs. Lotz's daughter, aged

"Yes, I spoke to Jones about going in to order the dinner, but I forgot all about it the moment I got outside."

"Maude, I think you are the most heartless girl I ever knew. You promised me faithfully that you would ask for a kiss. Remember me."

"I did not."

"Why, yes, as you were leaving. Don't you see?"

"I never knew my self-possession in the least degree."

"Oh."

"Probably not, but I really was very nervous. That was my opinion, and I remember I was very much hurt."—Somerville Journal.

"Sir."

"Probably not, or I am of an inferior nationality. I have taken no offense, I assure you. Will you forgive me?"

"Of course."

"Well, I believed you would. You see, I expected a letter from my sweetheart, and she couldn't write me. She is deaf. See? Therefore, how could I get mad? I take it back. I apologize. I was wrong, Sahib."

"That's all right."

"Sahib, I'll never do it again. Still I am human nobility. I was wrong. Course."—Detroit Free Press.

A Trifle Too Severe.

Capt. J. W. Glover, of the Salvation Army, was grumbling in deep indignation this morning.

"Some people's nerve paralyzes me," he said.

"Why, what's the matter now?"

"You see it's this way. The other day a comely treasurer got $2,000 in his pay-envelope with the stamp. I went over the accounts and found that he should only have had $1,000 and had made a monstrous blunder. Then I sent him back his $1,000 with a few words of fatherly advice."

"Yes?"

"Well, here this morning comes a letter from the fellow saying that I should have sent him $20.00 more than I did, and demanding it at once. He is mistaken again, and I have to waste some more postage on him before I can shut him up."—Indianapolis News.

Speaking Literally.

Miss Bronsy to Professor X., of the Natural History museum)—Do you not think, Professor X., that Mischaikh, at the piano there, has very beautiful gloves?

Professor X.—Er—yes, indeed, Miss Bronsy, she is exceedingly lovely.

Miss Bronsy—I have always contended, professor, that she is one of the most beautiful girls in Chicago, and that there are no flies on her.

Professor X. (love his profession more fluid)—Yes, Miss Bronsy, but I suppose that in the summer, when the weather is very warm, she is naturally more or less troubled with them.—New York Sun.

Very Instructive of Late.

"Hooray! Why, Hooray died 'mos' a year ago, wid a kyarbuncle."

"My! It's awful how many gits killed on dem kyars nowadays, wid de bikes hoss' an' a-gittin' ecconcted 'twixen de kyarbuncles."—Harper's Bazar.

The Frog and the Lamb.

A Lamb Who lay down beside a Pond for Rest and Sleep found it impossible to close His Eyes on account of the Croaking of a Frog. Out of Patience at last with the Reptile, he opening up and demanded:

"Is Heaven's name, why do you keep that Noise going?"

"It's the only Noise I can make," was the Humble Reply.

"Yes. But why do you make it at all?"

"If I kept Quiet, Who Would know that I was on earth?"

MORAL.

Men of Ibex are entered on the same grounds.—Detroit Free Press.

Part of the Business Completed.

"Lulu," he said the sun a young man who had great confidence in himself), and he bent forward her tenderly, "I have loved you long and tenderly. Will you name the day?"

"Oh, the day is already named, Mr. Slavin," answered the fair young maiden.

REDUCTION

JOB. T. VAIL,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

ESTEELE & TAYLOR,

NOW OPEN
at
24 North Avenue,
NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY,

W. J. Stephenson.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical
Carpenter and Builder

Louis B. Coddington

NO. 24 W. FRONT ST.

"GEP" 49er

Free Reading Room

Everybody Welcome.

Compounding

Field & Randolph.

P. CASEY & SON

Blue Stone Flagging.

CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
in
German and French
MR. F. F. HELLWIG,

A. D. COOK & BRO.
LUMBER
and COAL,
Cannel Coal

C. E. CLARKE,

BUTTER,

Orders Called For

THOS. KENNA,

Lamps and Fixtures

Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 North Avenue,

SURE CURE
for
RHEUMATISM.
Sulphur Vapor Baths

LIVERY STABLE,

JOHN JOHNSTON,
QUALITY COAL
YARD AND OFFICE
SOUTH AVENUE.

Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,

Sacrifice Sale
of
OVERCOATS
$25 Overcoats for $18
22 " " 15
20 " " 13
18 " " 12
15 " " 10
12 " " 7
10 " " 5

Schwed Brothers,
7 E. Front Street.

Eugene M. Laing

Trunks! Trunks!
Valises, etc.
BIG STOCK
at
Crane's Hat Store,

TUNIS J. CAREY

Ladies' Satchels,
Fur Gloves,

Hats and Caps.

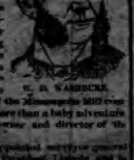
Full line of Fall and Winter Clothing at
WERNER'S
Clothing House

Woolston & Buckle

CITY HOTEL,

J. E. BEEBOWER, PROP.

Wm. A. Woodruff.



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96, 98, 100 and 102 Park avenue.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF

DOANE & VanARSDALE,

32 W. Front St.,

We sell Hardware, Hall, hanging and stand Lamps cheap. Rochester lamps and burners a specialty. Stoves and Ranges cheap. Sleds skates, snow shovels and sleigh bells.

J. C PIERSON, Jr.,

42 W. Front Street.

Telephone 126.

BUY A BROOM FOR 11 CENTS

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE'S,

18 West Front Street.

They're all Right!

300 PAIR

Misses, American Kid

and PEBBLE GOAT

Button Shoes

Frank W. Vermeule,

12 W. Front street.

Special Notices.

Edw. C. Mulford,

Holiday Gifts.

FINE Photographs

at THORN'S

Great Reduction

in Holiday Goods for everyone at Allen's, the Stationer, 23 East Front street.

The Variety Store,

J. C Allen & Co

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co

Louis Calman,

32 W. Front Street.

Russian, Albany,

Portland and Business

SLEIGHS

Herman & Ryerson's

Carriage Materials,

Harness

and Horse Goods

J. V. F. Ryerson.

Professional Cards.

James H. Pope,

Carpenter & Builder

A. B. BURTON & SON

PLAINFIELD NEWS.

Established ... 1889. ... PRICE ONE CENT.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

STILLMAN MUSIC HALL, N. W. A.

Wednesday, Feb. 6,

W. J. SCANLON

In the Greatest of all Irish plays,

Shane-Na-Lawn,

by J. C. Shiels but J. Arnot Knox (Texas Siftings).

AN IRISH COMEDY LOVE STORY.

Shane-na-lin is Ireland in 1798, under the Rebellion. Seat of the Sale opens Monday morning next at Stillman Music Hall. Prices 50c, 75c and $1. All are free.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK HOT PUMPS, ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue

21 and 23 Sears. P. O. Box 1

I am HERE to SELL FURNITURE

Bound to do it, if Price and Quality can Accomplish it.

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I will close out the balance of our

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounge

Tables and Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

R. R. FAIRCHILD, 21 E. Front S

2 doors below the Post Office.

We Guarantee

Our Black Hose positively shine and last, and are as cool and fast as cotton hose.

We guarantee our Black Hose (not from all cotton) to shine. We guarantee our Hose not to fade. Children's Ribbed, Size 6 to 9½, at 25c to 50c. Ladies' Ribbed, Size 9 to 11, at 25c to 50c. Children's Plain, Size 6 to 9½, at 25c to 50c. Ladies' 1-2 Hose, extra dye, at 25c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! Oil cloths, Mattings, Draperies, Rugs, Art Squares and Lace Curtains, Etc. The Largest Assortment in this part of the State at the LOWEST PRICES!

Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS

ALL STYLES. Reasonable Prices

CALL and Examine Repairing of all kinds Fine Carriages

Franoh's Factory and Repository,

18 Somerset Street.

Cure Your Cold

WITH

B. T. BARNES'S

FLAXSEED and LEMON COUGH DROPS

OFFICE, 6.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the

Home Savings Association

of Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 1st, 1889.

The Republicans

Important Meeting

Thursday, Feb. 7th,

16 Per Cent.

A REDUCTION

16 Per Cent.

on

Overcoats and Suits

at

WERNER'S

Clothing House,

20 West Front street.

[illegible]

The Signal Car Pushed Recklessly Off the Street Railway.

SHOT BY THE BOILER MAKER KILLED.

[illegible] Feb. 6.—The guilty lie no less affrighted than innocent. The excitement in the narrow struggle which has been waged between labor and capital in Pittsburg every nerve-racking day in the city for a week past was renewed at 11:30 o'clock last night in a meeting of the executive board of district No. 3 of Knights of Labor, which has its headquarters in Lafayette hall, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. The meeting was called to consider the action of the Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works in refusing to reinstate the boiler makers who struck against the reduction of wages. The strike was ordered from the national headquarters of the Knights of Labor, and the executive committee of district No. 3 was instructed to declare off the strike. The action was made on the part of the executive board to make room for the settlement of the differences between labor and capital in nearly

"Shave, sir?"

"Certainly, sir."

"You got mad."

"I do, sir! That's another of your old blood discussions. You are no more shaven against fists of this earth ever that you need ever touch."

"Don't you get out of practice?"

"No, not here, I don't. On sea or some other you have some fun to raise a row between times. I beat you fair enough out of Hyde, but I have said that I would never play with you again. However, if you think you can keep your temper—and, if you cannot, there are plenty of others for me to try my right to take a hand in company, I will spend the next half hour in trying to beat you."

"And if I happen to beat you, mon—sieur?"—

"I won't think! Here, Bowser, you are pale, very straight for a sudden tremor. If you are afraid you will lose your temper, and want to cut my throat, why, don't play."

"Shall we play according to Hoyle?"

"Certainly. Hoyle is the standard. It makes the use of playing, if anybody wants to play to the standard of Bowser, does he not?"

"Beg pardon, but Hoyle says we shall use the deal."

"He does, eh? I will bet you $10,000 to a cent he says the man deals first!"

"Very well—here it is. The players cut for deal, and he who cuts the lowest card is entitled to the deal."

"Oh, well, if you are going to quibble over a little point like that I shall have what to expect. Cut."

I got the deal, and under cover of my hand Mr. Bowser passed, and so it happened that I took every trick.

"Quibbling already, and you'll be quibbled as he took the deck. "Mrs. Bowser, I'll stake you a very sick woman before we play three games."

He forced up hearts and as I had four of them I ordered him up.

"You order me up, sir! What kind of playing do you call that? I never heard of such a thing in all my life!"

"I order you because Hoyle says a player may order up when he hopes to take three tricks. I hope to take you all."

I got every one and Mr. Bowser settled back from the table and looked at me in astonishment. I dealt the cards and turned up a diamond. I had the jokered the right and left, while he happened to hold five others. I saw him smile sweetly, but as I took three tricks and made my point, he rose up and whispered:

"I don't wonder that many onlookers do—mean cold pleading! I see, you "where is he wicked!"

"Where!"

"You cached that hand!"

"Mr. Bowser!"

"Of course you did! You deliberately cached one new pointed in the game!"

"Mr. Bowser, you ought to be ashamed of such talk! No one could have dealt more honestly. I sent you to Chicago and you are shirt about it."

"Send me to Chicago! Why, I'll play you all night and give you a silk dress for every game you get! I've got my eye opened now, and if you can cheat me again you are welcome to. Just sit right down."

"But I don't want to be called a cheat and a—duffer."

"Sit right down and play. You think you know all about euchre, but I'll show you that you never saw a card. It's my deal. Chips are trumps. What do you do?"

"I pass."

"I should say you would! Play to the—and then!"

"What have I done?"

"What has Catfish Jim and Buffalo Bill done! I wouldn't have your conscience for all the money in Detroit!"

He returned to his dealing and I to my seeing, and nothing more was said about it. A night or two afterwards, however, about a number of us had gathered at a neighbor's to play a few games, Mr. Bowser confidentially remarked to my partner as follows:

"Say, Fowler, you can sit back. I've kicked for boy to play cheese at good. A game isn't fun. Before the stakes is not in it! Be able to beat me twice out of five."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Principal Motive.

Boggs—I've noticed that Suggs wore a good deal of interest in the new boarding-house.

Boggs—But you will notice that he will bring very little interest out of it.—Tulane Blade.

Central Telegraph

Asset Telegraph

REDUCTION

50 PER CENT.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,

E. J. MARSH,

NOW OPEN

24 North Avenue,

NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

French and AMERICAN

ICE CREAM and WATER ICES

W. J. Stephenson.

RELIABILITY,

Undivided Attention

ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION

JOHN ABBOTT,

Practical

Carpenter and Builder

DIARIES

and

ACCOUNT BOOKS

A. W. RAND,

24 W. Front street.

JOS. T. VAIL,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance,

Blue Stone Flagging

Louis B. Codlington

NO. 24 W. FRONT ST,

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"GEP" 49 or

Free Reading Room

Everybody Welcome.

Compounding

CLOAKS and

JACKETS

AT POPE'S.

House Furnishing

GOODS.

J. S. Parker,

FOUNDRY

Sacrifice Sale

OVERCOATS

$25 Overcoats for $18

Schwed Brothers,

7 E. Front Street.

Eugene M. Laing

No. 3 PARK AVENUE.

Ladies' Satchels,

Fur Gloves,

Trunks! Trunks!

Valises, etc.

BIG STOCK

at

Crane's Hat Store,

18 PARK AVENUE.

TUNIS J. CAREY

81 WEST FRONT STREET,

all kinds of Second-Hand

FURNITURE

Bought and Sold.

R. A. Ross,

R. V. Sauns.

G. R. & C. K. BROWN & CO.

Dealers in

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades,

and

Interior Decorations,

MECHANIC STREET.

ESTEY

PIANO

Orders Called For

THOS. KENNA.

Lamps and Fixtures

Barkaloo & Dunn,

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Sulphur Vapor Baths

LIVERY STABLE,

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QUALITY COAL

YARD AND OFFICE

SOUTH AVENUE.

P. O. Box 1007

Julietta Cards

John P. Emmons,

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

GO TO

STEPHENSON'S

ICE CREAM

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVING

TO MY NEW STORE COR. FRONT STEET AND PARK AVENUE I WILL DISPOSE OF MY ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. J. KENNEY.

PRINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle

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Corner King and Bay Sts.
Toronto.
Dress Goods, Silks, Mantles, Millinery, Furs, Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Blankets, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Boots and Shoes, Mens' Furnishings, Clothing, Hats and Caps.
Special Bargains in Every Department.

John Calhoun,
38 W. Front Street.
Russian, Albany, Portland and Business
SLEIGHS

H. Rowsell & Ryerson's
Carriage Materials, Harness and Horse Goods
J. W. E. RYERSON.

Professional Cards.

Special Notices.

James H. Pope,
Carpenter & Builder

A. M. RUNTON & SON

Blankets and Hats

Upholstering, Bedding and Upholstery.
94, 96, 97 and 99 Park avenue.

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THE ONE PRICE BOOT and SHOE STORE

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I. H. BOEHM,
Edw. C. Mulford,
Holiday Gifts.
FINE Photographs
at THORN'S
Terrill & Cole,

300 PAIR
Misses, American Kid
and FEBBLE BOAT
Button Shoes
Frank W. Vermeule,
12 W. Front street.

Great Reduction
in Holiday Goods for everyone at Allen's, the Stationer, 23 East Front street.

The Variety Store,
44 WEST FRONT STREET.
J. O Allen & Co
Messenger Service
B. & O. Telegraph Co

PUNISHMENT AND PUNISHMENT.

THE LATE JAMES H. M'DONALL.

His Murderer's Sentence Commuted and Now an Unexpired Life.

Lieutenant-Governor Aaron B. Mackenzie, of Michigan, who was recently killed by a railroad accident, was one of the most prominent men in the affairs of the state. He was a native of Detroit, and was born in 1826, graduated at the University of Michigan, and studied law in the office of Judge Douglass Campbell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He then went to Pontiac, Oakland county, where he remained for a number of years, and was elected to the state senate in 1852. He was a democrat in politics, and was elected to the state senate in 1852. He was a democrat in politics, and was elected to the state senate in 1852. He was a democrat in politics, and was elected to the state senate in 1852.

JAMES H. M'DONALL.

CHARLES F. HAMMOND.

PLAINFIELD DAILY NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1874. PRICE TWO CENTS.

—Daily Journal.

—The Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A. will meet this evening.

—To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens.

—The Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Class of the Y. M. C. A. will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—Mr. Joel Lee Cox is to be given a benefit tomorrow at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium building.

—Quite a few persons were in town to-day.

—Superintendent of the construction of the U. S. Grand Superior Club of Spring's hall to-night.

—Every member of the Y. M. C. A. ought to attend the "Haunted Hall" at the Association to-morrow evening.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at the rooms to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—The Union County Board of Freeholders are in session at Elizabeth this afternoon. The Somerset County Board will meet there Tuesday.

—The Style, a fashion paper published in Plainfield by Annie M. Chapin, came in many guests, last week, and is a very handsome and fancy work, is out for February.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. are requested of the Ministry and society meeting to be held at the residence of Mr. W. L. Bodinoff, 116 East Front street, this evening.

—Warfield Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 will hold a regular and important meeting next Monday evening. Their annual election of Chief and Assistants will be held Tuesday night.

—Two more new dwellings are in course of erection on West Front street. One is being built by Mr. John Lindley and the other by Mr. L. S. Hare. The latter on dwellings now under way on that street.

—A lawsuit over a New York mortgage for $25 on account of Justice J. Oakley Nodyne this morning. Mr. W. A. Custance conducted the plaintiff's case, and won the full amount of claim and costs.

—Brethren of the down-town district complain that the constant cranking and hooting of motor-cars last night impeded greatly with normal shoving. Transfer the engine under the Notch come reports of a very cold night.

—Bobbie pedestrians last night raised a row, rubbing wind whistling in their ears and coats were made by front to fingle shortly. Nearly everyone, however, was glad of the bracing weather, instead of the Sprinkle, being of recent make.

—The present cold wave in Somerset Plainfielders with the fact that this is really Winter after all. This is good freezing weather, and those who will have to use ice next Summer are certainly happy. The Jefferson party for many to keep the grain from freezing. The concert hall of Tuesday night is his slight attendance.

—A special meeting of the young people of the First Baptist church will be held Monday evening, February 11th, at eight o'clock, in the Parlor-street room, to listen to an address on Christian Endeavor, by the Rev. John Y. Ewry (Fellowship, President of the New Jersey State Union. A cordial invitation has been extended to the Christian Endeavor Societies of Plainfield.

—Ten new 1 adies of The Philanthropic Series—No. 12, "High Ideals of Purity", by Miss Kate Powell, and No. 13, "Law and Immortality", by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lord; both of Plainfield—have been published and issued by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lord, of Plainfield. The first, "High Ideals of Purity," is an excellent leaflet for mothers' meetings, and in place in the hands of young men and young women everywhere. The second, "Law and Immortality," is a worthy remarks under the Republican and Democratic rule. Both pamphlets can be had for one cent apiece, and in quantities for 75 cents per hundred; $5.00 per thousand. Send to Rev. Dr. A. S. Lord, Plainfield, N. J., or to The Philanthropist, P. O. Box 2882, New York.

—The Grocers' Protective Association of Plainfield have no intention, as reported, of making out a no-booking org. it is not or their had deb ors by advertising them to the public as defaulters. Such a thing had been considered by the Course a idea. They are quite today, however, not desirable to dealing with such people in the future.

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—Two more new dwellings are in course of erection on West Front street. One is being built by Mr. John Lindley and the other by Mr. L. S. Hare. The latter on dwellings now under way on that street.

—A lawsuit over a New York mortgage for $25 on account of Justice J. Oakley Nodyne this morning. Mr. W. A. Custance conducted the plaintiff's case, and won the full amount of claim and costs.

—Brethren of the down-town district complain that the constant cranking and hooting of motor-cars last night impeded greatly with normal shoving. Transfer the engine under the Notch come reports of a very cold night.

—Bobbie pedestrians last night raised a row, rubbing wind whistling in their ears and coats were made by front to fingle shortly. Nearly everyone, however, was glad of the bracing weather, instead of the Sprinkle, being of recent make.

—The present cold wave in Somerset Plainfielders with the fact that this is really Winter after all. This is good freezing weather, and those who will have to use ice next Summer are certainly happy. The Jefferson party for many to keep the grain from freezing. The concert hall of Tuesday night is his slight attendance.

—A special meeting of the young people of the First Baptist church will be held Monday evening, February 11th, at eight o'clock, in the Parlor-street room, to listen to an address on Christian Endeavor, by the Rev. John Y. Ewry (Fellowship, President of the New Jersey State Union. A cordial invitation has been extended to the Christian Endeavor Societies of Plainfield.

—Ten new 1 adies of The Philanthropic Series—No. 12, "High Ideals of Purity", by Miss Kate Powell, and No. 13, "Law and Immortality", by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lord; both of Plainfield—have been published and issued by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lord, of Plainfield. The first, "High Ideals of Purity," is an excellent leaflet for mothers' meetings, and in place in the hands of young men and young women everywhere. The second, "Law and Immortality," is a worthy remarks under the Republican and Democratic rule. Both pamphlets can be had for one cent apiece, and in quantities for 75 cents per hundred; $5.00 per thousand. Send to Rev. Dr. A. S. Lord, Plainfield, N. J., or to The Philanthropist, P. O. Box 2882, New York.

—The Grocers' Protective Association of Plainfield have no intention, as reported, of making out a no-booking org. it is not or their had deb ors by advertising them to the public as defaulters. Such a thing had been considered by the Course a idea. They are quite today, however, not desirable to dealing with such people in the future.

Cure Your Cold

with

B. T. BARNES'S

FLAXSEED and LEMON COUGH SYRUP.

QUICKEST P. O.

15 Per Cent.

A REDUCTION

of

15 Per Cent.

on

Overcoats and Suits

at

WERNER'S

Clothing House

20 West Front street.

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE

Corporation Notice.

AN ORDINANCE

Special Notice.

The Republicans

Important Meeting

Thursday, Feb. 7th,

STILLMAN MUSIC HALL. M. H. A.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Magnificent production.

The Stowaway

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, slate and lead pipes, etc. to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors. P. O. Box 1098.

A Great Reduction.

20 per cent off the present market prices on

STOVES, SLEDS and SKATES.

Granite Ware, 10 per cent off. All other goods, House furnishing, hardware, tinware carpenter and machinist tools, 5 per cent. discount for cash

J. C PIERSON, Jr., 42 W. Front St.

I am HERE to SELL FURNITURE

FOR THE NEXT **60** DAYS

I will close out the balance of our

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges,

Tables and Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

R. R. FAIRCHILD, 21 E. Front St,

A door below the Post Office.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

ALL STYLES. Reasonable Prices. **French's** Factory and Repository

CALL and Examine. Repairing of all kinds Fine Carriages.

18 Somerset Street.

PEARLS OF ORATORY.

Robert Ingersoll's Eulogy of Mary Fisher.

HYSTERICS OF LOVE AND GRIEF.

Honorable Francis Carmody was one of our most famous orators. His tongue was silver, and when "Eloquence dwelt upon the throne as a queen" Mary Fisher was his subject.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The funeral services over the remains of Mary Fisher, the actress and dramatic author, was held in the Church of the Messiah this morning. The church was crowded by a number of friends of the deceased, and many well-known people were present. The choir gallery was occupied by a quartet from Dodsworth's musicians, Mr. Wenzel the organist, and Miss Julia de Ryther and Mr. Farquhar. The latter was hooted a few years ago by a number of disorderly persons who had paid admission to the theatre, arranged in the form of harpy creatures, gathered to witness the actor's discomfiture.

The services began with the singing of "The Lost Chord" by Mr. John McQuade and a quartet. Then Mr. Harry Edwards made an address, from which the following is taken:

"To those who are familiar with the writings of our beloved friend it will seem the most fitting of cases at her marriage upon the strange condition as yet that we have given the name of 'Smith,' and while to her now and subsequently-to-come she says, 'I don't believe much, but I hope for a great deal,' she will be in a position to say, 'I believe in what we would all apply to her now: 'If beyond this heartache and heartache we call living, there is any reward for the struggles on earth, the crown and rest upon the weary head after the battle and the race is done, the palm must reach that gentle hand-any land that was helpful and open to all.'"

The name is also by Miss Ida Rytherford "Oscar Fargo," followed by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's address. The colonel was visibly affected and the auditors listened intently to his words, which were as follows:

"If we believe in the existence of a God, a great mystery, life and death, we are not in any above this still unconscious house of clay in a few words of kindness, of regret, of love and hope.

"In this presence let us speak of the goodness, the charity, the generosity and the justice of the dead. Only thus can we find rest upon the bosom of the earth. In life's last pillow there should be no thorns. Mary Fisher was like herself. She journeyed after none. She was a pioneer, and not a pilot. All she did was her own. She went nothing for roads, nothing for beaten paths, nothing for the footsteps of others. She went across the fields and through the woods, led by whistling winds, and down the vales and over the crags wherever they led. She wrote lives that leap with laughter and words that were wet with tears. She gave to vanish thoughts and surprises filled with the 'pert and nimble spirit of mirth.' Her pages were flecked with sunshine and shadow, and in every world were the pulse and breath of life. Her heart frost-cast to all the wretched in this weary world, and yet she moved as joyous as though grief and death were nought but words. She wept when others wept, and her tears were the dew-drops in the field of hope. She cared for the tomorrow of others, but not for her own. She lived to-day.

"Around her are the drawless gods, unafraid to hold the hangs of a wondrous war; but here was full of genius, life and love. The tragic and the frivolous, Mary Fisher was a part of each. Rules and forms were made for serfs and slaves. She gave her utmost thought. She prized the gems of every age, and yet, in her every effort, even from her earliest days, she was original. She did not paint in the fashion, the frivolous. No one could fall below her play, no one could rise above her sympathy. To her there were no outcasts—there were victims. She knew that the multitude of prisons and penitentiaries might be changed into hospitals, and that the asylums for the insane might be turned into homes of the well. She knew that circumstances and conditions determined character, that the truest and worst of our race were children of the same Father, and that the good and with smiles beneath the heaven of a mother's eyes. The thought of the trail they had traveled, of the tears that plowed their faces, of the days that they had starved, and instead of words upon the gravestone of the dead of help. Of one appealed to her in vain. She listened to the story of the lips, and all the hatred in her soul melted in the light of pity. She was a child of nature.

"The destitute and struggling turned naturally to her. The wretched knew that their friend was dead. The heartless got their hate in part, for she knew them, and the hypocrite was afraid of her. She was strong. Her heart was open at the gates of duty. Shrinking I believe as the sun stands light. If all my deeds were known the air would be filled with flowers rising from the earth to meet the dews of heaven. Between the air would be filled with the perfume of the rose. If all things to be done a symphony would fill the sky.

"Mary Fisher had within her heart the virtues we called genius, and in her hand the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

"She wrote as a woman, and yet with a manliness that compelled admiration. She was a believer in the fame of light and not hate, and laughed for even the sun.

"A little while ago a Yale College student died from the effects of the Centennial, but as a sacrifice to chance or fate. The supreme heart of Mary Fisher, not until a long life was filled with the harvest of love, could she resign to her friends and those she called her own.

"For a very short moment Mary Fisher there will hide her face in the breast of night, and then she will be smiling in the morning."

A short solo was sung by Miss Ida Rytherford, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Carol, rector of the church.

The remains were placed in the vault at Greenwood Cemetery.

AS INDIVIDUALS ONLY.

The Striking Street Car Men Kiled to Get Back Their Places.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The action of the several labor representatives on Tuesday night in practically declaring the strike of brought all the men to the stables early yesterday morning as applicants for reinstatement. But 1,000 of the 7,000 men who unanimously quit their several positions Tuesday a week ago were successful in securing their old places, and in most instances they were forced to renounce all connection with the Knights of Labor. The other 2,000 odom men were informed by the superintendents of the roads that their places were filled, and that they could not be reinstated. Many of the discharged men manifested their anger by shaking their fists at the men who had stuck to their places during last week's exciting scenes between the strikers and new appliants. If a man was discharged in employing new men the superintendents endeavor between their old employés and new appliants. If a man was discharged in employing new men the superintendents endeavor to do his friends he was employed.

End of Brooklyn's Queer Car Strike.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7.—The striking drivers and conductors of the Bidwell-Bass signed an agreement last night to apply for reinstatement as individuals on Mr. Richardson's line, and take their chances of the company reinstating them. The agreement was presented to the men at the stables this morning, and the work of reinstatement began rapidly, and before the close of the day over 300 men had been taken back on my horses. The roads have resumed operations in full.

SWALLOWED UP BY THE SEA.

An Unknown Vessel Crushed with Two-score Instantly Sunk by Collision.

Not a Soul Lives to Tell the Tale.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—News of a most frightful disaster at sea reached this city. The British bark Largo, Captain Hall, from Quebec for Dundee, Scotland, with a cargo of timber, was run down by an unknown vessel, which occurred last Monday off Peterhead.

The vessel with which the Largo Boy collided was a large four masted boat, but, as the weather was thick at the time, no one on board could see the name. However, the air would be filled with flowers rising from the earth to meet the dews of heaven. Between the air would be filled with the perfume of the rose. If all my deeds were known the air would be filled with flowers rising from the earth to meet the dews of heaven. Between the air would be filled with the perfume of the rose. If all things to be done a symphony would fill the sky.

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Invite Everybody

to call in and examine our fresh stock of spectacles and eyeglasses. We are always pleased to show goods and explain prices, even if you buy no one.

Sole Agents for Dr. Kipp's spectacles, the best and cheapest in the land.

DICKINSON & CLAWSON,
17 Park avenue.

ELECTRICITY

and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by

DR. GRIFFEN,

will cure

Constipation

Rheumatism, Chronic Skin Disease, Womb Complaints, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia and Chronic Disease generally. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Private attendance for Ladies at their residence, corner of Washington and Fourth streets.

THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

of

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

is now receiving deposits payable on demand, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

GOOD QUALITY

BRICK

I am now prepared to furnish a superior quality of brick. I have finished the brick-yard of my farm and added many improvements.

I will be glad to have my many customers and their friends call and inspect my brick before entering the next twenty years, and solicit further favors.

Isaac Scribner,

RAPLO AVENUE, NINTH PLAINFIELD P.O. BOX 282.

BARGAINS.

SKATES, SLEDS, KNIVES, SNOW SHOVELS, CARVING SETS, FORKS,

Stoves, Hardware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, etc.

N. H. & J. J. HEIDELOFF,

13 Somerset street,

DICKSON & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 421.

W. J. Tapper, No. 10 Elm street, H. D. Gayle, No. 26 East Second street. All work promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 28 Somerset street, Grocer and Seedsman,

Offers, 0-44 Leaf and Mixty Dollar Sugar Cane, Early Amber, Sugar, Imphee, Yum, Chicken, Millet, Hungarian, Broom Corn, Sorghum, Cow Peas, Field Corn, Pumpkin, Squash, Beans, Peas, Onion Sets, Potatoes, Seed Oats, Barley and Clover Seed, Flower Pots, etc. Flower grass Assorted seeds.

Desirable Building Lots

and 2½ acres of land on Park Avenue and Grove street. Inquire of

R. F. M. Chase,

Plainfield, N. J., or apply to R. C. Stelling, Real Estate Agent, 222 and 224 Broadway, New York. Lots and house are level.

Smalley Brothers,

Dealers in

Meat Market,

Corner of Somerset and Dunellen avenue. Telephone connection with store or residence. Telephone No. 24.

Abel S. Ellsworth,

Life Insurance,

procured in any responsible company. Office North avenue, Plainfield.

Mrs. Lindsay,

Restaurant, Office,

No. 98 West Front street.

Fresh Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, Welsh Rarebits, Sandwiches, Tea and Coffee.

LOS A. Gaylord, corner of Lumber, Masons Materials

and Front streets. Agents for the Imperial Mineral Roofing. Office, Park avenue.

A. M. Claassen,

Barber and Hairdresser,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's hair dressing a specialty. Shop opposite Depot, Somerset street, Plainfield. Razors set and ground in the best manner. 3-25-17

Jules Bouton, No. 4 and 6

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

and Hair Goods, Ladies' and gentlemen's hair cutting, shaving, shampooing and dressing. Razors set and ground. Hot and cold baths at all hours. Also a fine assortment of cigars, canes and umbrellas. 2-25-17

P. L. Morgans

Newsdealer, Stationery, etc.,

No. 112 West Front street.

REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

In view of the fact that there have been considerable cut rate tickets during the last few months we have decided to make a reduction in our prices.

Best Domestic Refined Oil per B. 20c.
Best Family Oil per gallon 20c.
Best Lard Oil per gallon 75c.
Best Linseed Oil per gallon 75c.
Parlor Kerosene, clear as crystal, per gallon 15c.

This is a reduction in our regular oil for you can rely on the quality of the goods we purchase for the market offers.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,
Dealers and Dealers in Table Specialties,
19 Broadway, corner Fifth street.

Compounding

You we are kept on to keep in this department. We use only the purest ingredients and the utmost care is taken to compound them correctly. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. Remember this when in need of anything in the drug line. Our motto is "Quick sales and small profits." We have a system of compounding which we hope will give many an open ear. Your faithful Druggist,

Field & Randolph,
31 WEST FRONT STREET.

NOW OPEN

at
24 North Avenue,
NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.
French and AMERICAN

JOS. T. VAIL,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Oceanic Railroad Station, 2 Eastmans Block, Front St. Plainfield.

Blue Stone Flagging.
P. O. Box 288

Louis B. Coddington
Successor to Travis J. Corey & Co.
NO. 24 W. FRONT ST.
P. O. Box 288
FURNITURE AND PIANOS
EXPRESS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered Trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Pianos moved carefully.

MUSIC HALL FURNITURE STORE.

WE ARE PLEASED TO SEE THE GAY MASK OF THE HOLIDAY TRADE IN OUR STOCK, WHICH ARE ATTRACTIVE GOODS AND CHEAP TO BUY.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

POWLISON & JONES,
34 W. FRONT ST.

DIARIES

and
Account Books
for 1888.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. Front street.

P. CASEY & SON
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SASH AND DOORS,
BLINDS AND MOULDINGS,
26 WEST FRONT STREET.

PICTURE
FRAMES
at
S. E. FLOWERS'
at New York Prices. Blinds, 26 West Front street. Window Glass cut to order.

Sweeping
Reduction
in
CLOAKS and
JACKETS
AT POPE'S.

Second-hand
House Furnishing
GOODS.
Highest cash prices paid for Second-hand Furniture and Stoves.
J. S. Applegate,

JOS. T. VAIL,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Oceanic Railroad Station, 2 Eastmans Block, Front St. Plainfield.

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C. H. CLARKE,
NO. 9 EAST FRONT STREET.

For
People's Market,
Fresh meats,
Groceries,
Provisions,
TELEPHONE AND FREE DELIVERY.
P. H. BENNETT.

PLAINFIELD IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JENKS MOORE

BUTCHER.
and Dealer in
Prime Live and Dressed Poultry, Game, Canned Goods and Domestic Delicacies.
Fairmount, No. 1.
Residence rear the Pk.

Orders Called For
AND PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

THOS. KENNA,
28 ROCKWELL STREET.

Lamps and Fixtures
Plumbing and Lamp-trimming Oils, at Whole-sale New York Prices. All orders promptly attended to.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 North Avenue,
PLAINFIELD.
To the Reynolds Block. Reopening Tuesday, Feb. 8. Street and Asbury, March 8 & 10.

SURE CURE

for
RHEUMATISM,
Private rooms and suits and parties the Mud Baths, Quick's
Sulphur Vapor Baths
Park Street, near Front. 19-1287

CLOSE BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, N.J.B.

C. H. CLARKE,
NO. 9 EAST FRONT STREET.

STOVES,

FURNACES, HARDWARE,
PLUMBING, TINNING, &c.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
19 East Front Street. Telephone Call 6

ESTEY
PARLOR ORGANS
PIANO

Sacrifice Sale

of
OVERCOATS
$25 Overcoats for $18
22 " " 15
20 " " 13
18 " " 12
15 " " 10
12 " " 7
10 " " 5
To close out our entire stock of Winter Clothing we have made the above astonishing reductions. Come early and get a good choice.

Schwed Brothers,
7 E. Front Street.

Eugene M. Laing

No. 2 PARK AVENUE.
FUR CAPS, GENTS' NECKWEAR.
Gloves of all kinds. Children's Toy Trunks.

Trunks! Trunks!

Valises, etc.
BIG STOCK
at
Crane's Hat Store,
29 PARK AVENUE.

Practical Mason and Builder,
All orders for jobbing promptly executed in Plainfield, Dunellen, Grant, P. O. Box 88.

I WISH TO INFORM
my customers that I have added
Hats and Caps
to my large stock of
CLOTHING
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, also Ladies' Underwear, Corsets, Cloaks and Jackets.
Overalls, &c.
O. M. DUNHAM'S
26 WEST FRONT ST., next to Library, Block.

LARGE HOUSE.
J. B. Miller & Bro.
PROPRIETORS.
Front street, opposite Station, offering A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE
Permanent Boarders, Tables or Sidewalk Rates

G. F. & C. E. BROWN & CO.
Dealers in
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades,
and
Interior Decorations,
29 CASAL STREET.

Plainfield.

EXCURSIONS.
Rates for Excursions, Clubs, Societies, &c. See Book & Stationery Store, 19 East Front street.

LETTERS TO OCEAN GROVERS.
Rev. J. L. Scudder, pastor of the Presbyterian church of people in charge, at the Auditorium Cottage, Ocean Grove, will receive letters and packages for Ocean Grovers. Letters should be addressed to the care of Rev. J. L. Scudder, Auditorium Cottage, Ocean Grove, N. J. Packages should be left at the Auditorium Cottage, Ocean Grove, N. J. Letters will be delivered at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

MR. WINTER SMITHSON,
Of Ocean Grove, will receive pupils for a full term of 40 lessons, opening 1 and 15 of each month, at his residence, 21 Park place, Plainfield, N. J.

SELECT SCHOOL.
The Misses Horne announce their school for young Ladies and Children will reopen Tuesday, January 3, 1888. Thorough instruction and a refining influence. Pupils received at any time. Circulars sent upon application. 1-1287

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss Lockwood and Miss Rue will receive pupils for Music, Languages, Literature, Art, &c. Terms moderate. 1-1287

Builders Cards

John P. Emmons,
Successor to Emmons Bros.
Mason and Builder.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Corner of Washington avenue and Front street, P. O. Box 288.

GO TO
STEPHENSON'S
20 West Front street, next Leake's Hall, for
FRENCH and AMERICAN
ICE CREAM
and Waterlow's of all flavors. Fine line of Confectionery and Cigars.

PREVIOUS TO
REMOVING
Good Second-hand Safes; bought by Shoup Milled-room adjoining.

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE,
AND REAL ESTATE
Money to Loan on approved securities. Office Front street and Park avenue.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
D. W. LITTELL,
MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
AND SANITARY PLUMBING
Steam and Hot Water Heating. Gas Fitting. Estimates furnished for all kinds of plumbing. Shop and office at rear of 19 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1287.

A Sensible Cat.

Wouldn't the newspaper readers of the divine inspiration be filled with amazement and awe if Lucy Fox should suddenly send them down a column and a quarter of good news for the paper?

Today—The lazy man's motto: Never put on an overcoat, or wear rubbers.

"Why, what have you there?" asked the lady of the house of the cat as she took the kidneys and liver off, and put them off goods like myself that has not been in a good place to give square meal."—New York Weekly.

More Than He Bargained For.

—Texas Siftings.

Everything to the Style.

Senator Matt Ransom is back from North Carolina, happy over his re-election and handsomer than ever. He says for the gentle is strengthened by once few adversity. Another prominent North Carolinian, Ransom, on his re-election remark, took fate the stump room and told the story:

"I never see Matt Ransom without thinking of an incident that happened down in the north neighborhood. There lives the biggest liar in that section there. One day the mountaineer brought a bear down to the fair. It was blind, starved and had the glanders. A savior looking beast couldn't be found in that country. The bear dealer showed the poor all around the track.

"'Take a look,' he cried, 'at the finest bear in Northampton county.'

"He had gone half way around the track when a man came up to him and said:

"'Look here, stranger, that bear is blind.'

"'Can't help it. It's the finest bear in Northampton county,' said the mountaineer passed on a little further. Suddenly the struck him and said:

"'Hello, there, that bear is lame.'

"'Still the mountaineer called out.

"'This a look at the finest bear in Northampton county.'

New Congratulations.

Millicent—There, I could tell you a secret, dear—Er. Flanders proposed to me last night.

Ruby—How delicious! You accepted him, of course.

Millicent—He was so persistent that I really had to. I think we will get along nicely, don't you?

Ruby—Ever so nicely! As you know, he is not at all fastidious.—Binghamton Republican.

A Cable Car.

She—Wasn't that noble on the street, Mr. Hadrag? Could you distinguish it?

Mr. Hadrag—Some noisy fellow going home, no doubt.

She—Do I thought it sounded like some-body calling out the morning papers.—Burlington Free Press.

Look Before You Leap.

He—You wouldn't care to leave Gushington, Miss Solace; he's awfully bad company—rather out, you know.

She—But I do know him.

He—Really now!

She—Yes, and I am going to marry him next month.—Bid Grave Magazine.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Fascinating Fashions for Spring and Other Things.

The Fashionable of Kalamazoo Wore Some Handsome Suits—Summer Styles—Fashion or Fun—Fancy Work.

There is something that excites the admiration in the breast of a man when he sees a well dressed lady in a handsome carriage. Perhaps it is the contrast between the sparkling and expensive harness and the pretty suit of leather and trimmings that attracts his attention. Whatever it is, the fashionable woman is the one who makes you feel better if possible, and who makes the day brighter. If possible, I will describe the fine feelings of my friends.

It is the best part of woman's work to inspire others with hope, to make hearts glad and purse tired, to stand behind the door of selfish elements and principles. What, indeed, is more beautiful than the sight of a good, noble man, and what fashion can equal? How sweet is a wife like this! How loyal we are to the friend who is like this! Could there solidly lay such a satisfied! Could the stars of the world gild the lofty spirit rising to its utmost! O, pathetic pain of Egypt, who can read the lines of a discouraged mother, or groan and trembled with a tired, star followers as a little housekeeper undertakes? Why not each year to have fairer promises, to do better work, to keep her place through the world, and to be a comforter and helper of another and a source of honor to her employer. This everlasting shoving of the worker in the burning part, this is the selfishness personified. What stars in our skies, we are so near and dear to us, and yet we keep their love, sweet hearted and true, with bold-spirited and only waiting to know it. Go, hearts and save!

It is not only the feminine women at the distinguished rank of whom the great work's chronicled, but it is mind of the unassuming human, of the humanistic embroiderer. Each one must learn that life is a compact between herself and her God. To put to make your station or place in the world. At any the severe blow crushed that which she loved most upon earth. Those drops her richest heart-blood light. She is found in the still, like a clay, quiet, braided across the breast, the mystic lines of the Holy Way done with unconscious patience. And angel notes the sacrifice, and the Lord of the universe, lords of palaces and thrones and women whose traditions better illustrate life.—Cincinnati Cole to New Orleans Picayune.

Figurative Orleans.

The apparently figurative habits of actors have both indeed since the earliest historic period. They slaughter with a celerity and energy wholly without parallel in the daily of just objects. A woman is saving the life of a man to whom in her by. She runs to her lover, and with three drops in spoils in her life. The third time she wishes to see if the patient find it. Though she survives her trip, her draw, her child and the floor thoroughly, the woman of the play is dead. Then the leading actress, and thereafter they are never again seen by mortal eye. Or let us say, find a woman, in the very act of using a pair of scissors, is called from by work. Reluctantly she carefully to lay them, other by, and returns in ten or fifteen minutes to find her scissors gone.

What is the more remarkable about the disappearance of scissors is that only twice, as I happened to observe upon hand. You may find a lady librarian of a vocal, but scissor or later you find the missing article, behind some piece of furniture, but the pair of scissors once lost is lost forever. There is a universal law of the final reservoir of a pair of scissors that has been spared, and has not been found within the next five minutes.

Then there is something peculiar in the disappearance of scissors in a manifestly unfair manner when they seek to prevent the loss of scissors by means of chains. For the plan of fifteen which many women attach to the handle of their scissors "to prevent them from being lost" goes not as a charm or otherwise as it would be supposed. Very, on the contrary, scissors just commence, some, one can safely say that four inches of the chain are lost to the handle of a pair of scissors keep it from being mislaid; to make it hard to lose another of the kind, and to keep it from being lost altogether. It is a remarkable fact, however, we consider that the weight of the chain was the attaching of a bit of which lead to the handle of a pair of scissors, we also understand it. The reason of the said the sages that the scissors, now due to the witches' and therefore called to the aid of which found. The modern woman, ignorant of the peculiar efficacy of using lead, fancies that anything that is put to the scissors keep it from being lost, and the modern chain is found lost because it is peculiar and easy to lose.—Editor's Circle Work.

A Hint to Girls.

As a rule the glances in New York girls are, to say the least, unfashionable girls would find Bellamy fond eyes fashion-fond and her fingered to the discovery, and a few more efficacious and much of her jewelry and appearance her from given to envy former admirers.—Boston Post.

The Chinese have refined to an unusually high state of civilization or subsidy marriages but the chief ingredient a saved with every policy and should take to heart.

The Chinese are not polite; but right on this side. Suppose a Chinaman has a wife he is willing to let her enter the room of a stranger he never speaks to her when he and was given to her in honor of the other sex of other men.

In the country, especially in different part of Connecticut, it is not uncommon for a girl to accept gifts of jewelry, books and

PLANING MILL NEWS

HARRIOTT & PACKER,
Blinds, Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, Bedding and Upholstery.
28, 25, 27 and 29 Park avenue.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF
DOANE & VanARSDALE,
22 W. Front St.,
THE ONE-PRICE SHOE STORE

We Guarantee
Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall's.

BUY A BROOM FOR 11 CENTS
VAN EMBURGH & WHITE'S,
18 West Front Street.

They're all Right!
300 PAIR
Misses, American Kid
Button Shoes
Frank W. Vermeule,
12 W. Front street.

I. H. BOEHM,
Great Reduction
Holiday Goods
everyone at Allen's,
the Stationer, 23 East
Front street.

Edw. C. Mulford,
Holiday Gifts.
FINE Photographs
at THORN'S

The Variety Store,
J. C. ALLEN.
Messenger Service
B. & O. Telegraph Co

THE BEE HIVE
Louis Callman,
38 W. Front Street.

Russian, Albany,
Portland and Business
SLEIGHS
Carriage Materials,
Harness
and Horse Goods
J. V. F. Ryerson.

James H. Pope,
Carpenter & Builder

T. M. HUNTON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers

PLAINFIELD NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1874

PRICE [illegible]

LIFE'S a mistake, 'tis SAMUEL HARE SPOKE ONCE, "NOT CAPABLE OF SUCCESS," BUT SUBSEQUENTLY THE GREAT WORLD-KNOWN SHIRT.—George Eliot.

—Days of [illegible] begin to come, and,

—After, the [illegible] Sun of valentines [illegible] the sun obliges.

—The Oxford Lecture [illegible] Episcopal church, will be [illegible] available in Warner Library this evening. The public are [illegible] to attend.

—"The yellow dog"—says The New York Sun—"is a [illegible] dog. He is [illegible] dog to worship at [illegible] of gratitude [illegible] to offer him."

—Look out for [illegible] advertising them. They [illegible] bankruptcy when the [illegible] Sheriff's sale. [illegible] quickly raised dollars [illegible] that you can [illegible] an old pocket-piece [illegible] of paste that gave it the appearance of an ugly scar.

—The Cape May Wave says that those sent each week to [illegible] of adding the "letter and note that it is interesting to [illegible] into the stove in their books, try up to the 1st, let them drop, on the 15th read to look them [illegible] on the 30th [illegible] agony repeat.

—"Plainfield Council [illegible] The Elizabeth Herald [illegible] since the [illegible] for [illegible] from 1875 to 1879, and still [illegible] [illegible] Plainfield [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] following [illegible] the usual city of Plainfield must pay an amount [illegible] it by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a reasonable profit after such a high fee. The [illegible] in the Herald [illegible] [illegible] and a party vote, 12—Republicans voting with three Democrats against it, the split [illegible] caused by no vote."

—"No family"—says Hall's Journal of Health—"ought to be without onions the whole year round. Plant old onions in the Fall, and they will come up at least three weeks earlier in the Spring than by sowing planting. Give onions of all sorts a few of them raw, as soon as they are fit to be eaten; do not miss treating them with a piece of raw onion three or four times a week. When they get too large and strong to be eaten raw, then boil or bake them. During unhealthy seasons, when diphtheria and the contagious diseases prevail, onions should be eaten in the spring of the year in abundance as well. Onions are invigorating and prophylactic beyond description. Children do not die of diphtheria or scarlatina, typhoid, etc., where onions are freely eaten."

PERSONAL.

Yesterday was the fifteenth birthday anniversary of Miss Florence A. E. Marsh, of Plainfield avenue, and in celebration of the occasion the young lady [illegible] entertained a few of her friends at her residence last evening.

An informal reception held last evening at the residence of Miss Louise Faughnan, of Rockview avenue, was attended by about forty guests. The evening was spent very enjoyably, dancing being a feature. The following remained [illegible] until the early morning hours.

The pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Maryatt Latimer were Messrs. S. H. MacDonald, W. H. Stockwell, H. A. Page, J. M. B Hann, W. C. Bond and F. Page. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery beside those of her late husband, Henry C. Latimer.

An evening soirée was held at the residence of Mr. Harvey Dunham on Clark ave., on Wednesday evening. About fifty guests were present, and the time was passed very enjoyably. The committee was composed of Messrs. J. E. Wyckoff, Gideon Allen, I. Burdick and D. Sommers. Mr. Bradley furnished the music.

List of Advertised Letters.

Remaining in Plainfield post-office for the week ending Feb. 7th, 1880:

Gentlemen's List.

Brown, G A
Brown, Mary A
Brown, Rev John
Brown, Mrs Annie
Clark, J P
Davison, A R
Dickinson, Henry
Elmore, Mrs Sarah
Elmore, Mrs Sarah
Fenton, H
Fenton, H
Hall, Mrs Ann
Hall, Mrs Ann
Hansard, Mrs Chas
Hansard, Mrs Chas
Hansard, John E
Hansard, John E

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Gorsuch-Sewell's Resignation Called For.

A PEACE OR TWO GARMAN AFFAIR

Gen. Sewell Not to Accept with the Secretary—Congress Down to Business—Secretary Folger's Successor Probably Appointed—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Yesterday's session continued to excite the usual degree of attention in the corridors of the Capitol. Congressional opposition for a renewal confidence therein. At the conclusion it was learned that the President had notified Harold M. Sewell, consul to the Samoan Islands, that his resignation would be acceptable, on the ground that his services were not to harmony with those of the administration.

Secretary Bayard declined to say anything on the subject, or give his reasons for the step. It is the opinion that the action was due to dissatisfaction on account of Sewell's attitude during last year's investigation before the Foreign Affairs committee.

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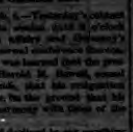

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President Day when seen said that he was about to go to Hot Springs, and would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the board of directors. He said, however, that he thought the court's sustained 5 to 4 part committee the New York Club would pay the money at once. The Jersey City club might give up the ghost. The Jersey City club might pay off the debt. Possibly the Jersey City club might give up baseball altogether. He could not now give any definite idea as to what would be done in case the club should fail to pay the money. He said it would be impossible to get any grounds ready in New York in time to play on them this season. By the 1st of April, the club's present grounds will be torn down and the grounds in New York city.

A SINGULAR EPIDEMIC.

Orphans Attacked by a Disease That Baffles the Physicians.

MIFFLINBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—Twenty-five orphans out of the 150 in the Children's Orphans' Home here are afflicted with a disease which baffles the skill of physicians. The disease is a singular one, and the children are dying by the dozen. Yesterday three died, and to-day two more. The disease appears to be a combination of spinal meningitis and typhoid fever. The children are taken with a chill, and in a few hours fall into a stupor, from which they never rouse. Then they die. Dr. Fetherman was called to the case in 1886, and has been assistant city solicitor for five years. For nine years he worked strong in the state legislature for the location of the state capitol at Harrisburg, and was a member of the state legislature in December, 1863, by a large majority. He was a favorite with all the leaders of his party, and took fair in the action were not to harmony with those of the administration.

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THE PROGRAMME CHANGED.

Cleveland Cancels Arrangements for the Reception of President Harrison When He Passes Over Washington's Route.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—Governor Green has been in communication with President-elect Harrison in relation to the part he will take in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington, which occurs in April next. A Republican of high rank who called on the governor to-day says that Governor Green has practically abandoned the scheme to have Mr. Harrison pass through New Jersey. He has found it best to change materially the programme suggested by the state historical society, which imposed too arduous work devolve on the president. The following committee was appointed by the governor: Hon. Leon Abbett, Jersey City; Gen. E. Bird Grubb, Edgewater Park; Joseph H. Orton, Elizabeth; Hugh W. Adams, Elizabeth; Benjamin F. Lee, Trenton; Charles E. Hires, Camden, and William H. Steelman, Trenton; John J. Toffey, Jersey City; Dr. Charles W. Hickle, Princeton; Col. Samuel W. Stockton, Princeton; Dr. Samuel M. Smith, Princeton; Jonathan W. Hoyt, Bordentown; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; F. Wetmore Jackson and Col. Edward H. Wright, Newark; Rev. Dr. Merrill E. Gates, president Rutgers college; Henry B. Dunbray, New Brunswick.

In his letter to the members of the committee the governor states that it is found necessary to limit the demonstration to the cities of Trenton and Elizabeth. The president will arrive at the bridge over the Delaware river, opposite Trenton, at 9 o'clock Saturday, April 30. At that moment notice the governor is to arrange for a proper escort and parade. Gen. Harrison will remain in Trenton over Sunday, and leave direct for Elizabeth by special train Monday morning. In that city a reception will be tendered him. He will then be escorted by parade to the wharf at Elizabethport. The governor also requests the committee to meet at the state Capitol on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

A number of New Brunswick ladies, wives of prominent Republicans, have given an order to Charles Schilling, a local artist in wax, for a mammoth bouquet of wax flowers which they propose to present to the wife of President-elect Harrison on the day of the inauguration. The bouquet will be fashioned out of tuberoses, Mrs. Harrison's favorite flower. The design will measure forty-two inches in height, and will weigh twenty pounds.

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Short At Both

Miss Huffingtonian—I am so sorry to call on M. during

Miss O'Flaherty—Call a more convenient

Miss Mill—What has caused an

Miss O'F.—I was told I had a fine

Miss Mill—Is that all? Why, dearie, should like you to account for my visit because a

Miss Mill—It was about the car I found

Aspiring Author—Of course you are fond of poetry, are you not, Miss Whippenty?

Miss Whippenty—It would be a failure.

Huggins—Oh, Clara darling, you have made me so happy. Now, please, name the day.

Clara—But you didn't understand me, Mr. Huggins. I said your proposal was so entirely unexpected—

Huggins—Ah, how fortunate I am, Clara dear. It's the unexpected that always happens, you know. You never expected to marry me. *I propose, and it is settled.* Just —Springfield Union.

Supposed a Case.

A small boy entered a Fourteenth avenue grocery the other day and asked the proprietor to trust him to two cents' worth of candy.

"I don't know you," was the reply.

"But I live just two blocks down."

"But what makes you suppose I'll trust you?"

"I supposed so because you've got two barrels of kerosene out doors and I could have shoved gimlet holes in both of them last night without anybody knowing it."

The grocer compounded by trusting the boy to a cent's worth of candy and rolling the barrels into his shed.—Detroit Free Press.

Tommy's Tonsorial Taste.

A Rochester man has a sweet little boy, who a few days ago was caught cutting the long, curly hair from the top of his 3-year-old brother's head. "Why, Tommy!" exclaimed his horrified mamma, "what are you doing?" "I just wanted Teddy to be bald headed, like papa," replied the little fellow. "Poor Teddy had how would I punish him?" said the mother, as she retained the incident.—Buffalo Express.

He's All Right.

Smith—Do you know Yellowly?

Jones—Tom Yellowly? Yes I know him very well.

Smith—Is he a good all-round character?

Jones—Is he? Well, you bet your bottom dollar he is.

Smith—You are sure?

Jones—Sure! Why, man, he's worth $10,000.—Boston Courier.

Treating the Class.

"Will you have a piece of this nice cherry pie, Tommy?" said Tommy's mamma, while she was taking his dinner.

"Please, ma'am," replied the little fellow, holding his plate, "but you might put two pieces on now, because last night you forgot to put my plate back for the second piece."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Respect Regarded.

At school one day our Dick's teacher, chiding her little brother's absence, asked how if Robin were ill.

"Oh, no'm, indeed," Dick answered promptly, "he's black."—Texas Siftings.

A Financial Epitome.

First Crook—Making any money lately, Jack?

Second Crook—Lots of it.

"In what line?"

"I'm in business as a conservative Republican State Journal.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00. ASSETS $774,550.41

WM. M. RICHARDS, President. GEO. F. SEWARD, Vice-President.

JOHN F. DILLON, Secretary. RICHARD A. McCURDY, Treasurer.

EDWARD C. STOKES, M. D.

REDUCTION

ONE PER CENT.

In view of the high prices which have been established on Field Products during the past months we take pleasure in announcing the following quotations:

Best Creamery Butter 30c per lb.
Best Dairy Butter 25c per lb.
Fine Dairy Butter 20c per lb.
Fine Cheese 12c per lb.
Best Laid Eggs 20c per doz.
N. Y. State Potatoes 75c per bushel.
Savoy Potatoes, extra fine, 60c per bushel.

This is a reduction in your pocket of 25 per cent. and the quality of our goods we claim to be the best the market affords.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,

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Compounding

You, we are kept quite busy in the department.

JOHN ABBOTT,

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IN

German and French

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at reasonable rates.

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DIARIES

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ACCOUNT BOOKS

for 1890.

A. W. RAND,

24 W. Front street.

JOS. T. VAIL,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Opposite Railroad Station, Robinson's Block, Front St. Plainfield.

H. J. MANTH,

30 Somerset st.,

PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

ADJUSTED TO ALL EYES

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Undertakers and Embalmers

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Reduction

in

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AT POPE'S.

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LUMBER

and COAL,

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Cannel Coal

a specialty. Lumber and coal of under cover. Telephone No. 32.

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Fresh meats, Groceries, Provisions

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Our customers need anyone purchased on Previous days can call and get the same at the same price. Remember, Robert Allen's Block, Park Avenue, between Second and Third streets.

P. H. BENNETT.

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FOUNDRY

BERRY & MOORE

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Telephone Call No. 14.

Orders Called For

AND PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

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I am now ready to supply the trade with a full line of WILLOW and WOODENWARE

Lamps and Fixtures

Housekeeping and Decorative Ware at Wholesale New York Prices. All orders promptly attended to.

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PLUMBING, TINNING, etc.

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31 East Front street. Telephone Call 3

ESTEY

EASY MONEY

PIANO

GREAT

Sacrifice Sale

OF

OVERCOATS

$25 Overcoats for $18

22 " " 15

20 " " 13

18 " " 12

15 " " 10

12 " " 7

10 " " 5

To close out our entire stock of Winter Clothing we have made the above reduction. Come early and get a good choice.

Schwed Brothers,

7 E. Front Street.

Eugene M. Laing

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Ladies' Satchels, Fur Gloves.

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All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 8

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my customers that I have added

Hats and Caps

to my large line of

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and Gents' Underwear, Shirts, Cardigan Jackets Overalls, etc.

O. M. DUNHAM'S

WEST FRONT ST., NEAR Mrs. Lowry's Store.

CAIRNS HOTEL,

J. B. Miller & Bro.

PROPRIETORS

Finest street opposite Station, accessible A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

G. F. & C. K. BROWN & CO.

Dealers in

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades,

and

Interior Decorations,

30 PARK AVENUE.

LOCUST HILL CEMETERY.

Residence of Trustee, Corner Somerset and Grove streets. Lots for sale at reasonable prices. Apply to Trustee, or Sexton on the premises. Also, Lot of Interments. P. O. Box 7

SELECT SCHOOL.

Miss Mumm's Home re-opened Sept. 22nd, former Central avenue and Seventh street. Thorough instruction and personal care. Pupils studied systematically according to ability. Special care given to backward pupils.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss Northrop and Miss Norton's School for Girls, Lafayette avenue, corner of Sixth, reopens Sept. 22nd.

Builders Cards

John P. Emmons,

Successor to Emmons Bros.

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle

16 NORTH AVENUE.

Painters and Paper hangers.

WALL PAPERS, PAINTS AND SUPPLIES

Always in Stock.

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE IS THE

CITY HOTEL,

Corner of Park and Somerset streets, only three minutes from the depot.

J. E. BEERBOWER, Prop.

Good accommodations; hotel by steam; Milland-sweet attendants.

Wm. A. Woodruff,

INSURANCE

AND REAL ESTATE

Money to Loan on approved securities. Cor. Front Street and Park Avenue.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

D. W. LITTELL,

PRACTICAL SCRIVENER

AND SANITARY PLUMBER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Somerset, in the State of New Jersey, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Voris, late of Bound Brook, in the County of Somerset, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby required to exhibit the same under oath or affirmation within nine months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned. Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1890.

NEW STEEL CLAD NAVY.

ENGINE PROTECTION.

FOURTEEN INCH GUN FOR THE CHARLESTON.

THE BAHAMA AT SAN JUAN.

WRECK OF THE TAY BRIDGE.

THE BEE HIVE

Russian, Albany, Portland and Business SLEIGHS

Hotman & Ryerson's Carriage Materials, Harness and Horse Goods J. V. P. Ryerson.

Professional Cards.

James H. Pope, Carpenter & Builder

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Holiday Gifts. FINE Photographs at THORN'S

Edw. C. Mulford.

R. THORN'S, No. 2 Park Avenue,

TINWORK

Frank W. Vermeule, 12 W. Front street.

J. H. BOEHM,

300 PAIR Misses, American Kid and PEBBLE GOAT Button Shoes

Frank W. Vermeule, 12 W. Front street.

They're all Right!

Special Reduction.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Holiday Gifts.

FINE Photographs at THORN'S

The Variety Store,

J. O ALLEN.

Messenger Service

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WE HAVE A NUMBER OF

DUANE & VanARSDALE,

Upholstery.

30, 32, 34 and 36 Park avenue.

SLEIGHS SLEIGHS!

CALL and Examine. Repairing of all kinds Fine Carriages

18 Somerset Street.

BUY A BROOM FOR 11 CENTS!

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE'S,

11 West Front Street.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1864. PLAINFIELD, N.J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1882. PRICE TWO CENTS

Mississippi Bridge Accident.

New York, Feb. 9th. Special—Minister Pulsi arrived on the North-German Lloyd steamship Lahn this morning. He left Liverpool Jan. 31st. He [illegible] Monday.

BOTTLING.

—Days of 1882 past, 40; days to come, 325.

—VanEmburgh & White advertise a novelty in the way of a three-cent sale. They have considerable of interest to say about it.

—Did you read Shindle's "open column letter" in last evening's News? If not, read it now as this issue [illegible] be printed for the coming week.

—The Palmetto Parlor Car Company advertised the Woodward Parlor Car Company, the employees of the Woodward Car Company took steps for what to and not accede to the instructions of the Palmetto Company.

—When I began [illegible] after [illegible] hot coughing, sneezing, nose [illegible] and shut-ting at last; but after [illegible] lack of more [illegible] Friends. This morning at sunrise there was a heavy fog, and the moving mass has [illegible] and is [illegible] a general search for doors.

—"Around the Corner to Cuba" is the name of a beautiful illustrated [illegible] which will be given away by Mr. Stacy Chetwood, agent of Mr. C. G. Crandall, whose place of business is in New York, but who resides in Plainfield. In the back of the book there is a large map of the City of Mexico included. It gives the worth of the prize. Twenty-five cents.

PERSONAL.

The condition of City Judge George F. Stephen is such day reported as being more favorable to a speedy recovery.

Two new patents have been granted to Plainfielders: Mr. T. B. Osborne, stand for Christmas trees; Mr. Walter Bound, means for adjusting and securing fabric for printing machines.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Welch, who have been staying at the City Hotel several months, left this morning en route to Los Angeles, where their son, George E. Welch, formerly of this city, now resides.

Y. M. C. A. "TAKE TEA."

Guests from Home and Abroad Discuss the Building Fund.

A little after eight o'clock last evening about eighty young men sat down to the tea with Mr. J. W. Gavett and "The Ladies Hall" had provided at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The gathering was for social enjoyment and for further discussion of questions relative to the Association building which is to proceed to erect in this city.

In the absence of the President, Mr. W. W. Murray, the duties of Chairman were performed by Mr. H. O. Sowman. After brief musical exercises, refreshments were served, which were pithily remarks by Mr. George Sherman, of Orange, Mr. George Vosbrenn, of Morristown, and Prof. Wilder, of New Brunswick.

Mr. Sowman quoted statistics to show that Orange Y. M. C. A. had increased its membership enormously by the erection of a proper building.

Mr. Vosbrenn told of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Morristown, which cost $30,000, and which is paid for. He said that it was so large enough for the members fixed ought to it privileges, the daily attendance having reached 300 per night, since the opening of the building only a few months ago. In reply to a question he declared that the added revenue from rents and non-boarding class had been compensated for the greater expense of the new quarters.

Prof. Wilder's address "Co-operation," and he expatiated the use of this modern instrument in Y. M. C. A. work. "The agreement"—he said—"is not for rest, but to test experts, not to make acrobats; it is to educate men's bodies so that their educational may be the better housed."

The chairman of the standing committees read reports of the prosperous condition of the regular Association work. Several new subscriptions were announced by the managers for the building fund, as the statement that the Association was to receive $1,000 by will of the late Mrs. Enoch [illegible] was warmly applauded. The meeting [illegible] unconditionally subscribed [illegible] the new building to $20,000.

The assembly broke up at a little after ten o'clock after a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The M. E. Oxford Leaguers.

The meeting of the Oxford League of Christian Endeavorers was held in the Methodist Episcopal church parlors last night. The meeting was opened by singing the [illegible] number. After the [illegible] of the meeting had been attended to, the [illegible] was called to order by the President, who announced the first part of the programme, which was rather short, consisting of a reading by Miss Lizzie Mortimer and a recitation by Miss Rose Bowers. Albert Mosher and Gilbert Bowers [illegible] As this was the first regular meeting since this League was opened in connection with the church, the next meeting will be held next week from last evening.

THE LICENSE CONTEST.

[illegible] TO THOSE INTERESTED FIRST TO [illegible] COMMISSIONERS.

[illegible] Land Commissioners [illegible] Plainfield [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Commissioners

HE IS BROUGHT TO BAY.

Le Caron's Duplicity Proved on Cross Examination.

HIS CHARLES TOOKER AT FIVE SIX

London, Feb. 8.—Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnell commission, in the course of his examination of Maj. Le Caron after Sheehan, the Parnell counsel, had finished his cross-examination, said: I understand the evidence you have given to-day is the result of the information you have received from the secret service department, and you have refused to answer questions which you consider would be detrimental to the public service. Is that correct?

Le Caron replied in the affirmative.

Sir Charles Russell then asked Le Caron to identify the various persons whose names appeared in the reports which he had made to the government. Le Caron refused to do so, saying that he considered that he was not bound to answer questions which would lead to the identification of persons who had given him information in confidence

"Yes," said the latter, "I suppose I ought; but I hate those receptions, there crowds. I don't find room enough to get about, and am always in somebody's way, or somebody's in my way. Now, the last time I was at one of the big receptions I got off in a corner where I thought I was out of the way. Pretty soon along came a lady dressed in style. She recognized to bow and smile at me, and though I did not know her I bowed and smiled back. Then she stood bowing and smiling, and then I noticed that she was pulling at her dress that trailed over the floor. I noticed a young fellow standing behind her, and so I reached over and, shaking him by the shoulder, said, 'Why don't you get off the lady's dress?' Well, she bolted straight at my face, and, by George, I was standing on her dress myself."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Balzac's Serious Mistake.

The proposed Balzac monument gives rise to an enormous number of anecdotes apropos of the great writer in the French press. Here is a good one from among them. The late Baron James Rothschild was always on excellent terms with Balzac, who dedicated almost the one novel to him. Once, when he was obliged to make a trip to Germany, and when, as often happened with him, he was in money difficulties, Balzac went to Rothschild, who, with his usual benevolence, advanced him the sum of 2,000f., giving duly also a letter of recommendation to his nephew at Vienna. The letter was intended, according to custom, Balzac read it, found it cold, poor and unworthy of him, and never took it to the nephew. Returning to Paris he went to see Baron Rothschild. "Well," said the latter, "have you seen my nephew?" Balzac promptly said that he had kept the letter. "I am sorry for you," said the baron. "have you got it with you?" "Yes, pardon—here it is." "Observe this little hieroglyphic below the signature; it would have opened a credit of 50,000 francs for you at the Vienna house." Balzac left his coffin and said nothing more.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Story About Du Maurier.

In appearance Mr. Du Maurier bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Alma Tadema. This likeness has given rise to many amusing complications. Some time ago, at a dinner party, he happened to sit next to a daughter of Mr. Tadema. "I cannot understand," whispered the young lady, "how people can be so absurd as to mistake you for Mr. Tadema. To me the likeness is very slight." A little later she said: "Oh, I thought your photograph the other day. Would you mind—I should like your autograph to it?" Mr. Du Maurier expressed his willingness, and later on he observed the young lady conducted him to a writing table and handed him the photograph for its signature. Mr. Du Maurier looked at it, sighed, and then laid it very gently on the table. "That," he said, "is Mr. Alma Tadema's portrait."—London Globe.

The Story of a Country Town.

"Ain't you still in the real estate business a Boonville?"

"Yes."

"How's business?"

"Dull. I haven't been able to borrow a dollar for a month."—Syracuse Sunday Journal.

During a Cincinnati Morning Call.

Miss Cary—I've never quite so much in Daisy Mutton again as long as I live. She didn't invite me to her reception.

Miss Singleton—Not invited, and so didn't receive a card nor a box of the cooking sort.—Time.

Central Park Hotel,
Corner 24th Street and Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.
WM. H. HOPKINS, President.
HENRY A. MILLER, Secretary.

24 North Avenue,
NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.
French and AMERICAN
ICE CREAM and WATER ICES
Catered to all in Invention.
W. J. Stephenson.

RELIABILITY.
Reference Exchanged and not own
Undivided Attention
to the SELECT INCI persons makes the undersigned the oldest and most reputable parties on the way to select in toilets, etc.
SELECTIC CORSETIERE
and SUPPLY COMPANY.
F. E. Kinsman, Vice President, 67 Liberty street, New York.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical
Carpenter and Builder
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CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
in
German and French
under the instructions of
MR. F. F. HELLWIG,
at reasonable rates.
Call at 38 East Fifth street between 2 and 4 P.M.

MUSIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE.
WE ARE FILLING IN THE GAP MADE BY THE BOYCOTT
THAN IN OUR WHOLE NEW AND PURCHASE HOUSE
WHICH WE OFFER AT A REMARKABLE PRICE.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
POWLISON & JONES,
34 & 36 W. FRONT ST.

DIARIES
and
Account Books
for 1888.
A. W. RAND,
24 W. Front street.

EXPRESS
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered Trucks. Goods sent to any part of the city or country. Prompt and Polite Service.

"GEP" 49'er
REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,
No. 32 East Front street. Open from six a. m. to 12 p. m.
Free Reading Room
ALL THE LEADING PAPERS.
Everybody Welcome.

Beauty Preserved. All the best brands of Cigars, from Cheapest Prices, Polite Service. Elegant Ale, Lithographs and Refreshments generally. "Gep" 49'er.

R. J. HARPER,
28 Broadway,
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF ALL ESTATES.

P. CASEY & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
28 WEST FRONT STREET,
Second floor. No. 28 Third floor, corner Park. Superintend personally to the interment of the dead in Cemetery. Telephone Call No. 9.

PICTURE
FRAMES
of all kinds at
S. E. FLOWERS'
at New York Prices. Studio, 32 West Front street. Studio is for sketching and exhibition.

Sweeping
Reduction
in
CLOAKS and
JACKETS
AT POPE'S.

House Furnishing
GOODS.
Linens, Wash Dress Goods, etc.
J. S. Fowlkes.

CLOUD SPRINGS, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.
Leave Philadelphia (foot of Market street) for Cloud Springs, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Bay Head Junction, Lakewood, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Somers Point, Longport, Ventnor, Margate City, Brigantine Beach, Absecon, Pleasantville, Atlantic City, Egg Harbor City, Hammonton, Winslow Junction, Elwood, Blue Anchor, Atco, Waterford, Berlin, Kirkwood, Lindenwold, Ashland, Haddonfield, Merchantville, Pennsauken, Delair, Camden, Cooper's Point, Gloucester City, Woodbury, Mantua, Glassboro, Malaga, Vineland, Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, Penn Grove, Carneys Point, Deepwater, Pennsville, Penns Grove, Swedesboro, Woodstown, Pedricktown, Auburn, Harrisonville, Shiloh, Bridgeton, Port Norris, Bivalve, Millville, Cedarville, Fairton, Newport

The Governor's Guard

A Signal Fire that should warn a Traitor and Tyrant.

Mr. David R. Hosie, of The Bee, has received the following letter from the editor of the Evening Telegram, Toronto, and the reply thereto, which explains itself. The letter to Mr. Hosie's "Humanitarian Library" costs a dollar, but the Governor's Guard, a chapter on Canadian history, 1,000 years ago, during the reign of Nero, can be had for the asking. Who Nero was and what he did to Canada, Britain and Rome, and the terrible punishment he received for his crimes, will be found in the letter to Mr. Hosie. Who Nero was, how Rome was founded, and how Canada was discovered by Rome, will be found in the letter to the Governor's Guard. Who Nero was, how Rome was founded, and how Canada was discovered by Rome, will be found in the letter to the Governor's Guard. Who Nero was, how Rome was founded, and how Canada was discovered by Rome, will be found in the letter to the Governor's Guard.

Humanitarian Library

Governor's Guard

Nero

Rome

Canada

Britain

Discovered

Founded

Letter

Chapter

Dollar

Asking

Terrible

Punishment

Received

Crimes

Found

Reply

Explains

Itself

Editor

Telegram

Toronto

Mr. David R. Hosie

The Bee

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1874. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THE CITY BEAUTIFUL OF THE EAST, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 536 PARK PLACE EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 15

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $1.00 PER YEAR.

THE EDUCATED FREE HORSE MINDS JUST AS THE TWIG IS BENT THE TREE'S INCLINED.—Pope.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of rain are very good to come, too.

—Edsall advertises a new list of bargains for this week.

—An entertainment by the Catholic Young Men's Literary Union at St. Mary's School Hall is one of February's coming events.

—The Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Lexington, Ky., was to speak at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night, in the absence of Mr. Hall, who is supplied by Rev. Mr. Estell.

—The Secretary of the Associated Charities writes that second-hand clothing is much needed for distribution at the Association rooms, 45 West Second street.

—The Woman's Temperance Aid Society will hold a social and meeting in Bethesda Hall to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The Society cordially invite all to attend.

—The Woodruff parlor cars now being run on the Central Railroad are soon to be superseded by the cars of the Pullman Parlor Car Company. Vestibule Trains" are not far distant.

—A large congregation was in attendance at the evening service of Rev. W. C. Tully, D. D., in their new church on Second street yesterday afternoon. All seemed pleased to enjoy the interesting exercises.

—Delegates, Commissioned and Field Commanders of the G. A. R. of the Department of New Jersey are to convene at Masonic Hall, Trenton, N. J., to-morrow at eleven a. m., for annual consideration of business. Many are to take the 8:30 a. m. train.

—A vagrant dog in a state of intoxication crept on West Front street this morn. As soon as a policeman with a pistol drew in sight the dog slunk away. Later he was found in the basement to Lotterer's costume grab, industriously digging around and around a house on West Fourth street, seemingly intent on covering less enough to make a nuke, to the intense delight of a group of spectators, who found here a brand new variety of sport. Whether the venture succeeded is to be drifting further and further south with every full of the thermometer. Provided the fellow does not get his bairfare, he may eventually reach Cape Horn.

SOMERSET COUNTY TEACHERS.

School Ma'ams and Masters Meet at Bound Brook.

About sixty teachers from various parts of Somerset county met in the high school house at Bound Brook, Saturday, Feb. 9th, to attend the meeting of the Association.

After the usual opening exercises the subject of "Letter Writing" was taken up by C. H. Williamson, who gave methods of teaching this useful art, and confirmed the assertion felt for an elegantly written letter with the annoyance caused by an illegible one.

Mr. Gaius Hoffman presented an original plan for drawing Somerset county, and illustrated it by means of a colored map on the blackboard.

Mr. E. E. Cooley followed with a live talk on the subject of teaching history. He urged the importance of an easy conversational knowledge of the story of our country from early times to the present hour.

After the discussion that followed an invitation was given to adjourn to a collation which was enjoyed by all present.

There is need of more social intercourse among the teachers. At the meetings of the Association they compare other men six with their own and find mutual help and encouragement and at the same time become better acquainted with their co-workers.

The afternoon session was opened with a recitation by Miss Lowell of Somerville.

Mr Smith, who represents the Gillott Pen Company, gave a interesting talk on the manufacture of steel pens, following the rotary process from the flat piece of steel to the finished pen little Jack wields so lasciviously with never a thought of its history.

"The Art of Questioning" had been assigned as a subject for general discussion. It was discussed in styles, and opening papers under each were read.

Mr. R. B. Thaw, of Warrenville, gave a talk on "Theories Compared with Results in Teaching", after which the meeting was adjourned to meet again in Finderd in May.

THAT TELEPHONE POLE STRIFE.

What Mr. Winter's Counsel Says About the Case.

In an interview with a New-ark News reporter Mr. Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for Mr. Henry Winter, in the strife arising the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company in Plainfield has caused such a stir, is reported as saying that the statement that the Company had obtained an injunction was a mistake and that on the contrary the Supreme Court had actually refused to grant it.

"Nor is it true"—continues the interviewer—"that the matter is still pending in court. It was argued last Nov. before Justice Van Syckel, who decided against the Company on each of the five points raised by me in opposition to them. I then wanted them to remove the poles. They promised to do so, but in January style went to the Legislature and introduced a bill covering the case, and which, if passed, would give them power to retain the poles. Then it was that we determined on prompt action, with what result you of course know. Now we have the poles down and I defy the Company to replace them. If they try to it will be at their peril, that's all."

THE CASPAR LICENSE.

SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting of the Association. A Committee's Motion for Signatures.

The shareholders of the Plainfield Building and Loan Association include some of the best people in Plainfield, and the strongest advocates of temperance. They all remember well how the license of the name of the late Caspar to an application for a hotel license, that of Mr. Dietrich Conger. Several of these shareholders are anxious to know if the same has been granted to the Association sign with his name.

A reporter of The News called at Mr. Joseph Cutter's residence, a shareholder of the loan, and by whom its name was signed to the Caspar application.

Mr. Cutter says: "The loan has nothing to do with the Caspar hotel property until it is sold, and, considering as owners, we were obliged to do so I signed, more especially to protect the loan's interest in the property."

Another signer of Mr. Conger's application said that it was signed in this way: "It was suggested that [illegible] a place of sale of liquor. It was [illegible] unfortunate that the five-bays should have used the old saloon he operated on Second street a few years ago as a rendezvous. He has told me that no one will ever sell liquor on the [illegible] there, but the privilege following their arrest, as the villians never did the slightest act to evade his suspicions. He got out of the scrape just as quickly as possible, and [illegible] and went into the hotel business, to which end it is [illegible] necessary for him to get a license. Mr. Reed Smith [illegible] that no one [illegible] would be responsible for [illegible] and personal bondsmen in debt to the amount required.

The signer said of Conger: "I was quite hesitating about signing when he said Ted Martin's name was on it, and that Mr. Conger would be responsible for the [illegible] bond. I [illegible] to help Conger, as I [illegible] to help [illegible] and I [illegible] to do this kind of case on my shoulders. If a license is refused me, I will have to give up the hotel."

"Now," continued this G. A. R. comrade, "I know he would have nothing whatever to do with the saloon business, if he could help it. He has been [illegible] of the hotel business, and [illegible] and [illegible] a good [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

BEARDING THE LIONS.

The Work of Two Methodist Evangelists.

WONDERFUL REVIVAL MEETINGS.

The Preachers Visit the Strongholds of Fighting Kentuckians, Convert Many of the Combatants, and Bring Peace and Quiet to the Town.

HINDMAN, Ky., Feb. 11.—When the Sloan boys were killed in this town about six weeks ago by members of the Eversole gang and the seat of French-Eversole feud was transferred from Perry county to this place, the determined inhabitants predicted that more murders would follow. For many days the town was filled with armed men, and timid persons were not seen on the streets of Hindman unless necessity compelled them.

Three weeks ago the Rev. G. D. Hyden and the Rev. A. A. McClure, Methodist evangelists, arrived in Hindman. They stopped at the little hotel, and the day after their coming announced that they intended to hold a religious meeting in Hindman. They said they were called hither by extraordinary circumstances they had heard of the murders in town, and that more were feared. They came to preach the Christian religion to all, and most especially to those whose bloody deeds had struck terror in the town. They certainly acted those who held any part in the bushwhacking between Frenchburg and the Eversoles to be present and hear what they had to say. They began an audience, and if that were grazed they feared not for the result.

The first night Mr. Hyden and Mr. McClure spoke to a small crowd. Among those were Caleb Jones, "Red Mule" Smith, "Red Bill" Smith, and their friends were there. Curiosity brought them. "Red Mule" said he had heard them "preachers" were "agoin' to talk about the fightin'," and he "wanted to see if they said enough terse to say anything to spile the boys." All present were in the best humor. The mountaineers have the greatest regard for a minister, and never are the glory treated with the smallest disrespect.

Mr. Hyden spoke first and plunged at once into the subject of his text. His criticisms both the French and Eversole partisans with unsparing words. He said that the feud had begun with "murder," and that "murder like unto took part in it were murderers, and unless they repented they would surely go to hell. Mr. Hyden mentioned names. He alluded directly to the Sloan murders.

Suddenly pointing his finger directly at "Red Mule" Smith, he said:

"There lean out that yes are one of the worst men in all this country. It has been your boast to count the number of your murders, and prove that they exceed those of any other man in the mountains. For you, bloody miner, the tortures of the damned were especially invented."

"Red Mule" was so badly frightened by the attack that he sought to strike down the blind like other members of the congregation did hide himself. He was much relieved when Mr. Hyden turned his attention to some of the others, who felt equally as afterward and were just as bad as himself.

When Mr. Hyden finished, the congregation sang a hymn, and then Mr. McClure preached. It was not a sermon, but a prayer. In conclusion, he announced that there would be services there on the following Sunday.

All Hindman became interested in the services. On the 25th night Clabe Jones, Eversole man, who helped kill the Sloan brothers, arose in his seat and walked forward and was just as bad as himself.

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THE ESSEX FOLK CLUB

The Subject of Monopoly Discussed by Wagonette Riders and Other Folks.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and other routine business, Brother Gardner stated that he had been asked to secure an expression of opinion on the question: "Does It Pay to be Strictly Honest?" He would call upon Mr. Isaac Wade, as the oldest member, first.

"I war in hopes dat question would neber come up in dis club," said the old veteran in reply. "It ar' a question which has caused me many sleepless nights, an' which I neber has been able to settle to my own satisfaction. On one occasion I founded a wallet to de road. It contained $20, an' when I restored it to de owner he handed me all de money an' thanked me besides. On several other occasions I has found wallets and lodge $5 worth of time hunting up de owner an' dats rewarded wid 10 cents. A grocer once gib me a $10 dollar bill fur a $1. I handed it back an' he gib' me half a pound of tea. De very next week I gib' him a $5 bill fur a $4, and he kept it an' called me I was a liar.

"If I buy meat de butcher works me so' he boss in on me, continued the old man. "If I buy wood or coal it ar' allus a bottle short. I expect de dry goods nabs to vhack me me' or less, an' de hatter an' shoemaker' allus stick to facks. If I ever anybody honest I reckon I should land in de poorhouse in about a year. I done' advise any one to be dishonest, but it ar' my opinyun dat it pay find a pug dog runnin' around de streets he should be taken home and tied up to de old post instid some one else whom a liberal reward an' no questions asked."

Waydown Bobes then spoke as follows:

"Dar' was a time when I was so strictly honest dat ober fifty of the neybors' chickens used to roost in my back yard o'nights. At dis same time dem neybors borrowed money of me an' dun forgot to pay it back, an' if I left a spade out doahs ober night it was gone in de mawnin'. If I owed a debt I acked to go an' wake de man up at midnight an' pay him. If I found half a dozen hard nickels in my change, I mailed 'em up for' believe de short cash. If I disk'vered ten cents on de flonh in de postoffice I handed it to de postmaster. I practiced dis course for five long years, an' doah's' dat time I not only run behind $1,000, but I heard myself spoken of on all sides as a growlers, a fool an' no 'count. I finally decided to change. In five years I has picked up ober $2,000, am out of debt an' grocers an' butchers send to my house and solicit my trade. When you ax me if it pays to be strictly honest I sms' reply dat it don't—not by a jug full!"

Elder Toots was then called upon, and he said:

"If dar' am any one person in Detroit who has had chicken fur dinner any oftener dan I her I should like to see his photograph, an' ef he what' am de person who dare stan' up an' say I steal chickens! I need to be strictly honest. If I found a cent in de road I went whoopin' up an' down to find an owner. If a $20 lost dog crept under my house to be taken home of until advertised I drove him out an' let de manner stah. I got de money I owed, an' only paid the home rent on 'day day it was due, but made all repairs out o' my own pocket. I run right down hill, an' by an' by I woke up to find de old woman out o' butter flour, meat, sugar, tea and sherjing she kept Rough on Rats an' two bars o' soap, while my lines w'ar' out to January weather. On dat same morain', as I was gwine down town, I heard one man say to another: 'Say, Jim, we dat parson? He ar' de fool nigger of Detroit. If he had a quarter wid 'f hole in it he would frow it in de ribber fur fear of accidentally passin' it off on a millyonary.' Dat set me to thinkin'. Das very night I stole a lot of wood, three chickens, a bag o' taters an' a pair of boten, an' I bev prospered ebber since. I spects it will be a leetle harder on me when I com to de gates of heaven, but I 'low dat' powerfully well down yere below an' facrmer' ly my fat'sbery day."—Detroit Free Press.

Look Out For the Lizzies, Ladies.

Mr. Hentleman—What a lovely gown, dear; from Paris, of course!

Mrs. Whitestar—Yes, I can't get suited anywhere else. It came on the Umbria, Tuesday.—Scribner's Magazine.

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"About what?"

"Why don't you provide these cells with beds, carpets, reading rooms and other comfortable things, so as to make a prisoner's stay pleasant?"

"Why didn't you go to a first class hotel instead of coming here?" queried the captain in reply.

"Ah! I see I stumble. Next time I'll go to the—"

"Don't you dare!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Great [illegible] Stilled.

A [illegible] has died, leaving [illegible] account [illegible] to answer the [illegible] Pape[illegible] literature

[illegible] have you [illegible] per cent.?

[illegible] saying [illegible] Chatter[illegible]

[illegible] after what I [illegible] New York

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CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

PURE WATER AND PURE AIR AND CLEANLINESS REQUIRED.

The Few Science of Sanitation and the Progress It Has Made—England and America Said to Lead in Constructions on This Advancement.

"Water, air and cleanliness are the chief articles of my pharmacopoeia," said Napoleon. These brief words practically cover the entire scope of sanitary science. To eliminate from the air smoke and noxious gases, to remove from the water supply deleterious substances, and to dispose of fecal and refuse matter so as to minimize annoyance and the possibility of breeding contagious diseases is one of the gravest problems of the age. How best to do this is the question that sanitary science proposes, and on the fullness and correctness with which this question is answered depends more of the well being and prosperity of a community than the casual observer is wont to think.

GLORIOUS WORK OF SANITARY SCIENCE.

Sanitation is a matter not less of finance and economics than of personal comfort, convenience and longevity. That health is, as a rule, the measure of usefulness, and, other things being equal, of wages, needs no proof. That good sanitary conditions and the best of hospital facilities are one of the chief factors in the growth of cities, and that unsavory or unhealthy neighborhoods in a city are depleted of population or turned over to the poorer classes who have no alternative but to endure what others shun, is a matter of common observation. The prevalence of sickness, and especially contagious diseases, where sanitary requirements are not observed, the lack of thrift and enterprise in such localities, and the kinship of moral filth with unsanitary conditions of person, have been themes for innumerable lectures and homilies. Wherever sanitary science has made strenuous efforts to improve the physical conditions of a locality there have resulted less prevalence of disease, a gradual reduction of mortality, especially of infants, greater prosperity, and more physical longevity, and even the spiritualizing of the masses has advanced as defects in material surroundings have been remedied. It would seem that such commonplace matters as ventilation, light, plumbing, heating and sewerage—in short, good or bad sanitary conditions—are so intimately connected with the evils and excellences of our cities than are many other things to which more attention is given.

"Sanitation is a new science," said a civil engineer who was asked to give an outline of recent improvements in sanitation. "It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that public attention has been directed to the need of improved methods and contrivances for the purposes of health and convenience in the construction of buildings. Until a comparatively short time the ideal of light ventilation was commingled with its absence, and light was almost equally disregarded. Adequate water supply is a subject whose importance began to be felt, so to speak, but yesterday. London, for instance, has not long abandoned its wells and pumps for the purpose of water service and sewerage. How the great cities of the ancient world managed without such sanitary contrivances as we now have and survived is an enigma. The crude makeshifts of early times have been held responsible for innumerable plagues, diseases and epidemics, and the growing recognition that many diseases of the present day are of germ origin—the direct result of contaminated or poisoned air, water or food—is doubtless what has made the last few years more productive of sanitary literature than any other period of history.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

"Strangely enough, England and America have produced the bulk of sanitary literature and evolved the best sentiment for reform. The little standing agencies of noxious elements. England and America probably stand shoulder to shoulder in this respect, the former, by common assent, being superior in the construction of sewers and the latter leading in its sanitary literature. The publications of the two countries bear witness to their respective excellences. German research, by tracing out the germ origin of diseases, has rendered signal service and been a stimulus to American and English investigators.

"Strange as it may seem, the latter years of development the influence of the press has been very salutary. The newspapers have rather been detectives than advisers, but they have pointed out defects and commended excellences; they have shown the necessity of reform and often suggested methods that have been of material benefit to the workers on those lines. Still it has largely been left to the sanitary journals to chronicle the new steps of improvement, and thus much that is vital and has been done in the matter of sanitation has not found its way to the general public. What is more, it is to be doubted if the majority of ——tumen who have in hand the building up and improvement of our cities keep abreast of the times and profit by the steps of progress that are constantly being taken. The masses are lamentably ignorant or criminally negligent of sanitary measures, as they are plainly dependent upon men who are not much better informed."—Chicago News.

A Passionately Pretty Woman.

There was at the car shed probably the only pretty woman of her old style in this country. She was about 65 years of age, medium size and graceful figure. Her complexion was fair, her features regular, almost classic. The dominant color of her hair was brown, but some of it was perfectly white, and a large patch just above her left ear was white. The brow and lashes of her left eye were white, while those of her right eye were dark brown. Her eyes were large, a beautiful dark blue, full of tenderness. Her voice was gentle and low, and she carried herself like a queen.—Atlanta Constitution.

Stowed Out.

Lawyer—Please give my card to your master.

Butler—No use; you can't see him, sir.

Lawyer—Why not?

Butler—He's just laid himself down for a nap, and he gave me orders to say "not at home" to anybody as called, no matter if 'twas the divil himself.—And that here you were, sir.—Harper's Bazaar.

Such great activity as there is at present displayed in storage battery development bids fair to remove the one of electric traction its crowded city streets.

SHE CONSENTED.

She stood upon the garden walk,
Her face was like the rose;
Love's answer to the question
She'd asked I read in those
Love's answer to the question
Love's answer is a kiss!
She'd asked it shyly of me
And gave it with a wish.

—Puck.

MEN IN CORSETS.

An Actress Tells Tales on Kyrie Bellew and the Duke of Buford.

One day in London last year I chanced to be walking through Bond street, when a hansom stopped near the curb and a distinguished actress with whom I was acquainted began a violent struggle with the door, which I had been assured when they were closed. I managed to get them open for her, and she asked me where I was going. I said Grosvenor gallery, and she remarked that she would go with me if I'd wait a moment. She entered a shop near Conduit street, and a moment later I heard a tearing on the window and saw my acquaintance beckoning from within. Corsets, straps, buckles and buttons harnessed every conceivable variety were on show, and pictures of women trying on corsets and men struggling to buckle big beads around their podgy waists hung here and there. The actress opened the door and smiled hilariously.

"Come in," she said. "I want to show you something."

I entered the shop, and she said to the salesman:

"Let me see those things again."

"Oh, no, miss," whimpered the man in great agitation, "we couldn't think of it. It's really against the rules."

"Rot! Hand them up, that's a good man."

"Upon my word, miss, it's really quite impossible."

"Oh, I say!" said the actress, with her most winning smile "do let us have one look at them and I'll give you an order for the play."

After a deal of argument, the young man slowly and reluctantly brought out two corsets and laid them on the counter. I am free to admit that though I have had some experience in knocking around the world and have seen some queer things, they were the first corsets I had ever seen that were designed for men to wear. They were bright up and down, and not distinguished by the little semicircular protuberances which mark the feminine variety of corsets. The whalebones was very broad and stiff. One pair of corsets was pink, beautifully edged with white lace, with a monogram in the corner, surmounted by a ducal coronet.

"There," said the actress, holding the corsets up with a keen and radiant smile, "are for the Duke of Buford. He makes no concealment of wearing them, you know."

I should think not. I recalled having seen the duke the previous day at Ascot driving a cocahnl or burlesque actresses to the meet. His wrinkled old face was seamed with smiles; his white wig and fringe of whiskers under his chin were beautifully curled. His seventy odd years of age hardly spoke him. Even the hard ground in such a weak fashion on the box seat that the upper line of his corsets was plainly indicated through the back of his coat.

The other pair of corsets were small and exceedingly short. I should not think that they were more than four and a half inches up and down. I asked who they were for. The clerk hesitated for a long time; then the actress blurted out the name of Kyrie Bellew. The only thing that astonished me was that there was no pink lace on them after the fashion of Buford's.—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Shrewd Elephant.

The following story is told by Dr. Robertson: An elephant was chained to a tree in the compound opposite Mr. Townsend's house. His driver made an oven at a short distance, in which he put his rice cakes to bake, and then covered them with stones and grass and went away. When he was gone the elephant with his trunk unfastened the chain round his foot, went to the oven and uncovered it, took out and ate the cakes, recovered the oven with the stones and grass as before and went back to his place. He could not fasten the chain again round his own foot, so he twisted it round that of a dog in order to keep the cause, and when the driver returned the elephant was standing with his back to the oven.

The driver went to his cakes, discovered the theft, and, looking round, caught the culprit's eye as he was looking back over his shoulder out of the corner of it. Instantly he detected the culprit, and condign punishment followed. The whole occurrence was witnessed from the windows by the family.—Philadelphia Times.

Barrett's Chance Acquaintance.

I had a chat with Mr. LeBrunn Barrett recently about the interesting incidents in his travels about the country. One of the most memorable he told me happened some years ago on board a train when he was on his way to Richmond, Va.

While he was yet some hours distant from Richmond there were a few stops made and a newspaper of the west immediately behind him. One of them was of striking appearance, who was addressed by several persons in the car as "General."

"For more than an hour," said Mr. Barrett, "I listened to that man's conversation, addressed to his friend. He talked rapidly and poured out information on all sorts of topics in a manner that was completely amazing. Presently his companion left and he leaned into silence.

"As soon as I could I relighted my brain for some means to draw him into conversation. We were rushing across one of those barren stretches occasionally seen in the south, and I turned and asked him if there was much of such desolate land in that section. He gazed at my question, and gradually the conversation began. Never in my life passed such a day in my life. The information of the man was simply stupendous, and it was poured out like some mighty torrent, while I listened, fascinated and amazed.

"When we neared Richmond he told me that he would go that night to the theatre to see Mr. Barrett in 'Richelieu.' He also added that he had never seen the actor.

"After to bed, glad I found out who my eloquent companion had been. He was Gen. Robert Toombs."

That night, as Mr. Barrett in the character of Richelieu was called before the curtain, Gen. Toombs, who was seated in the stage box with a party of friends, leaned forward eagerly, shaking his finger at the actor, exclaiming, "A-A-a it was you!"—New York Tribune.

STRIKING THOUSANDS.

IDLE STREET CAR MEN IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN CITIES.

Three Was Every Prospect a Tie-up Extending Across the Entire Country of the Bells Lines in New York—Scenes and Incidents.

The strook railroad strikes which were inaugurated in New York city and Brooklyn not long ago, may perhaps be regarded as the most important of the minor labor of the importance of the strikes may be gathered from the fact that in New York the aggregate number or strikers tied up reads would amount to something more than 12, and the number of strikers is set down at between 8,000 and 9,000. In Brooklyn the number of strikers is given as between 700 and 800, comprising about forty miles of road.

The roads tied up in New York on the first morning of the strike included the First and Second avenues, Fourth avenue, Third avenue, Broadway east and Bowery, Eighth and Ninth avenues, Tenth avenue or Belt line, Forty-second and Grand streets, Forty-second street and Boulevard, 6th, Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street, Central Crosstown (Eighteenth street), Grand street cross-town, Avenue B and D, Cortlandt street and Beverly street, Avenue C and Pavonia ferry, Madison and Chambers streets, Harlem bridge, Morrisania and Fordham, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Port Morris.

The most important roads in Brooklyn which were tied up on the morning that the order to strike was given out were the Atlantic avenue, Bergen street and Butler street lines.

The reasons for the inauguration of the strikes were many, but the chief grievances of the men were small wages, over lengthy hours, and the refusal of the companies to arbitrate with the executive boards of their unions. The men claimed that the companies had violated the state law by compelling them to work longer than the time prescribed by the state. The companies virtually admitted this some time ago, but made no move to remedy the grievance. The men further objected to the so called branding agreement into which the companies had induced them to enter, and which they claim made them no better than serfs.

New York city looks curious and unnatural during a street railroad strike. Its streets, especially the lower parts of the city, are then almost impossible from the great number of cars constantly passing to and fro. Frequently there is a blockade, and the spectacle is presented of a string of horse cars a quarter of a mile long, so close together that the horses in one car will nose

A SCENE OF THE STRIKE.

the clothes of the passengers standing on the back platform of the car ahead. Foot passengers who wish to cross the street are obliged to cross the platforms of the cars, or stand and listen to the swearing and shrieking of conductors and drivers until the blockade is loosened. The condition of such a day in such a populous city as New York can well be imagined. Where cars are not running, for then the carmen and truck drivers usurp the tracks and make Rome howl with their tremendous expletives and superlative swearing. But a New York car strike is second to the fun of a railroad strike, for the mighty rose of legions of rumbling wagons, the constant jangle of street car bells and the eternal growl of the fog horn voiced drivers, that the comparative silence of a small city pulls upon him as much to do as a grinding barrel organ upon the nerves of a virtuoso.

One of the most marked characteristics of a New York man is that he positively will not walk anywhere if he can possibly ride. He will pay five cents for a ride a block or a street car. But another equally marked characteristic of a New Yorker is his good humor in an emergency. During a surface road strike, if he is too far away from the elevated roads, he will pick up his fare and his cash and walk. He will walk without a growl, and when many thousands of business men awoke on Jan. 23, and found that most of the street railroads in the city were tied up, they simply said, "Let 'em strike," and struck not the slightest bit bravely or air day pastimes.

There have probably been more broken heads in New York and Brooklyn during this last strike than in any other tie up on record. The police were ordered to prevent violence at any cost, and they have used their clubs with telling effect. But they have had hard work to constantly repulse the surging throng of strikers, and have shown that the police forces of New York and Brooklyn are as competent as any in the world.

Reading for the Young.

The Jewish Progress, San Francisco, has some good ethical reflections in the somewhat light for western eels as to deleterious reading:

The pernicious literature that is flooding school and rapidly gathered up by soft young brutality is doing more mischief than is at present apparent. Those of us who have been through the mill, as the saying goes, can testify as regards the bad effects of a meritless and morbid literary absorption. Happy the lad or lassie who can get pretty by the experience of their other teachers, and who will place naught but the cleanest and most beneficial reading in their hands. It is a better gift than jewels and betokens a love that must be felt to either young or

JAMES H. BERRY.

old. Be sparing with the books you give away. Let them be such as you would have your own children read. Let them be such as you would read yourself. Let them be such as will not bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the reader in after years. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the parent upon the head of the child. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the child upon the head of the parent. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the world upon the head of the author. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of God upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the devil upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the angels upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the saints upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the martyrs upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the prophets upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the apostles upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the evangelists upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the gospel upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the church upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the world upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the devil upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of God upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the angels upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the saints upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the martyrs upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the prophets upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the apostles upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the evangelists upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the gospel upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the church upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the world upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the devil upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of God upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the angels upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the saints upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the martyrs upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the prophets upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the apostles upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the evangelists upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the gospel upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the church upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the world upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the devil upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of God upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the angels upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the saints upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the martyrs upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the prophets upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the apostles upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the evangelists upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the gospel upon the head of the bookseller. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the church upon the head of the reader. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the world upon the head of the writer. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of the devil upon the head of the publisher. Let them be such as will not bring the curse of God

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST." TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 420 PARK AVENUE, EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 17 SOMERSET STREET.

S. W. ROBINSON, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TWELVE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

PEOPLE SHOULD ALWAYS SET TO WORK AT THE WRONG TIME. —Cardinal de Retz.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 43; days to come, 322.

—A Lady Washington tea and musicale will be held at the Holy Cross school building the latter part of February.

—By patient perseverance the smaller clock last night managed to favor Plainfield and vicinity with an hour and a half of music.

—The fireman to-day made an early morning tour of the city, inspecting the condition of the fire-walls and removing all obstructions to proper working.

—The Christian Endeavor Societies of the various churches in Plainfield listened to an interesting address by the Rev. John T. Kerr, of Elizabeth, at the First Baptist church last evening.

—The rather unusual sight of boys skating on sidewalks was noticed this morning on Somerset street. The fact that there was about half an inch of ice on the sidewalk explains matters.

—91,341 miles make a long distance for an umbrella to travel with its original owner. Mr. E. E. Ackerman will tell the history of his umbrella at the Y. M. C. A. concert Thursday, Feb. 21st.

—Mr. Jeremiah Manning, the builder, has disposed of upwards of $20,000 worth of real estate in Plainfield this year. Judging by collections, present indications are that there will be an unusually busy season this Spring in Plainfield.

—The weather was as usual the cause of topic of conversation this morning. Men stopping each other on the street remarked the rare beauty of the day, the prospect of snow, the cheerfulness of the sunshine, the sparkling brightness of the icicles, and other things. All this will of course be of prime importance to some historian of the future.

—A large party of the members of the Plainfield Bicycle Club will attend an entertainment to be given by the Elizabeth Wheelmen at the Temple Theatre in Elizabeth this evening. Some of them will go by train from Plainfield and meet the rest who will stay in New York to dinner, at Elizabeth and go to the theatre in a body. A good time is expected.

—The series of pleasure tours to Old Point Comfort recently given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proved so successful, and the popular demand for another so strong and widespread that the company has arranged a fourth tour for Wednesday, February 20th. This date will afford those who take advantage of it the means of the season at Old Point. For the convenience of the party a special train will leave Broad street station, Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and run through on fast time. The round trip ticket including one day's board at the Hygeia Hotel, will be $11, and tickets for the trip will be sold going and returning direct from New York at $11, Philadelphia $9, at $8 more in each case if the return trip is made via Richmond and Washington, at both of which places a stop-off is permitted within the limit of returns. Parties reading elsewhere desiring to join the tour may use a regular train on the morning of the excursion to Philadelphia, and then take the special. Parties from stations on the New York Division east of Trenton may use the tickets in Philadelphia on the day preceding the date of tour.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert G. Smith, of Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken, has returned to Plainfield, his former home, and will continue a resident of the Colorado-of-the-East during the next few months.

Captain Geo. P. Edwards and Lieutenants R. F. R. Huntemann and J. E. Flannery have called a meeting of the Lincoln Guards, to be held at Republican Headquarters next Friday City National Bank, at evening at 8:15 o'clock. The formation of a permanent organization will be considered.

Yesterday was the birthday anniversary of Mr. A. M. Dunham, of Arlington avenue; and last evening his immediate relatives to the number of twenty-five assembled and tendered him a pleasant surprise at his residence. The evening was spent in joyful festivities. Among those present were Mr. Dunham's three sons, Councilman M. Marvin, Joseph T. and Edwin T., and his two daughters, Mrs. Lizzie Brown and Mrs. George Sheldon as well with wives and husbands.

The Rabbit War Ended.

Justice Cole, of Dunellen, rendered his decision in the celebrated rabbit case yesterday, and virtually all of the people concerned; for in the two to a which John Cronin was compelled to pay the costs, and in the one in which Alexander Macfarlane was complainant Martin Cook was ordered to pay the costs. The trouble all grew out of a family dispute. Macfarlane and Cook was bound over to keep the peace against Cronin, and constables and counter-complaints of shooting rabbits out of season flew west. The testimony was a mass of contradictions.

Mr. W. A. Coddington represented Macfarlane and Cook, and Mr. W. R. Codington represented Cronin.

A Farmers Sweetness Mad.

A farmer named Nelson, a former ex-client of Roelle, became violently insane Sunday at the Union County Jail at Elizabeth. In the afternoon he was taken to the asylum at Morris Plains.

THE CAPTAIN LICENSE QUESTION.

The Plainfield Members of the Lenox Avenue Club Discuss the Question.

It appears that the Board of the Plainfield Driving Club Association was signed to the Captain License question last year, as well as this, and the Lenox Avenue Club members think they were misled in signing it, and that the Association should refuse to grant the property, and draft for that Mr. Chester, should the Association fail to do so, would bring an action in equity against it for damages when the failure would compel an injury to his property. It is said that Mr. Jessup of the "Lenox" is in a well-settled opinion of law that one has no right to try to dispose of his property by his last will to another. For instance, if one must sell a business to another he can be restrained from carrying out the bargain with the vendee, if dispossessing the value of that which he sold.

Mr. Chase says that the Board of Directors concluded that they could not do anything else than sign. It was changed over a year ago, before a full Board, and that condition was arrived at that it must be done.

It is claimed by the members that the "Lenox" in owning the Captain hotel has virtually gone into the saloon business and is therefore violating the law under which "Lenox" are organized.

Mr. Chase says that the Association holds the title to the property and that the Lenox would save the expense of foreclosure proceedings in case of any default in payment, and it was necessary to take possession of the property.

On some properties the "Lenox" holds first mortgages. If sued under any mortgage it would cost them no more to recover "Lenox" money than to pay the mortgage. If sued under any mortgage it would employ a lawyer and pay the court expenses to recover possession. By holding the title to the "Lenox" until the property is paid for they can save expense of litigation, in case it is necessary to take possession.

Extracts From the Building Loan Law.

Section 5 of the law approved April 10, 1875, "An act to encourage the establishment of certain kinds of building and loan associations," provides that the funds of every association formed under this act shall be invested in the purchase of lands or building lots, and erecting buildings and improvements thereon, or in the purchase of lots, and houses already built, as hereinafter provided.

Section 7 of an amendment adopted Feb. 6th, 1878, amends section 5 of the original act and provides that the investments of every such association shall be made either in loans to, or in redemption of the shares of, or in purchasing lots and erecting buildings devised upon the shares, or to all of such purposes, or for such other ways as the constitution of the particular association shall provide; and no premium given for priority of loan or acquisition of a building, or discount given on the redemption of shares, shall be deemed to be usurious.

Smell a Woman for Debt.

An outgrowth of the Cronin-Macfarlane rabbit case was the suit of John Cronin against Alice MacEwen before Justice Coles and a jury of twelve men at Dunellen yesterday afternoon. Cronin claimed that Miss MacEwen owed him $41.30 for board and money loaned. After three hours of examination and conflicting evidence a verdict of $5.30 for Cronin was rendered.

Miss McEwen had testified for "Tony" Marinenchank and against Cronin at the rabbit trials. Her lover, Albert George Clark, now of Brooklyn, was one of her chief witnesses. The various stories told kept a crowd of spectators laughing all the afternoon.

Mr. W. R. Coddington was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. Coddington for the defense.

Where Fell the Aerolites?

Despite the claim that the brilliant meteor which was seen from Plainfield and other places last Thursday afternoon fell near Millstone, N. J., comes a dispatch from Newburgh, N. Y., stating that its resting-place is on a farm in the township of Highlands, Orange county. This meteor was very brilliant, and in color yellow, tinged with green. It broke into many small pieces, and the snow covering about an acre was strewn with fragments of stone. Soon the vision fades, covering the graves, but an investigation is to be made when it disappears. The hour of falling was about seven. Plainfield's phenomenon was witnessed at about 3:30, shortly before sunset.

Local-Option for Mercer County

A public meeting of those interested in securing an order from the Court for an election on the question of adopting the local-option provision of the High-License Local-Option law was held at Trenton last night. It was decided to withhold the petitions until after the February quarter Court, when one fifteen days more then are now submitted. It was confidently asserted that the county would go dry and that local-option would get a majority in Trenton. Many ministers were in attendance. It was the prevailing opinion that the Legislature would not repeal the Local-Option law.

The Largest Bank.

Buddhism has the largest number of votaries in the world, Christianity coming next. Of the Christian denominations the Catholics have the largest number of members.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store the past month is as follows:

February 1889.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
1. Friday	24	30	28
2. Saturday	28	30	28
3. Sunday	28	30	28
4. Monday	28	30	28
5. Tuesday	28	30	28
6. Wednesday	28	30	28
7. Thursday	28	30	28
8. Friday	28	30	28
9. Saturday	28	30	28
10. Sunday	28	30	28
11. Monday	28	30	28
12. Tuesday	28	30	28

A Farmer Sentenced Mad.

A farmer named Nelson, a former ex-client of Roelle, became violently insane Sunday at the Union County Jail at Elizabeth. In the afternoon he was taken to the asylum at Morris Plains.

PLAINFIELD NEWS GENERALLY.

Local Matters Briefly Mentioned and Many Short Items.

The temperance meeting at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church last evening was well attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Ackerman. The meeting was opened by singing by the congregation, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall. Mr. Ackerman's address was full of interesting facts and figures, and was listened to with close attention. The meeting was closed with singing by the congregation and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, has been invited to deliver the address at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club of Elizabeth, which will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, Elizabeth, on the evening of February 12th. Dr. Hall has accepted the invitation

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

President Cleveland Nominates a Cabinet Officer.

CLAYTON - BRECKINRIDGE CASE.

The Seat Contest and the Murder to Be Investigated by a Committee—Preparations for Americus et Fraternam—Business in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The president sent a large batch of nominations to the senate, and although the general policy of the senate now is to dispose of all nominations until March 4, when President Harrison may nominate Republicans, it is not all improbable that these nominations will be confirmed. They are Thomas J. Jarvis, attorney general, to the secretary of Agriculture, and J. Sterling Morton, of Illinois, First Assistant Postmaster-general, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, vice William M. Merrick, deceased. The president yesterday approved the bill making the bureau of agriculture the dignity of an executive department and elevating the commissioner of agriculture to a cabinet office as secretary of agriculture. Mr. Colman is at present commissioner of agriculture.

Clayton and Breckinridge.

The house spent almost the entire day discussing the Smalls-Elliott contested election case, which went over without action.

A resolution on the direct tax bill was ordered by the house, and the speaker appointed Messrs. Carroll, Soney and Cate conferees.

The speaker appointed Representative Armentrout of Pennsylvania and Baker of New York to act as tellers with the senate in counting the electoral vote next Wednesday.

The senate spent most of its time discussing the naval appropriations bill.

Nicholas C. Sherman, who said that he had been instructed by the committee on foreign relations to move an executive session, the senate proceeded to executive business, and soon after a resolution appropriating $250,000 for the relief of American citizens in Panama. As soon as the bill had passed the senate it was intended to ask unanimous consent for its repeal, that it might be sent to the house at the earliest possible moment. The bill was an original measure, reported from the committee on foreign relations, and was passed without amendment. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $250,000, to enable the president to protect the interests of the United States and to provide for the security of the persons and property of the citizens of the United States and citizens of Panama in such manner as he may deem expedient.

When the doors were opened the naval appropriation bill was taken up. The amendments increasing lighting plants on the peace cruisers, cruiser and other vessels representing about $6,000,000, were agreed to. An item of $100,000 (to be immediately available) was inserted for the construction of a building for use of the naval torpedo station and war college on Goat Island, Newport, R. I., also an item of $90,000 for the purchase of land and the building thereon adjacent to the naval academy at Annapolis.

The amendment reported for the construction of steel cruisers or gunboats of 800 to 1,500 tons each was modified so as to increase the aggregate (exclusive of armament), not more than $700,000, or one steel cruiser of about 3,000 tons at a cost of not more than $750,000; but the vote was taken on the amendment as reported.

TO INVESTIGATE A CONTEST AND A MURDER.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) introduced in the house a preamble and resolution in regard to the contest of Enoch Clayton against Rufus E. Brecinridge, which was referred to the committee on elections. The preamble recites that Clifton R. Breckinridge and John H. Clayton were opposing candidates for the Second district of Arkansas in November, 1890; that Breckinridge has been certified as elected and will vote on the organization of the next house, that Clayton disputed Breckinridge's election and was assassinated while engaged in collecting testimony to support his contest; therefore,

Be it resolved, That a committee of five members of this house and who are now members of the committee on elections and who are elected by the Fifty-first congress, be appointed by the speaker, and that such committee shall proceed without delay to take testimony touching the issues in the said contest and the notice of the taking thereof, and otherwise as to the facts relating to said election and the said contest and report the same to the house of representatives the first day of the Fifty-second congress, or sooner if thereafter as the same may be completed, and that the said committee in for the purpose of this resolution authorized, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to employ a clerk and messenger, and that the chairman or any two members of said committee, for the arrest and production before said committee, at any place, of any person who may be found disobeying any order of or pertinent to said contest, and said committee may employ one or more stenographers to report the testimony taken by it or necessary, and the writs, fees and expenses incidental to such proceeding shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, and vouchers for the same shall be approved by the committee. As to the time and place of meetings of investigation are held, said Breckinridge to have the benefit of the preceedings, subject to the usual rules and regulations as said committee may prescribe.

Resolved, If, in the opinion of the committee on elections of the Fifty-second congress the majority of evidence is to continue, pursue its suits and carry on a contest for or against the right of a member to a seat in the Fifty-first congress under the circumstances stated in the preamble to the preamble hereof, that said committee shall be authorized to report by bill or otherwise such act or resolution as may be necessary in the premises to effectuate that object herein stated. And said committee may report such a matter of privilege at any time, and their report and its consideration and action thereon shall be set at the head of the calendar of the house, and shall and disposed of into precedence of all legislative business save the consideration or pending adjournment.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

It is estimated that in the inaugural parade there will be between 40,000 and 50,000 persons in line. The five divisions, which will escort the president and party to the east front of the Capitol, will be composed of the regular troops stationed about Washington, and the National Guard of the District, and will comprise about 7,000 men. The right of the line will be formed in the Avenue and street about the Capitol, and will then move until the president elect has taken the oath, when the procession will escort him back to the White House.

Boston Honors Its Naval Namesake.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Mayor Hart has received the secretary of the navy that the common council have decided to present the United States war vessel Boston with a beautiful set of colors.

PRACTICALLY COMPLETE

A Harrison Victory Through Action of the Cabinet.

IT IS TOO LATE TO CHANGE NOW.

So He Was Told by the President-Elect on Presenting a Candidate—Now a Certainty, Before a Possibility.—Platt Thinks New York Will Be Passed Over.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—Hon. J. E. Allen, congressional delegate-elect from Washington Territory, and Mr. A. Spaulding, editor of The New Tribune, and public printer for New Mexico, were early callers at the Harrison residence. Mr. Spaulding formerly lived in Arkansas, and has a high regard for Powell Clayton, whose name he urged on Mr. Harrison to take into consideration in forming his cabinet. The president-elect told him that he had no doubt that the differences between the two states were nearly arranged and but little change could be expected. After his visit Mr. Spaulding said that, from what Gen. Harrison said, he felt certain that the cabinet was practically completed.

Mr. Spaulding also called on the delegate of California, having for its impress a remark dropped by a gentleman who is an ex-cabinet secretary for a well known Indiana Republican: The acting secretary broke into a conversation with two or three lobby gossips, and remarked that he had just returned from Mr. Elkins, to which he states that he is a member of the cabinet."

"That settles, then, as far as you know, the representation of the far west?" one gossip. "I see nothing left to do but congratulate," said another. "What that and what I heard in-day from one who has just returned from Washington we can place that Allen, New Mexico Republican, will be the man. The administration is rapidly approaching a completion with Blaine, Wanamaker, Elkins, New and a probability of Rusk. I think that the public can count on their cabinet being made up from the present gentlemen going into the department with more certainty than ever before. There are three places with the new department of agriculture yet to be named, and they are given New York, Illinois and the south a chance."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Shackelford received a letter from Gen. Daniel Ellis, of Jefferson, Mo., in which he says Mr. McElhinney, who left Missouri for the United States senate to succeed Mr. Palmer, has returned to Detroit from Indianapolis before this letter was written. Gen. Alger came to Detroit to see him, and he will start for Lansing to go into President Harrison's cabinet; that he has not solicited the position, and does not know that Gen. Harrison has seriously considered his name for any place.

This information has created great surprise among the Michigan Republicans in Washington, as they fully expected to see their candidate for the presidential nomination at the head of the real department under the incoming administration. They have now given up all expectations in that direction.

Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, stated to make his third trip to Indianapolis this week in the interest of ex-Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, for a place in the cabinet.

A correspondent asked Representative McKinley, of Ohio, who he thought would be the next secretary of the treasury, and he replied: "Governor Foster, of Ohio." I really believe that the position will settle down upon him after all. He is eminently fitted for the place, and his appointment would please the country at large as well as the Ohio delegation."

While ex-Senator Platt was in the city he told a friend that he thought New York would be passed over in the makeup of the cabinet.

It is understood, however, that while Platt acted the part of meekness and payed his respects to the president-elect, he left a cabinet with Blaine by conveying to the Maine statesman the friendliest expressions of good will from New.

It is also said that while Mr. Blaine received those overtures of friendship made Platt's mind easy, and he returned bearing messages of most kindly import.

Senator Sherman and Gen. Miller for New York to meet John C. New, and the fact that New has also had interviews with Platt, Elkins and other influential Republicans, is taken to mean that war commissioner-elect of the president-elect to convey to them definite propositions for the settlement of the difference between the rival factions. That is the way it looks to some Republicans, and they venture the opinion that Platt's mission will be successful.

Washington's Appetizer Found.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Star prints the following: Startling revelations are made on the expert reports upon the character of the whisky found in the cellars of the late Gen. Washington and Thomas Jefferson. The discovery of the fraud is almost beyond conception. The committee in charge of the investigation was in session this morning in regard to the experts, and Commissioner Miller, of internal revenue, and a number of other officials were present. Not so when of a sensational character was developed as the result of the experts' examination of the whisky. The experts stated in previous testimony that the whisky was found in a wooden box, in a state of perfect preservation, and spades were found in many places which were dug in searching for ward, a little could be for a limited feet on top of the brick floor of the cellar. The experts discovered that the cellar floor was not more than one foot below the surface of the ground. It is understood that the committee will report will hold Maj. Lydecker responsible.

Political Rights Violated.

HEADSON, Pa., Feb. 12.—The refusing to the wages of soldiers canvassed by Mr. Stout Iron company, at Birdsboro, this county, and amounting to $3 cents per ton, has the wages of this class of workmen down to $1 at any factory of the company. The stock from company's pudders were getting $2.25, and they are in receive hereafter $1. Previous to this reduction the price of puddling was $3 per ton. The men who are receiving the hard times is felt to $2, but never lower.

Cassius Action.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Hudson River Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock association the following officers were elected: President, T. E. Hogan, the Jersey Lily; vice president, Mrs. Dr. McAuley; secretary, J. C. Adams, D. B. Armstrong; W. M. Lemmon, S. A. Morrison, W. H. Lyon, Dr. Lewis L. Jones and Samuel T. R. Dorrance; treasurer, Joseph Van Cleft.

Twin Babies Is out to Death.

DALLSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 12.—The house of Joseph Gourley, at Yorkport, a suburb of this place, was destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock last night. Mrs. Gourley and her children were left to death. Mrs. Gourley went out to visit a neighbor, leaving the children in charge of her son, aged 16. The boy went to the barn to do some chores, and the children, playing in the house, took fire, the clothes getting in the flames.

Making Use of Stolen Funds.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 12.—Abworthy, the ex-treasurer of Cleveland, O., who notes this ago decamped with funds to the amount of $200,000, arrived in this city last night and is now at the Queen's hotel, Toronto. A friend of his here says the defaulter was bought a large block of real estate at Sault Ste. Marie.

Gentiles Driven Out Mormons.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 12.—In the municipal election here the Gentile candidates were elected. This is their first victory over the Mormons, and there is much rejoicing.

Bankers Meet.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Bankers and other business men to the number of over 1,000 met at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to consider the question of the proper method of clearing checks and drafts. Addresses were made by Mr. Hooper, president of the Boston Clearing House association, and by Mr. Gilman, president of the Merchants' National bank of Baltimore, Md. Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of a national clearing house association, and appointing a committee to report a plan for the organization of such an association.

Sir Hugh Allan Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Hugh Allan, the Canadian shipowner, died at his residence in this city this morning.

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Fatal Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Fire this morning destroyed the building occupied by Hoffman & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and the Chicago Shoe company, manufacturers of boots and shoes. The loss is $200,000, and the insurance $150,000

Pressure of Mind.

Elvira—Oh, Reginald! My love! My—

Reginald (handsome, but impecunious)—Too late, Elvira! Farewell! Wish this blow I end my earthly woes.

(Stabs himself. Curtain. Tremendous applause.)

Elvira (to-morrow)—You chuckle headed fool! What do you wonder dis outside the curtain for?—Life.

General Roddy's Ballad.

Here is a good story told of Roddy's Confederate cavalry: One day the troopers were about to go into battle dismounted, leaving every fourth man to hold the horses. The men were drawn up to count from right to left. Of course every fourth man fell jolly and this is the way the count went on: "One," "Two," "Three," "Bully!" "One," "Two," "Three," "Bully!" etc. Gen. Roddy heard each fourth man call out "Bully." He face flushed. When all had called off he said: "Numbers one, two and belly will go into the fight as dismounted cavalry. Number three will hold the horses." There were a good many sick "bullies" that day.—Chicago Ledger.

Must Get Even.

A Kingston dentist says he had an odd experience the other day. A man came into his office and told him he wanted a tooth pulled. After he had been seated in the dentist's chair he said: "Now, don't pull it all at once; pull it a little, then come up on it, and punish the pesky thief! Sakes alive! It has been punishing me for a month."—Kingston Freeman.

A Husband's Flattery.

Wife (who wants a tailor made suit, but has only hinted at it)—Did you notice Mrs. De Pink's figure?

Husband (who smells a rat)—Yes, poor woman; she has no figure at all, and, like other women of that sort, has to depend on tailor made suits. Now you, my love, are a Hebe in anything.—New York Weekly.

No Prospect.

"Emeline," said the mother of that persuasive young lady, "do you think that Mr. Flathorks has made up his mind to propose to you?"

"I'm afraid not, mother," replied Emeline, sadly. "He was bragging about his appetite only yesterday."—Chicago News.

Moravian Marriages.

Mr. Blood, of Bethlehem, Pa., told of a tragedy in real life which occurred recently in a Moravian settlement near the town named. One of the many curious customs of that strange sect is to restrict all the young people by lot. If a married lot be so expected that a young couple should meet together in this mechanical way will always feel the Romeo-Juliet degree of passion. In order to be generous, therefore, the Moravian intellectual founders made it a rule that both the young women and the young man should have the right to refuse, once, the helpmate drawn in the lottery of love. In the present case a young girl was first allotted to a middle aged suitor, who had been waiting for years to see his name drawn from the wheel.

She could not reconcile herself to his physical deficiencies and exercised her right to withdraw. The rejected suitor sought revenge by refusing another young woman who had been assigned to him, and in the meantime the heroine of this story had herself been refused. Then the two names were thereupon thrown back into the wheel, and after several months some strange freak of fate brought the two names out together again. Neither could refuse to wed this time, and the unfortunate girl, rather than be tied for life with unwelcome bonds, jumped into the Bethlehem still pond and drowned herself. The mourning bridegroom, says Mr. Blood, is now wandering disconsolately about the village waiting for another lottie.—New York Tribune.

Buying His Pets from Necessity.

A curious scene was witnessed the other day in the office of a Kinston country hotel. A farmer brought in a big basket in which, carefully wrapped in clean napkins, were nine yellow skinned ducks, evidently dressed for the market with great care. The farmer threw the basket on the register book before the gaze of the hotel man, and brushing away a tear, heaved a deep sigh and said: "I made up my mind to kill ten the other night. We all set a duck by turn. There is Sally, as pretty a duck as ever had a web foot, and Betsy, she always slept behind the kitchen stove, and John, he was a proud drake and used to follow me all over the farm." And then the farmer went on, taking up each dead duck in turn, calling it by some affectionate name, and telling how wonderful a pet it was. Said the farmer in conclusion, "I was a whole day killing them ducks, the hardest job I ever undertook. Poor things, I never'd killed 'em if we hadn't got out of flour."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

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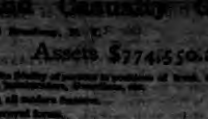

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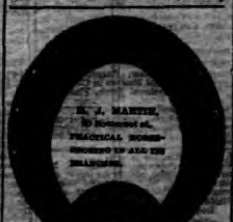

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You can take $900,000 in "black notes," do it up in a brown paper parcel, tuck it under your arm, and it won't look bigger any than a firecracker office coat. You can take this sum to the bank and get it changed to twenty dollar gold pieces, and if you should go over to Paris and put them in Bowles one on top of the other edge to edge, they would rise up in the air nearly four times as high as the famous Eiffel tower, which is now building there. Or you can do as Banker William L. Gilbert, of Winsted, Conn., has done. You can give this money away to the poor and those who need it. Mr. Gilbert is a philanthropist of the purest water. Eighty-two years ago Mr. Gilbert opened his eyes and winked at the sun and the sun that shines down on the Connecticut of today. He began life on a farm at Litchfield and learned how to read and write and a few other things, in his spare moments. When he was a young man

WILLIAM L. GILBERT.

he made wooden clock wheels at Bristol, Conn., for wood was the only material known then for clock wheels. The clock business has grown since those days, and Mr. Gilbert has grown with it, until today he is one of the wealthiest citizens of the Nutmeg state. Time has dealt lightly with him, and his step is sprightly and his eye is keen today. He is president and director of a score of various enterprises in Winsted, and but recently retired from the presidency of the Connecticut Western railroad.

Mr. Gilbert has just endowed the Home of the Friendless, which is on the high road to completion, with $400,000. The institution stands in an attractive part of Winsted. It is built of brick and granite, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The home will accommodate 600 waifs, and will be equipped with all conveniences. The playgrounds cover fifteen acres.

Besides this great charity Connecticut's greatest benefactor has also planned for the erection and maintenance of a free high school on the old hotel property in the east end, which will be similarly endowed. His latest gift was $10,000 to the Gilbert Institute for Orphaned Children at Winsted, La. The town and the school, it will be observed, have both been named in his honor.

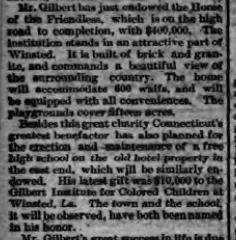
Mr. Gilbert's great success in life is due to a careful and systematic application, and to a wonderful faculty for controlling and directing affairs and men, which he developed to a great degree before he had reached his 40th year. He belongs to no church, is utterly opposed to every plan of life insurance, and has an especial dislike for secret societies. He says if secret societies are good, the whole human family should be admitted.

There are many ways of getting rid of $900,000. Perhaps Mr. Gilbert's way is the best. But then, he's got plenty more.

BUFFALO'S BIG FIRE.

Nothing Quite So Bad Has Before Visited the Queen City.

Measured by its magnitude in many directions—by the area of the burned district, by the monetary loss, by the difficulty in checking the spread of the flames, by the rapidity of devastation,



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FIRE.

by the great strain upon the insurance companies, and by the damage to the municipal fire apparatus—the recent fire in Buffalo, which blotted out of existence more than $2,000,000 worth of property, was one of the most disastrous that has ever visited western New York. Buffalo has had some great fires, notably the fearful hotel holocaust of over two years ago, in which so many lives were lost. Although the recent fire was not nearly so fatal to life, it covered quite the city, and although two hotels were destroyed, it is remarkable that but one life was lost—that of a gallant fireman who was killed while bravely fighting the flames. The cut here given, reduced from a larger one in The Buffalo Express, which published a set of remarkably vivid pictures of the disaster, gives a very good idea of the extent of the conflagration as it appeared over ten hours after the fire broke out.

Another Negro Turning White.

The appearance of a negro man with the body and hair of an Ethiopian and the face of a white man in the corporation court here caused a sensation. The man gives his name as Franklin White and tells a strange tale. He says he was until a few years ago a very black negro, and that while at work in a potato patch he received a sunstroke, and his face immediately began to turn white. Since then his skin has been getting fairer daily, and now, with the exception of a few dark blotches, his face presents the appearance of that of a white man. He says these blotches are slowly fading and he expects in a short time to be back to his old color.—Norfolk Landmark.

For 25 different all fancy breakfast cream tinted damask cloths with borders in bright colors and knotted fringe, 2 yards square, 75c. Also, 25 napkins to match and are finished with fringe.

RULERS OF AUSTRIA.

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE ROYAL HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

They Are Closely Related to the Royal Victoria Family of the Crown Prince Rudolph—The Succession—Ruthenizing of the Hapsburg Ancestry.

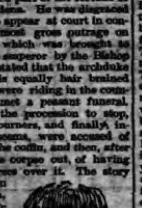
The house of Hapsburg, of which the Crown Prince Rudolph was a scion, dates back to the Eleventh century. During the present century there have been several resignations or abdications. Francis I resigned in 1806, and was succeeded by Ferdinand I, who also resigned, and his nephew, Francis Joseph, the present emperor, took his place. This was in 1848. The young emperor was then 18 years old. At the age of 23 a marriage had been negotiated for him. He went to the castle of his future father-in-law, the Duke of Bavaria, in order to be officially betrothed. But the imperial match makers had been making wedding arrangements without having taken the little god that rules so despotically in our lives into their confidence. For as soon as the young monarch caught sight of his intended bride's younger sister, then a girl in short dresses, he fell madly in love with her, and as Princess Elizabeth was chosen instead of Princess Helene.

The marriage took place in 1854. It was not considered an appropriate alliance for the emperor, and was very unpopular. For a dozen years the young em-

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

press was ostracized by the Viennese aristocracy and by the imperial family, her mother-in-law, the Archduchess Sophia, leading the movement against her. It is probably this that induced the latter to spend much time at Buda-Pesth and at Godollo as queen of the Magyars rather than as empress of Austria. She did much to win Hungarian loyalty to her husband's throne. She was crowned with him queen of Hungary and showed her devotion to her subjects by allowing her delinquent husband to sue for grace with her in his new kingly capacity, after years of separation.

The emperor's brothers are Carl Ludwig and Archduke Ferdinand, the latter of whom inherited part of the fortune of the Duke of Modena. He was disgraced and forbidden to appear at court in consequence of a most gross outrage on some peasants, which was brought to the notice of the emperor by the Bishop of Linz. It was stated that the archduke and some of his equally hair brained brother officers were riding in the country when they met a funeral cortege. They compelled the procession to stop, insulted the mourners, and finally, incredible as it seems, were accused of having opened the coffin, and then, after having taken the corpse out, of having heaped their scorn over it. The story



CARL LUDWIG.

was common talk at Vienna, although no notice was taken of it by the newspapers, as they are afraid to mention members of the imperial family except to eulogize them.

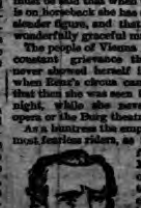
It is to this reckless and degraded branch of the imperial family the crown will now descend, and should there be no posthumous heir to the prince and the present conditions exist the crown of Austria bids fair to fall into even worse hands than those of Prince Rudolph, who was a profligate, but a man of culture.

Except the Crown Princess Stephanie, the Empress Elisabeth is by far the most interesting member of the imperial family, though the interest attaching to her comes chiefly from the fact of horsemanship, at which she is so expert. It has been said that of late years she has seldom been seen in public.

Her withdrawal from public life has its good reason, as she is afflicted with a rash on her face, which makes her shun society. At Ischl, one of her favorite summering places, whenever she appears on horseback her face is concealed by a heavy veil, and when she is driven out she has the habit of always holding a fan up to her face, even when returning the greetings of her loyal admirers. The wicked people of Ischl say she does this because more beautiful Hebrews it must be said that when the imperial lady is on horseback she has a very beautiful, slender figure, and that she rides in a wonderfully graceful manner.

The people of Vienna used to have a constant grievance that the empress never showed herself in public except when Ezzo's circus came to town, and that then she was seen in her box every night, while she never attended the opera or the Burg theatre.

As a hunter the empress is one of the most fearless riders, as those who have



PRINCE RUDOLPH.

followed her at Melton Mowbray or in Ireland can testify. No more dangerous fence can be imagined; but of late years she has been compelled by the advice of her physician to give up violent outdoor exercises. Every year she has now to go to some celebrated bathing place for her health.

The Princess Stephanie, who has been

The Princess Stephanie, who has been

widowed, and who, as the wife of Archduke Rudolph, was the empress' daughter-in-law, was at one time on very bad terms with her mother-in-law, but of late years they have spoken of as a beautiful and pure episode. Those were Archduke Rudolph's wretched days, when the prince worked at one time to put his princess on the throne of Hungary, and at another time to put her on the throne of Austria, though she could be queen of Hungary.

It was the crown prince's fault that he did not treat his wife with sufficient consideration to submit of her living with him, thus preventing a scandal. But when the scandal came it was primarily not the government's murdered and the princess agreed to overlook her husband's part, and resume her wifely relations with him in order to secure an heir, but the prince behaved so badly that she was again driven away. One would suppose that common of state alone would have been sufficiently strong to keep the prince from sinning again, but it was fated that Prince Rudolph was not to reign and doubtless not to leave a son to succeed him.

Carl Ludwig, who stood next heir to the throne after the death of Rudolph, and who has waived his right in favor of his son, is now about 55 years of age. He is a good natured easy-going, no taste for politics, and is a devout Catholic. His son Franz, who has been made heir apparent, is still unmarried. His brother Otto married the Princess Maria Josefa, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Prince George of Saxony. The archduke's conduct was such that his wife was obliged to leave him.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Something About the Career of One of the Most Successful Writers of These Times.

Frank R. Stockton is a fine example of what persistent effort will accomplish in the field of literature. He has been writing for more than a quarter of a century, but it is only during the last few years that he has been uniformly successful. He was born in Philadelphia about fifty-four years ago. His literary life began as soon as he left school. In 1860 he was married, in 1870 he was engaged on The Philadelphia Morning Post. For years "Stockton's manuscripts" were the laughing stock of publishers. Nothing daunted by want of appreciation, he kept on year after year. In 1874, after struggling more than twenty years, he got a crumb of comfort in "Rudder Grange," in The Century, which attracted considerable attention, and was followed by "Rudder Grange Once More," in Scribner's. But it was not till the publication of "The Lady or the Tiger?" that he began to be very well known. This story is very short. The situation it presents is as follows: A man who is to be tried by the antique method of fighting a wild beast in the arena stands waiting for a famished tiger to be let out upon him. The daughter of the sovereign is among the spectators.

Two doors are open on the arena, behind one of which is a tiger; behind the other a beautiful girl. Both were in love with the young man in the arena. It is for the man to select one of the doors to be opened. If he selects the right one the lady steps forth; if the wrong one, the tiger is let loose. The girl in the audience knows in which cell the lady is confined. She can indicate to her to give him a sign. She gives it, and

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

out steps—Here the story abruptly ends, the point of which is, did the girl love the man enough to give him up to her rival, or did she give him up to the tiger?

Mr. Stockton received a bushel of letters asking him to answer the question. The singular story, its telling, the curiosity excited, all tended to bring the author to the fetus, and from that time forward his success was assured.

"The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" was Mr. Stockton's next great hit. Here, as in his other works, the humor is solely in the situations, but the story is also calculated to awaken considerable interest. These ladies are saved from shipwreck by a man who succeeds in landing them on an uninhabited island. They occupy a house which the family have evidently temporarily left, after speculating through the whole story as to who these people may be, the author concludes without giving any information. Again he was flooded with letters. He answered the numerous inquiries by writing "The Dominie," a sequel.

Mr. Stockton's last hit, "The Great War Syndicate," first published in Collier's Once a Week, is just now being very widely read. This story differs very materially from his earlier efforts. A war between two great Pacific powers of the present century, between the United States and England. The United States has the navy of consequence, and a syndicate of capitalists take the contract of carrying on the war for the United States. They invent various wonderful inventions the syndicate owns, and wins, too, without sacrificing a single life. One man is killed while employed by the syndicate, but he is not a combatant, and his death is caused by the fall of a tree. And the people of the United States raise a monument to his memory. "The Great War Syndicate" is not a funny book, though there is a sort of humor of a grand sort in the idea of a war being fought absolutely and by proxy.

Mr. Stockton's other principal works are, in short stories: "The Wreck of the Thomas Hyke," "A Tale of Negative Gravity," "Old Mrs. Phipps," "Stories of My Real Cats," and one, an answer to "The Lady or the Tiger?" called "The Discourager of Hesitancy." His longest work is "The Late Mrs. Null." The reader of this story can hardly fail to see a notice on the modern interrogative school of novel writing.

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CORNELIUS D. SMALLEY, Counselor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner of all departments. Office, Bailey Building, 113 West Front street.

F. CUTLER, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 1 Park avenue. Office of consultation in all the branches of his profession. Maps, plans and estimates furnished on short notice.

OSCAR E. PELTZ, Attorney at Law, New York city office, 32 and 33 Nassau street, Mutual Life Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

Special Notices.

BARGAINS in Wall paper, curtain fixtures, piano, hat pegs. Call and see the improvements on the Premises from 10 to 12 a. m. John P. Wells, Rose street, Plainfield.

ROBERT MILLS, to the people's choice, put up for holiday trade a pound to D. L. Darby, Box 1088 Plainfield.

WHEN YOU BELIEVE that a remedy is worthy of confidence and will relieve you, you naturally expect it will do so. Such confidence is felt in Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it and been benefited by its use. Hood's Sarsaparilla has won its reputation by its own merits, and is now the most popular blood purifier before the public. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOZEN OLD PORT WINE for medicinal purposes, at 75c. per bottle, or $8 per dozen. Also, 100 dozen Sherry Wine at the same price. Sold only at Wm. Dalton's, opposite Park avenue.

James H. Pope,

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RESIDENCE, 18 SUMNEY AVENUE. P.O. Box 988. North Plainfield, N. J.

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A. M. RUNYON & SON

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Residence and Salesroom, Madison Avenue, Plainfield. Telephone Call at Residence 44 Hall, Livery stables. Telephone Call 31. Office over Livery stables.

GARRET G. PACKER,

Furniture, Bedding and Upholstering.

AS THIS IS NOT

the season for people to buy stoves, it is the best time to have your Furniture repaired and upholstered and your old mattresses remade and made over. We are prepared to do any work in the best manner. We also have a large stock of New Furniture and bedding which we offer at special prices to make room for our Spring stock.

23, 25, 27 and 29 Park avenue.

Corner Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

A Great Reduction.

20 per cent off the present market prices on

STOVES, SLEDS and SKATES.

Granite Ware, 10 per cent off. All other goods, House furnishing, hardware, tinware carpenter and machinist tools, 5 per cent. discount for cash.

J. C PIERSON, Jr., 42 W. Front St.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

ALL STYLES. Reasonable Prices. French's Factory and Repository,

CALL and Examine. Repairing of all kinds Fine Carriages.

18 Somerset Street.

I am HERE to SELL FURNITURE

Bound to do it, if Price and Quality can Accomplish it.

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I will close out the balance of our

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges,

Tables and Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

R. R. FAIRCHILD, 21 E. Front St,

3 doors below the Post Office.

They're all Right!

What are all right? Why, those elegant middle, worsted overcoats, clothing, neglige shirts, underwear, dressers, carpets, shades and lace curtains, stoves, ranges, etc., etc., which we are now offering at

1 Lot at 25c each worth 50c; 1 lot at 50c, each worth 75c. These garments are all full size and of fine goods.

Several sets of dress goods. 1 Lot Fancy Dress Goods to worth 12½ 1 Lot at 10c. worth 25c. Black Henrietta Cashmere, all shades, at 25c per yard. Plain and Fancy Dress Plaids 45 inches wide at 25c per yard. Check Cloths, 60 inches wide at 12½ per yard.

All wool Tricot Cloths 46c per yard.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Special Reduction.

of 15 per cent on all Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Circulars and Newmarkets for the next five days.

One lot fast dye Gingham at 5c per yd.

44 Extra heavy Oil Cloths at 25c, worth 50c per yard.

I. H. BOEHM,

7 WEST FRONT STREET

NO. 16 NORTH AVENUE.

Edw. C. Mulford,

BROKER, REAL ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE.

North American of Philadelphia, Phenix of London, Queen of Liverpool, London and Lancashire of Liverpool.

Also Agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Accident and Life Insurance Co.

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UNDERTAKERS AND

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS,

No. 20 East Front street, Plainfield.

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Telephone call 44.

300 PAIR

Misses, American Kid

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Button Shoes

REDUCED FROM $2.50 to $2.00; sizes from 11½ to 2, A. B. C. and D widths.

Frank W. Vermeule,

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TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

2d and 3d floors. P. O. Box 1986.

The Variety Store,

44 WEST FRONT STREET

will to make advantage during the Winter months, even more so than in the past, by the largest bargains in household and other wares that can be picked up either in New York or Philadelphia. Those who are looking for the most at the best goods for the least money will be sure to visit this store. The 5 and 10 cent counters will be loaded down with novelties and bargains constantly.

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PLAINFIELD, DUNELLEN & P. R. R. CO.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE CORNERSTONE OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, ONE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED,)

BY W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

AT 20 NORTH AVENUE,

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE USUAL RATE OF ONE CENT EACH COPY, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT THE RATE OF 25 CENTS PER WEEK.

OR IS SENT BY THE MONTH OR QUARTER, AND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.....NORTH AVENUE
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GEO. P. W. WITTE.....WESTFIELD
MRS. MILLER.....EAST SIDE & SCOTCH PLAINS
MRS. MEADER.....SPRING
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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS DONE CHEAP TO A FOSTER, IN THE MOST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

THE BEST EDUCATION IN THE WORLD IS WHAT GOT BY STRUGGLING TO GET A LIVING.—Wendell Phillips.

NOTES.

—To-morrow will be St. Valentine's Day.

—Days of 1889 past, 44; days to come, 321.

—The Rex Hive advertises special drives in Hamburgs this week.

—The Lincoln Guards met last night and made arrangements for the final settlement of its accounts.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary will meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night at evening. Every member is requested to be present.

—The Excelsior Progressive Association will hold an entertainment in the Firemen's Hall to-morrow evening at eight o'clock.

—In view of the fact that smallpox are reported from various parts of New Jersey, some not far from Plainfield, it will do no harm to renew precautions and stregthen safeguards.

—The Fire Board will meet at 8 o'clock this evening to consider what repairs and improvements need will transfer into alleged needs to be reported on to the Common Council.

—The new nursery for St. Mary's school hall has arrived and will be placed in position as rapidly as possible. The hall has a seating capacity of about six hundred and is being fitted up for amateur theatrical performances, lectures, etc.

—"The Stowaway" entertained over 2,500 people in Taylor's Opera House at Trenton last night, which is said to be the largest audience at evening before the house ever held. "The Stowaway" season up to date has been highly successful. To will be presented at Music Hall to-night.

—Repairs under way for the past two weeks at Mr. W. J. Stephenson's, No. 24 North avenue, are now completed, and he is again in demand as a caterer among the most select people of Plainfield, with whom he has become quite popular. His skill in making up first-class feasts has become known. He has demonstrated that the people do not run out of town for such things while they are treated properly at home.

—The preliminary trials of Boynton's bicycle locomotive at Portland, Me., last week were an undoubted success. A crowd of railroad men were on hand to "pooh pooh" the affair and see it fail, but they had to acknowledge that there was 'something in it". Further extended experiments will be made, and if the no-hall he realized that it claimed it will revolutionize the railroad business of the country. Among the claims are that a speed of 100 miles an hour can be maintained at the same cost of now and at half; and safely at 60 now. Single track roads can be converted into double track roads at a maximum cost of $5,000 per mile. To wear and tear the saving is from ten to twenty per cent.—Wood men's Gazette.

—"The Stowaway", which is pronounced one of the greatest of New York successes, is to be presented at the Stelton Music Hall to-night. A critic says that it is one of the rarest dramatic treats of the season. "It will be given here"—he said—"with the great metropolitan cast, and with all its superb-ly scenic effects and thrillingly realistic features. A melodrama of more abilities construction, or one possessing better interest, has seldom been appleaned. It has the merit of a plot of sympathetic force, unassuming dialogue, character that are lovely and vividly human, climaxes of uncommon strength, and delicacies of brevity and strong wit. The author is an English actor, and the play has had considerable favor in the old-er side since 1884. At Mobile the distinguished verdict of Philadelphia and Brooklyn was confirmed, with the emphasis of the public pursuit of gift for the principal scenes and continuous pleading for the drama itself."

—"The W. C. T. U. of Plainfield"—says The Elizabeth Journal—"have star ed a capital movement. They will soon give an entertainment at which a number of boys will organize a Council meeting and debate on scientific-temperance questions. The boys, if properly conducted, give the boys a rousing seventy speech of the grave question; it will be fun for them who are interested in Temperance; it will give them occasion that are well simply derived from soon-boys else but that are based upon fact reaction; it will build the foundation for active, result-directed, political efforts when they reach manhood. This is precisely in the line of the League Stories formed by the Methodist state of Union county last winter. They met, organized and discussed bills before the Legislature, and learned more in one night than they would acquire by weeks of ready readers. It is a pity that matters so she at succeeded that this Lea. ue was not allowed this winter. It is not too late to re-organize it, and go ahead with the work."

A HOME WITH THE "BOY BOYS."

A Visit Where Visitors Wish To Go Every Wednesday Afternoon.

Two members of the Plainfield Republican Club went to Rahway last night and with them from Westfield, Jersey City, Newark and other places, and outside friends, enjoyed an entertainment given under the auspices of the Methodist Wheelmen.

Among the Plainfield members present was Mr. Edward Yale Beers, who has only had a home a few months at one of the big banks, arriving at Elizabeth and meeting the others just before the performance. For them—as for the other visitors—they were surprised in the orchestra chairs of the Temple Opera House.

Mr. Edward Yale Beers was selected for give glimpses of the history of the Boys' Home, and to carry out the idea the Methodist Wheelmen escorted out on the stage and had a merry time. Their performance was certainly fine, and the audience was convulsed in laughter. The Wheelmen had to go back to the other by frequent encores.

Incidentally songs and instrumental music were introduced, and Mr. J. E. Bartlet gave a laughable recitation upon the subject of "Around The World with Thomas Stevens". The most captivating feature of the evening, to him at least, was the singing of the Boys' riding of Mr. W. L. Mabee, champion and fancy trick rider of the world. Mr. Mabee on wheel—either large or small—is well in the two contested; and perhaps many faces involuntarily shrilling in their fingers, remembered of all was perhaps the exhibition of wonderful things on a large wheel without either seat or handle. He was given storms of applause.

After the performances the elite guests, the officials and servants of the Establishment, the Methodist wheelmen went home at midnight and then spent some time at their Club House, hoping up a whet of merriment to the end.

The Plainfield is full of men giving a public entertainment to the Crescent Rink.

HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS BARN.

A Respectable Hoosier Farmer Commits Suicide.

John Williams, a farmer, who lived near Rockville, committed suicide by hanging himself dead in the barn. For the last year Williams has been somewhat out of health, and in consequence he was despondent. He has been cautious to call him farm, "his order", he was in the habit of saying, "to provide for my wife before I leave her", and whenever she spoke to him about it he would say: "If it is not attended to soon it will be too late." Monday night he was restless, and his wife found him trying to strangle himself with a handkerchief around his neck. She prevented him from doing so, and he became mild: "It is passed over now", and soon fell asleep. Tuesday morning he called at the house of Joseph Gravesmear, a neighbor, and appeared more despondent than usual. Mr. Gravesmear tried to cheer him, and he left to go home with a promise that he would be invited to call soon and see him. Half an hour later Mrs. Williams rushed, screaming, to the house, with the tidings that he was dead.

Mr. Larry Nonplus for $500.

The claim of Mr. Godfrey Larry, for $500, for damages sustained in falling over an unpaved cleat embankment in the North, was acted with the North Plainfield Township Committee at their meeting Monday evening; when Mr. Larry represented by Mr. Anastasia Firing, was given a check for $25 in cancellation of the claim.

At the meeting, which was held in Bonner's Hall, all the members except Mr. Voorhees were present. Freeholder Cod ington occupied the chair. Clerk H. J. Martin read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read.

The action of the Treasurer in paying the last year due on bonds up to Feb. 1st was approved.

Claims were ordered paid as follows: H. N. Spencer, $96.81; Chas. A. Read, $17.7; W. L. Force & Bro., $6.75; Nelson Gross, $4.90; D. I. Smalley, $1,360.61. The meeting was then adjourned.

The Firemen's Prelude Ended.

The sale held by the Plainfield Firemen in Stelton's Hall last Thursday netted $648, which will be devoted by furnishing the rooms in the Firemen's Hall, over the First National Bank.

The firemen at a meeting held Monday night extended a vote of thanks to all who assisted in bringing about to satisfactory a result.

The Borough Assessors O. K.

Messrs. Needham & Riley of the Borough Council, audited the accounts of Collector H. Newton spencer last evening and found them correct.

The Hatter Modern Mill.

There is a project that Assemblyman Kiser, of New Brunswick, will introduce the Hatters bill as to a New Jersey Legislature, with assessor to add on a combination with the Republicans in order to pass the bill. The Democrats in the House have been skilful in thwart with the bill, under the pretence of "privileges". The longer the delay the greater it is the Assemblymen's vote, and the longer it is the Assemblymen's vote, and the longer it is the Assemblymen's vote, and the longer

MR. BLAINE OWNS UP.

He Has Been a Cabinet Certainty from the First.

AND SHERMAN WILL BOSS ORIO.

Mr. Blaine Talks Frankly—Gen. Harrison's Significant Remarks—Washington Visitors Study—John C. New Returns Home. Colonel Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The American publishes an interview with Col. Joshua Allen, of Statesville, N. C., in which he reflects Mr. Blaine's friendly feelings towards the south. Col. Allen says he has the interest of a southern exposition which will be held next fall in some northern city. He is one of a committee appointed at a convention held at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1, to select a city in which the exposition is to be held. Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville are in Washington the other day. He explained to Mr. Blaine the exposition project, and Mr. Blaine immediately expressed in the most cordial way his interest in it and his willingness to do anything in his power to help it. He expressed his deep interest in the development of the south, and his earnest hope of the settlement of the race problem in a way that will secure to the best interest of the whole people. The south, he said, would have to work out the solution of the race problem for itself.

It is the belief of many of Blaine's friends in the United States Mr. Blaine let Col. Allen to think that he favored the appointment of conservative Republicans—men who had laid aside the hatred and bitterness of war times, and who were standing for the best interests of the country and the happiness and welfare of the people.

Mr. Blaine also spoke with freedom about the acceptance of the position of secretary of state in Harrison's cabinet, and said that President Harrison tendered him the position a few days after the election, and did it in such a manner that it was impossible to decline it in the same spirit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—A Cincinnati party of no particular significance called here to see the president-elect. The party had been told who wants one of the offices in that city. During the conversation with him, however, Gen. Harrison let that cat out of the bag that pointed to forthcoming influence. The general told his visitors, it is reported, that Senator Sherman would have something to say in regard to appointments to be made in Ohio. If this is true it removes Forster from any cabinet place, suggests the strengthening of the Foster and Sherman influence in that state with the incoming administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Alger will not be a member of the cabinet of President Harrison. That is one of the two things settled to the satisfaction of those who believe with Gen. Harrison and his advisers. The other thing which they believe to be settled is that Mr. Blaine will be secretary of state. That it is practically settled that Gen. Alger will not be secretary of War, the friends of Governor Rusk of Wisconsin are making a strong effort to secure the place, whereas Senator Spooner expects to go to Indianapolis this week to urge the appointment of Governor Rusk. He saw Gen. Harrison on the subject in Washington, and will see him again before him then in as strong a light as possible. He will renew his efforts now, and he thinks he has reason to believe that they will be more effective than the, were two months ago.

A Republican senator, who is close to many one of the men who have been classified in the cabinet, said to-day that the cabinet is entirely out. What he did say what was said of him at the Chicago convention would be enough to spoil the chances of going into the cabinet. Sherman's remarks must be quoted against him and the criticism of a dozen Republican leaders, as that his appointment would prove unsatisfactory. "I do not believe that Mr. Platt or Mr. Miller expected to go into the cabinet. I think Mr. Miller will not accept the office of secretary of agriculture."

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There is some anxiety manifested by the politicians as to what Col. New will report to the president-elect, for, notwithstanding his repeated declarations that he "is through here only on private business and altogether foreign to politics, it is generally believed that that is not strictly true. It is thought that he will not fully make up his mind as to the course to pursue New York shall have in the cabinet. Col. New is a thorough politician, and it is said he is practically responsible for him in good shape here without interesting himself in the battle that is raging in this state and forming some opinion as to the course of action he will recommend. For this reason the friends of Platt and Miller both agree that even if Col. New's visit to the Empire state at this time was wholly in private affairs, it will be of great political significance. The close relations Gen. Harrison will naturally maintain to Mr. Platt will be sufficient to make New York's interests safe, so that Col. New will report to the president-elect that New York is safe for the Republicans.

Col. New is an old personal friend of Mr. Platt, and the statement by the latter that they are acting in no sense in the report to Gen. Harrison will be in favor of the Platt county statesman.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12.—Negroes in this part of Alabama are very much pleased with Gen. Harrison's action in the recent resolution to the colored women by appointing to the colored Mrs. W. Bruce. Bruce is one of the most prominent colored politicians in the state. He lives at Talladega, is a barber by profession, and was a slave during the first fifteen years of his life. The white people of the state are urging ex-Governor Smith as the cabinet man from the south.

Confessed to a Murder.

DARBURY, Conn., Feb. 12.—John Rosenbrook, one of four farmers held for the murder of Simon J. Dillon, confessed that he stabbed Dillon in self defense with a clasp knife which was found in his hip pocket. The dead man had been drinking and when said a quarrel arose between Rosenbrook and Dillon. Rosenbrook pulled out his knife and stabbed Dillon in self defense. Rosenbrook has been released on bail.

Interstate Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Governor Humphrey, of Kansas, has ordered St. Louis, to the place, next March 12 as the time to act for holding the interstate convention to investigate the alleged tariff and coal combine. The convention will be composed of four committees, from the legislatures of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wyoming, Michigan, Minnesota, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona and Wyoming.

BUILDERS IN CONVENTION.

Third Annual session of the National Association in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The third annual convention of the National Association of Builders assembled in Franklin institute. The gathering included representatives from thirty-six states in which there are organizations of master builders. Edward Kidder, of Boston, was elected temporary chairman of the convention and his selection was confirmed by the permanent organization.

The national association was organized in Boston three years ago, and the first annual convention was held in Chicago. The officers of the association are as follows: President, John J. Stevens, Philadelphia; first vice president, Edward E. Gardner, St. Paul, Minn.; second vice president, John J. Tuohy, Kansas City, Missouri; secretary, William H. Sayward, Boston; treasurer, George Tapper, Chicago.

President Stevens called the convention to order and introduced Mayor Fitler, who delivered an address of welcome. President Stevens then delivered an address, after which the convention proceeded to business. C. W. Sherman, of Rochester, N. Y., and E. Kidder, of Boston, were appointed a committee on resolutions, and Messrs. Tapper, of Chicago, and William Hoffman, Jr., of Philadelphia, were appointed assistants to the secretary. The chair appointed a committee on credentials, after which the convention took a recess.

At the afternoon session a number of resolutions were offered. There are 135 delegates and alternates in attendance. The convention will last two days or more, and over 200 will be present. A banquet will be tendered the visiting delegates by mayor Fitler.

ATTACKED BY ROUGHS.

Three Men Dangerously Stabbed and a Woman Beaten to Death.

READING, Pa., Feb. 13.—Joseph Hahn, John Dwyer and Charles Fritz, young men of nearly the same age, 20 years, are lying at their respective residences, in this city, suffering with dangerous knife cuts and body bruises received in an affray Monday night. The participators of the affair were only made known when Hahn' condition became so serious that no person except members of the family were permitted to see him. If he does not recover his last-mortem statement will be taken.

Hahns went to the residence Sunday evening of his 17-year-old sister at Spring and Franklin streets. Dwyer and Fritz had been invited by a drunken ruffian, and when Hahns endeavored to protect her he was brutally attacked and stabbed. Dwyer and Fritz came to Hahn's assistance and were also knocked down and stabbed with a knife. Mrs. Hahns, seeing the fighting going on, rushed from her house, when she was set upon and knocked down and beaten. She fell to the ground the second time badly stunned, and when she recovered, crawled to where her son lay on the ground, apparently dead. She was also assaulted in her home and sent for Dr. Wenger, who dressed his numerous wounds.

TARIFF BILLS COMPARED.

Report from the Treasury Department Showing the Result.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The ways and means committee has received from the public printer copies of the statement prepared by the treasury department comparing the results of the McKinley bill with those made by the Mills bill with those produced by the Senate bill. A letter from the secretary of the treasury accompanied the statement in which he says: "I have endeavored to make the statement as full as possible. He will renew his efforts now, and he thinks he has reason to believe that they will be more effective than the, were two months ago.

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NEWS FROM THE CAPITOL.

Election Contests and Outrages Under Discussion.

PRAISE FOR A STRONG NAVY.

It Will be the Finest in the World Five Years Hence—The Texas Election Outrages Before the Senate—The New Postmaster Portfolio—Our People in Panama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The house committee on the census of the navy decided to report favorably the bill to provide for the taking of the eleventh census.

Mr. Dockery, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported favorably from that committee the bill to provide for the payment of the claims of Abraham Lincoln, as was agreed on the third annual discount of Sarah

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

THEIR TALE OF SUFFERING ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST.

Rescued at Sea by the Right of Consolation. Passing of Magnets over the Green Bottle—A Party of Ten Wednesday Bundlewood Up by the Brushcutt.

An extraordinary story of shipwreck and suffering was brought to Liverpool by the captain and officers of the iron bark Glenmore, of Carrickfergus, which left Maryport, Cumberland, for Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of iron rail on the 6th of December, 1887, and which was wrecked on a reef off Cape Diego on the South American coast, on the 8th of April. Mr. James Morgan, the second mate, has given the following account of the experiences of the crew:

It was blowing a gale and snowing at the time, with a heavy sea on, and the lifeboat, a whale craw, sixteen all told, embarked in her, without being able to obtain any provisions or any of the shipwrecked crew galled aboard, for the frowning precipices on every side, towering thousands of feet above the sea, seemed to render a landing impossible. Some of the crew, however, landed, and by scrambling to the bottom of the boat. At one point, where the cliffs were somewhat lower, a party of men or twelve managed to land, and all made a desperate attempt to climb the cliffs. They succeeded, and shouted, but all the sailors could distinguish were the words "ships" flotte and "Inglesi." Not liking their appearance, and knowing that they had a reputation for cannibalism, the crew again put out to sea.

A REFUGE AT LAST.

The following morning, the 9th, they sighted Staten Island, and succeeded in landing, about 5 o'clock, at Flinders bay. Here we obtained the first drink of water we had had since leaving the ship—about forty hours. The next morning we found a number of corpses on the beach, and this, with some berries, which we found we stunted bushes, made up a scanty breakfast. We here found our boat and proceeded down the land, intending to make St. John's, where there is a lighthouse maintained by the Argentine Republic. By 9 a.m. on the 11th we were all utterly done up, and we landed at Fort Cook, where we "cheered" on seaside and limpets, which was all we got that night.

The next day we proceeded, and landed at St. John's shortly afterward. We were most hospitably received. Most of us were suffering severely from frost-bite, and all of us, for days, were prostrated, but we were carefully tended, and in about a fortnight had all recovered. On our arrival we were informed that we had passed

ONE STORY OF SAMOA.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD GIVES DETAILS.

Sydney (New Zealand) Dispatch.

Chester Holcomb, the American Consul-General of the Samoan Group, and Mataafa Tupoton of the same.

"Matters look serious in Samoa, and if the Germans get out of the imbroglio without paying damages to British and American residents there, and, indeed, without more serious trouble with the United States, it will be in spite of the blunders and follies of their consul, Minister, and virtually both Houses. The important fact, admitted by both sides to the quarrel, is that the Germans, after long drilling one Malietoan party with arms and encouraging them to attack the other, have at last taken a hand themselves and have, it is reported, being twenty-two men killed and thirty-two wounded, many of whom will die. Furious at this repulse by a handful of savages, the German consul now threatens to have the Samoans tortured on the rack, regardless of the lives and property of British and Americans doing business in them. Indeed, some of this has already been done, and at the time of the last mail steamer's departure matters were in a very critical state.

"Unfortunately, we have as yet the account of but one side. To understand it a brief repetition is necessary of oft published facts. By the treaty of 1876 the

JOHN C. KLEIN.

independence of the Samoan monarchy was guaranteed; the United States was granted the right to establish a coaling station at the port of Pango Pango, and there was to be no interference with wedding of affairs except by the joint action of the consuls of the three governments. A rebellion was started, however, against Malietoa, the legitimate king; the Germans took the side of Tamasese, the rebel, made him king and took old Malietoa, as captive, first to Africa and then to another island. They then made a treaty with the new king granting them special privileges. Against all this the British and American consuls protested, and the Malietoa party made head under a new leader, Mataafa. He and his men are now dubbed not as "rebels" by the Germans, but are translated by a large majority of the Europeans. The troubles continued, but the home governments slowly waked up to the importance of the matter, till now each nation has its war vessels there, subject to the direction of its consul; the Germans continue to interfere with the British and American consuls in protest. And as to the very latest development of this peculiar controversy we have only the testimony of Mr. John C. Klein, American citizen and correspondent of The New York World, who is himself accused by the Germans of inciting and assisting the Mataafa "rebellion."

Through the first two weeks of December, says Mr. Klein, the Mataafa army continued to gain on the Tamasese party at the rate of about one a day. The Germans, be it remembered, call the other side rebels) and capturing part of their principal fort, the Germans advising the Tamasese men and supplying them with ammunition. The Mataafa men have 1,500 native rifles, and got 20,000 cartridges for them in Apia (he is careful not to say of whom) by paying eleven cents apiece for them. Both sides have proclaimed dagsville (no quarter), and there are no lists of prisoners. All this time German sailors and marines continue to parade the streets of Apia and insult natives and whites of other nations. Apia is respected by both native parties as neutral ground; but the invitation to defiance that the American consulate is protected by small bags and guarded by details of marines from the United States war ship Nipsic, while the British have taken the women and children of their consulate in a war ship, and the consul here maintains the attitude of "expectancy"—whatever that may mean.

* * *

Of course, this state of mutual suspicion soon resulted in attacks. Klein's lieutenant was arrested on information laid in breach of its neutrality. A Swede named Danielson was beaten and stabbed by two German officers for ridiculing a picture of Emperor William. It is worth noting that the Polk place is a saloon, and that the officers were drunk. A few days later a large party of Germans came ashore and got drunk, drove Mr. Cusack, an Englishman, out of town, and damaged his property, which part and Cusack's property Consul Sewall, for Americans, beat an old native woman nearly to death for abusing them, and maltreated many other natives. Mataafa's men in the bush were eager to rush into town and kill the Germans while they were drunk, but United States Vice Consul Blacklock persuaded them to refrain.

In the meantime Capt. Hand, of the British man-of-war Royalist, sent a peremptory notice to Capt. Eyre, of the German war ship Adler, that if the drunken sailors were not immediately taken from Apia he would land his marines and clean them out. His language was diplomatic, but it meant just that. Before they could be got out, however, the Germans whipped another Englishman and broke the lamps in the English part of Apia. The usual protests followed, but all was soon forgotten in the excitement caused by another move of the Germans.

* * *

On the night of Dec. 17 the German war vessel Olga came into the harbor, having on board Mataafa's leader among the Samoan people. He did not stop to go on shore, as some of Mataafa's men went in town, but sent a letter to his wife, in which he warned her to get her relatives out of the Mataafa army, which was on the coast a few miles away; for, added Mataafa, the Germans have decided to put an end to the trouble by sending Chief every man there and massacring all the "rebels" in a night or two. The wife proved to be in a very excited state, and, in order to quiet her, Mataafa left details of the plan by which the Germans were to carry out their bloody purpose. The Germans say that Klein managed to get "rebel" money, and that, in his excitement, he virtually took charge of the rebel army. The important fact, admitted by both sides to the quarrel, is that the Germans, after long drilling one Malietoan party with arms and encouraging them to attack the other, have at last taken a hand themselves and have, it is reported, being twenty-two men killed and thirty-two wounded, many of whom will die. Furious at this repulse by a handful of savages, the German consul now threatens to have the Samoans tortured on the rack, regardless of the lives and property of British and Americans doing business in them. Indeed, some of this has already been done, and at the time of the last mail steamer's departure matters were in a very critical state.

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AMERICAN CONSUL'S RESIDENCE, APIA.

mans in the east without resenting them, controlled themselves and not a single shot was fired. Neither did the Germans shoot."

The Germans, continues Mr. Klein, stood out from the shore and went further up the coast to where there were some German plantations, the Mataafa men following along the shore. Finally the Germans landed, and then the Samoans appealed to Mr. Klein for advice, and he left. Here is his statement:

"While I had a decided opinion of my own upon the subject I declined to take the responsibility of advising them in any way upon the subject. The high chief previously referred to then asked me to return with him to Apia for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of United States Vice Consul Blacklock upon the subject. I was well convinced that Mr. Blacklock would decide that he could not give the natives any advice with regard to the matter, but agreed to accompany the chief to Apia and see the vice consul. We had not gone far on our way when we heard heavy volleys of musketry, interspersed with irregular shots, in the direction of Wallili."

He was only there as a correspondent and felt no obligation to take part in a fight. Soon after native runners arrived at the consulate with news that the Germans had landed and attacked the natives, killing and wounding several, that the latter then made a furious attack and defeated the Germans in a few minutes, killing twenty-two and wounding thirty-two. The latter were carried off in the boats; the Germans returned to Apia in a fury which may easily be imagined, and the fierce war of protests and recriminations began. The Germans shelled the town on the coast, regardless of the rights of British or Americans, and finally there shells were Apia and into the bush beyond it, killing some of Mataafa's men there. And at this exciting stage of affairs the mail steamer left, leaving the narrative in the preceding confidence of "to be continued" story in a blood and thunder newspaper.

DEAD KING LUDWIG.

HIS LIFE WAS NOT A HAPPY, THOUGH IT WAS A GILDED ONE.

Prince Rudolph was just entering on the prime of manhood, having been born in 1858, his father being the present emperor of Austria, and his mother the Empress Elizabeth, who was found so many months ago by the dastardly fools of horsemanship. The prince was the second child, a girl having been born before him. He received his education from the first scholars in Europe, not only being instructed in ordinary branches, but studying for the career which he was destined to follow. He showed great proficiency as a linguist, and is said to have mastered nearly all the seventeen distinct languages of Austria-Hungary, thus being enabled to converse with representatives from the provinces in the tongue of each.

His natural bent was most decided in zoology and ornithology, in which branches he became distinguished. To this was allied a taste for hunting, the two falling naturally together.

The marriage between the prince and the Princess Stephanie, which caused so great a sensation and which was celebrated with such splendor, took place on May 10, 1881. It is said that Rudolph had not cast eyes in love with the Infanta of Spain, and that was the chief bone of contention. The princess, however, was frequent and the audiences in the hall began to drop out to see what the noise outside meant. The noise, however, and in about half an hour the hall was comparatively empty, while Count Orsini was addressing an enthusiastic audience.

COL. A. R. BUCK.

Who He Knew a Prince in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.

Col. A. R. Buck, of Georgia, who ought not a place in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, was born at Plymouth, Me., Feb. 7, 1835, and received his education at the Corby university at Waterville. At the close of his schooling he obtained a berth as principal of the High school at Lowell, and was getting a start in that honorable as any calling for which the war broke out. Young Buck promptly enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Maine regiment of volunteers and was first thrown together into the United States service at Ship Island, Mississippi, in the autumn of 1862, under General Banks. He was subsequently transferred to the east, was appointed lieutenant colonel, and after ward brigadier of the military commission at New Orleans in the month of November, 1865. In the spring of the following year he was assigned to a command in Texas, where he served till June, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service.

Instead of immediately returning to his old business, Col. Buck decided to stick to Alabama, where he became engaged in the banking line of business. He engaged in the manufacture of turpentine and rosin on Mobile bay, and became an ardent reconstructionist when that policy was first suggested by the politicians of the time. Col. Buck's views in this connection were not at all restricted by either time, place or associations, and the sentiment against him culminated in the burning of the Buck distillery and storehouse and other valuable property several miles up the bayou.

At the end of what is known as the Grant administration, Col. Buck was one of the electors of Alabama who placed Grant in the presidential chair. It is the same Alabama delegation of the Forty-first congress, Thirty thousand votes were polled, the Republican candidate having a majority of something like 9,000. In 1873 the Tennessee Iron company, one of the largest companies of miners in operation which sought to develop the mineral wealth of Alabama, was organized with Col. Buck as secretary and treasurer, which office he still holds. It was in the company's interest that he removed to Atlanta, in October, 1879, and since that time has actively taken the leader of the Republican party of the state.

He was appointed to his present position, that of clerk of the eleventh court, by President Grant.

Col. Buck has attended the last three national Republican conventions as a delegate, and in the past two officiated as chairman of its delegation. He has been chairman of the state committee since 1883. Col. Buck is a member of the committee at large of the State Temperance league, and also a member of the national anti-saloon committee.

Olive Culture.

Olive culture in California is rapidly assuming large proportions. There are 90,000 olive trees of bearing age, and 200,000 more are being set annually. In this county alone the olive crop is an abnormally sure as anything earthly can be. It is gathered in December and January, when help is plenty, and brings a remunerative price. The trees are set thirty-five feet apart, and as high as 200 are required to bring them from cuttings to the bearing point. Crops vary, but are not uncommon. An authority the average yield is 250 worth of fruit per year.—New York World.

Irish Friendship.

A policeman had a dream who was a policeman. One day the policeman noticed the dream picking the pocket of a stranger of his money.

"Look here, Patrick," said the man to him, "many of these days a policeman will see you making that arrest, and then you will be locked up. Be careful, my boy."—Texas Siftings.

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J. W. FITZPATRICK,

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50 pieces of Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Children's Coats, etc., for the next few days. One yard wide Gingham at 7c per yd. 3-4 Extra heavy Oil Cloths at 27c, worth 40c per yard.

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ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST." THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

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E. W. HOSMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SOAP IS LIKE THE SUN, WHICH CANNOT SHINE THE LEAST DEFICIT WITHOUT DARKNESS; IT IS A PRECIOUS STONE, THE PRICE OF WHICH IS LESSENED BY THE LEAST FLAW.—Bonnet.

JOTTINGS.

—St. Valentine lays claim to to-day.

—Days of 1889 yes, 45; days to come, 320.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary and Reading Room will send at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night.

—Local dealers in ice keep busily at work harvesting as much ice as the present cold weather affords.

—The Stetson Opera Company will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeomen of the Guard" at Music Hall next week Monday evening.

—"The Shamrock" was presented before a fullness Music Hall audience last evening in a way that seemed to please the majority of those present.

THE HODGES $50,000 SUIT.

Hodges Abandons His Taste to Prove Good Character.

The examination of witnesses on behalf of Mr. Charles W. Hodges, of Cranford, in his suit for $50,000 damages against The New York World for the publication of a translation in the sale of a ticket in New York, in which it was made to appear that the purchaser had been swindled by misrepresentation was concluded yesterday.

It will be remembered that such prominent citizens as Mayor Male, Mr. Joseph S. Carter, City Judge George F. Sexdam, Chief of Police Tunis J. Carty, Constable Cadwallader Jones, and Messrs. Jasper D. Dalman, Daniel Marshall, William Moore and Isaac Peterson testified that the character and reputation of Mr. Hodges was not and will likely to be damaged by such a publication as that complained of, evidently published in good faith and to protect the public from being swindled, and without intending to do any injustice to any one.

To offset these witnesses Mr. Hodges obtained an order from the court for the examination of thirteen witnesses, who were expected to testify that his character was good. Of these, but eight responded, as follows:

Mr. John B. Brown, who testified that he had had no dealing with Mr. Hodges since 1876, and he was then regarded by a shrewd business man, but he had heard rumors about him during the past ten years, the majority of which have been derogatory to him.

Mr. Peter Hoagland, who testified that Mr. Hodges's reputation is that of a shrewd business man. He had heard rumors, some of which would give the impression that his reputation is good as it ever was; but he had had dealings with him which were fair and he knew of any to report adversely about his reputation.

Mr. John M. Schorb, who testified that he had never heard Mr. Hodges's reputation discussed.

City Treasurer Alexander Titsworth, who testified that prior to July 5th, 1888, he had heard of nine or ten remarks derogatory to Mr. Hodges in respect to his integrity and fair dealing.

Mr. Daniel S. Roberts, who testified that he had never heard Mr. Hodge's reputation questioned but once, and he was informed by a man who said "There goes a rascal." When asked to be a witness to his reputation, "If he can't he was a liar," he said.

Ex Postmaster E. H. Pope, who testified that he had never heard the reputation of Mr. Hodges discussed prior to July 16th, 1888.

Ex Postmaster Wallace Vail, who testified that he had heard Mr. Hodges spoken of as a good fellow and a good talker, and remarked that prior to July 14th, 1888, his character and reputation were good.

This ended the examination, the counsel for Mr. Hodges stating that he should rest upon the evidence without examining any further witnesses.

Borough Counsel Chas. A. Reed, who represents The New York World in the matter, considers that Mr. Hodges's character was assailed, and that the claim of The New York World that plaintiff had a reputation difficult to injure was met.

The trial will be a matter of the examination of Dr. M. B. Long, Corporation Counsel Gen. Samuel D. Tredwell and Mr. and C. Wallace, that after the cross-examination of Mr. Vail he seems to have considered that the further to read the worse he got.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

February 1889.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1 Friday	34	36	34
2 Saturday	34	36	34
3 Sunday	34	36	34
4 Monday	34	36	34
5 Tuesday	34	36	34
6 Wednesday	34	36	34
7 Thursday	34	36	34
8 Friday	34	36	34
9 Saturday	34	36	34
10 Sunday	34	36	34
11 Monday	34	36	34
12 Tuesday	34	36	34
13 Wednesday	34	36	34
14 Thursday	34	36	34

MRS. LATIMER'S WILL.

THE $800,000 NOT TO BE DIVIDED WITHOUT A CONTEST.

Charlotte Cameron Parse and Jerusalem Lodge File Caveats Against Probate.—An Interesting Case for the Courts.

Yesterday afternoon at the office of Surrogate Parker, two caveats were filed against the probate of the will of the late Sarah Margaret Latimer—one by Mr. Carson Parse, cashier of the First National Bank, and the other by Mr. W. H. Gardner, in behalf of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons. It is claimed that Mr. Parse and Jerusalem Lodge are the only beneficiaries named in the will of the late Sarah Margaret Latimer—one by Mr. Carson Parse, cashier of the First National Bank, and the other by Mr. W. H. Gardner, in behalf of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Mason. It is claimed that Mr. Parse and Jerusalem Lodge are the only beneficiaries named in the will of the late Sarah Margaret Latimer—one by Mr. Carson Parse, cashier of the First National Bank, and the other by Mr. W. H. Gardner, in behalf of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons, of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, one of the legatees in a former will of Mrs. Sarah M. Latimer, do hereby caveat and protest against allowing to probate any paper-writing purporting to be the last will and testament of the Sarah M. Latimer until examination and decree thereof in the Orphans' Court of said County of Union.

CARSON PARSE.
WILLIAM R. GARDNER.

Dated Feb. 11th, 1889.

Mr. Parse was in Camden as well as executor of the former will. A short time before her death Mrs. Latimer went, it is said, to Mr. Parse and protested from him the will, saying that she wanted to make a few little changes in regard to one or two of the legacies. After a few days she went to Mr. Parse's office and a new will was made, and long, it is alleged by the connections, before she became unconscious. The new will very materially changed the old will and left bequests to persons who were almost the strangers at the time the will was made, but who were not forgotten under the old will. It is also said that Mr. Parse is an executor, because, it is charged, she had been told various stories about him, virtually that he had deceived her, which were utterly untrue. It is claimed that the last will is not her will, but that it is the will of somebody else.

Mr. Parse was Mrs. Latimer's adviser in financial matters, and was partly instrumental in obtaining from her a loan of $60,000 for Mr. Stephen A. Potter, as originally fully described in THE NEWS. Mr. Potter made careful inquiries, and Mrs. Latimer decided to make the loan. The rate a year ago. She was given as security a copyright said to be worth $5,000 per year, and the loan was made in patently good faith. Subsequently it transpired that misrepresentations had been made and that the copyright was not as valuable as reported, though it was said as to its value.

Later Mr. Potter failed, and Mrs. Latimer is alleged, was led by undue influence just before her death to believe that because of his part in the matter Mr. Parse had been deceiving her and was not the proper person to entrust with her estate of $800,000. Until Mr. Potter's failure in September, the value of the copyright was not questioned.

Mr. Parse takes the present step feeling that it is a matter of duty. He believes that at the time Mrs. Latimer made the last will she was influenced by untrue statements in regard to him and was influenced in other ways.

In the former will Jerusalem Lodge was left a legacy of $1,000 in memory of Mr. Latimer, who was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In return for the bequest the Lodge was to take care of the Latimer family plot in the cemetery. By the new will the Lodge is cut off and the First Presbyterian church is given $5,000 and is made the executor of the graves, while the pastor, the Rev. R. P. McKinney, D. D., is bequeathed $10,000, as stated in THE NEWS the day after the funeral.

The Lodge, also claims that undue influence was used in destroying the claims making it a legatee.

Mr. Chas. A. Reed, of the law firm of Clark & Reed, is counsel for Mr. Parse, and Messrs. Jackson & Codrington are counsel for the Lodge.

The next legal step will have to be taken by the executors of the new will, Messrs. Nelson Runyon, J. Fred. MacDonald and Watson H. Campbell. They will issue citations for executors to appear in the Orphans' Court and let them set attempt to prove the will which it is may be admitted to probate.

The executors took step a 10-day to defend the will.

Mr. Nelson Runyon, one of the executors, says many of the will should be broken it would not help those mentioned in it, as they are not in existence, while it would deprive the various executors to whom Mrs. Latimer had verbally promised a large portion of the estate. Mr. Runyon stated a few minutes ago that he did not know what would happen to be relatives entitled to recognition at law.

A will is one of those legal documents of which the original alone is binding. Additional copy will not answer.

—People who paid high prices for monkey-skin caps at the first of the season are, it is said, beginning to think that cap material was greatly exalted the case for it.

COMMUTERS' CLUB-CARS.

The Luxury of Living in Suburban Surroundings.

(From The Boston Journal.)

As a result of the recent meeting of the Eastern railroad presidents in New York, another of the luxuries of suburban life will be added to the list. The presidents will order the Pullman Palace Car Company to build a number of commuters' club cars, similar to the dining cars now in use on the railroads, containing twenty chairs, smoking, toilet and other conveniences for the exclusive use of their owners. A news boy stationed on the Fitchburg division has been in the habit of selling a private smoke which they will sell and to New York and back every day, the car to be attached to the first express. It will be provided with every luxury, including card tables.

The idea will take. When the many hundreds of commuters realize that in place of enduring the discomforts of a way-train, with its mixed company and its economy, they can positively enjoy the trip to and fro in a private and luxurious car among congenial friends and thus from public observance, it will be difficult to keep them away; and commuters' club-cars will run on all the roads from New York and will comprise no unimportant part of the railroad service.

The innovation is desirable for one reason. The discomfort of travel denies many business men in New York from living in Plainfield. If the daily help become attendant this disadvantage will be removed and the State will be a gainer by a much larger accession of a desirable population.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Interesting Property-Changes in North Plainfield.

Another of the real estate transfers reported in this week's Somerville Messenger as having been recently recorded in the Somerset County Clerk's office are the following:

Jan. 17th.—Stephen Leggett to C. J. Ring, property in North Plainfield, $4,000. C. J. Ring to Mary E. Leggett, same property and one 10-acre lot. E. H. French et ux. to Stephen Boehing, property in North Plainfield, $400.

Jan. 18th.—Kate and Patrick McConnell to Sarah McElroy, property in North Plainfield, $125. Mortgage for $100 and costs are waiting.

Jan. 26th.—Mercy A. and Alexander Thorn to Alice D. Church, property in North Plainfield, $7,000.

Jan. 29th.—A. J. Winckler et ux. to Cornelius J. Barnes, property in North Plainfield, $5,000.

Feb. 2nd.—Daniel C. Adams to Carson Parse, property in North Plainfield, $1. Carson Parse et ux. to Francis D. Adams, same property and consideration. Virginia and Jesse Surrey to Catherine Furey, property in North Plainfield, $1,000.

BARNUM'S BIG MAN DEAD.

Col. Goshen, the Middletown Giant, Is No More.

The announcement of the death of Col. Ruth Goshen at Clyde, N. J., Tuesday, conveys to those who recognize the name the intelligence of the death of Barnum's greatest giant, a man once on exhibition. Col. Ge-h a was 7 feet 2 inches in height, 2 feet 6 inches across the shoulders, 22 inches through the chest, and his weight was 620 pounds.

People will remember first among Col. Goshen with Barnum's show in 1870. He was a man of considerable mind and on the breakfast table he was a man of the proper person to entrust with her estate of $800,000. Until Mr Potter's failure in September, the value of the copyright was not questioned.

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PLAINFIELD'S HOTELS.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THOSE WHO RUN THEM.

The Changes Between Two Rolls. "Somerset Manager" Expresses Himself. High Licenses and Hearty Cheering.

The hotel keepers, to whom, had they have no chance in Plainfield, for between the saloons and the believers in Prohibition there is little room for any one to get custom enough to keep the wolf away from the door.

One hotel-keeper has left the city entirely; another has leased a hotel at Somerville, and a third is reported negotiating for a place in New York city.

One of the recently started to a News reporter that they did not consider it fair to them that in the same country as their own saloons, as hotels were for the accommodation of all classes of people. "The temperance people argue"—he continued—"that not expect such a hotel as I keep, and say her is not forced effectively before them, but is one to their wives and children to be out-of-town for the hotel. Yet, if I did not have it, that circumstance alone would drive away many of my guests whose patronage I need to make my business succeed. There is no objection to the business here of Plainfield. They are reasonable; and I have been here 12 years. If one's do not think it right to conduct hotels, inefficient or public necessity, to pay so high a license as the saloons, which do nobody any good; but they have control, and it is only by their consent that we can obtain a license. So I am content to call it Not withstanding that they have no expense, comparatively, and request no money work, speaking about among our merchants, yet because they say no the license has been put up from $100 to $200, which is two or three years 125 per cent. for the privilege, from $200 to $300, while the saloonists have been content to pay $50 per cent.; or from $500 to $600.

"I would like to see the saloon where liquor is sold closed by ten o'clock, as nearly all the hotels in this city are. Then I would like to see all the men from behind the bar-room shutters by ordinance if possible, because they are another source of harm.

"A mechanic quits his work at night tired and hungry. His table is spread for him at home, and he has only to eat and rest. But there are others who are waiting to eat the evening meal together with him, and there is where he ought to be. But not a saloon sets a bait in the shape of a free lunch to tempt him away from his family. He goes in, takes a drink, one of the boys, perhaps all about him do the same—and his hungry, waiting family for him. He spends his evening eating and drinking, a picture of selfishness. Accumulations drop in, and by the others the party becomes noisy and the scenes begins. Perhaps there is an attempt to put him quietly to bed. Persecutions feel compelled to do all if their power to stop the traffic entirely, which would be all well enough, if it were practical. They go so far as to want to strike even at the hotels, in some respects—but, no one is allowed a drink a day of his meals. Such things would drive guests away, and, of course, would be a ruinous policy to pursue, in the saloon it makes no difference.

"Now if the law abolished these free lunches as required all places to be closed at ten o'clock, and had the saloon-keepers to serve their wives and children at their tables, as the hotel-keepers would be compelled to do, and there is where he ought to be. But not a saloon sets a bait in the shape of a free lunch to tempt him away from his family. He goes in, takes a drink, one of the boys, perhaps all about him do the same—and his hungry, waiting family for him. He spends his evening eating and drinking, a picture of selfishness. Accumulations drop in, and by the others the party becomes noisy and the scenes begins. Perhaps there is an attempt to put him quietly to bed. Persecutions feel compelled to do all if their power to stop the traffic entirely, which would be all well enough, if it were practical. They go so far as to want to strike even at the hotels, in some respects—but, no one is allowed a drink a day of his meals. Such things would drive guests away, and, of course, would be a ruinous policy to pursue, in the saloon it makes no difference.

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THE BEE HIVE
BIG DRIVES IN
HAMBURGS
THIS WEEK.
3c, 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c
PER YARD.
Hamburg Skirting
42c per yd.
Louis Callman,
38 W. Front Street.

VALENTINES
did you say? Well now!
ALLEN'S,
The Stationer,
the place to buy them; all kinds and qualities.
Make No Mistake.
20 EAST FRONT STREET.

L. A. Rheaume,
Lumber, Coal, Wood
and
MASONS' MATERIALS
PEACH STREET, CORNER OF FOURTH.

GILLMAN MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.
Monday, Feb. 18th,
Positively only appearance of
THE STETSON OPERA COMPANY,
from the Globe Theatre, Boston, under the management of
NAT ROTH,
resulting by special arrangement with R. DOYLY Carte & Helmsley Company, a new and original opera in two acts, entitled,
The Yeoman of the Guard
Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by Arthur Sullivan
With Mr. Lewis Grant as a powerful cast, including Alice Dyer, Florence Bennett, Bessie Bonner, Grover Trevercy, James Gilbert, N. S. Bucklin, Edward Gilbert and Roy Stetson. Grand chorus of twenty-five. Superb costumes. Scenery. Magnificent stage accessories. Stage—T. W. Owen, Limited. Prices—Orchestra, $1.50; balcony, $1.00; gallery, $0.50. Seats on sale Friday at usual places. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.

VALENTINES
OF ALL KINDS AT
A W. RAND'S,
24 W. Front street.

Compounding
You we are kept quite busy in this department.... We can only the purest ingredients and the increase in this department demanded more room. We had built this handsome prescription counter. Now we have one of the most complete prescription departments in the State.
We have a system of compounding which we hope will cause no more errors. Your faithful Druggists,
Field & Randolph,
31 WEST FRONT STREET.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

LOCAL LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS GET MUDDLED.

A New Law Evenly Saves a Creditor of Mrs. A. V. Searing, but Her Husband Appears as Assignee.

A Blustery Day at the Courthouse.

Several years ago Mrs. A. V. Searing, of Plainfield, started a Summer boarding-house in Washington Valley. It was called Mountain View Farm. Her husband, Mr. A. V. Searing, had previously kept a grocery store on Park avenue and failed, and she had started a boarding-house to retrieve their misfortunes.

The house was furnished on credit, with furniture from Mr. R. R. Fairchild's furniture store, and hardware from Mr. A. M. Griffin's, and there were other creditors for less amounts. Mr. Fairchild's account amounted to some $300 and Mr. Griffin's to about $600. The furniture was sold on the instalment plan, the dealer retaining ownership until full payment is made.

Mrs. Searing paid some money on account in first season and promised to pay the balance later. She failed to do so, and Mr. Fairchild then sought her to give him a note, volunteering to renew it when it became due if she could not pay it all. She, however, was dissuaded to do this, and asked Mr. Fairchild if he would take the goods back. He told her he did not know what he could do with them after they had been in use so long, but he would take back whatever had not been damaged. The Searings failed, however, to return the furniture and to propound to all it at Lasing's Hall at auction sale. Then Mr. Fairchild went and was due. He assented to this, but neither the property nor the cash was forthcoming.

Tuesday he heard that the Searings were having a farewell reception from Park Hall, and he at once had his lawyers, Messrs. Jackson & Codrington secure an attachment, and a levy was made by the constable, accompanied by Mr. Fairchild himself.

While they were at the house Tuesday Mr. A. M. Griffin and one of his men arrived in a truck, all prepared to remove the furniture. They were both surprised. The Searings had sold Mr. Griffin the furniture in satisfaction for his debt, and Mr. Griffin was on hand to take possession, while he was confronted by Mr. Fairchild's attachment; to which he then yielded.

On his return to Plainfield Mr. Griffin consulted his lawyer, who went before Justice Crosley and showed him the law to convince him that the attachment of Mr. Fairchild was a fraud, on the claim that a Justice of the Peace was not empowered to issue writs in excess of $100, therefore making the attachment to Mr. Fairchild for $300 void.

Mr. Fairchild was then so informed. It was calculated that before he could rectify his supposed blunder and obtain a new order Mr. Griffin would get away with the goods.

His driver drove speedily over the mountain yesterday and a load of goods was taken away from the house in short order.

Meanwhile Mr. Fairchild hurried to his lawyers to know why they had hindered him, but they produced the law, a recent one, giving the Justice the last named power.

At the same time Mr. Griffin's lawyer had discovered the new law and informed Mr. Fairchild where he drove back over the mountain to overtake Mr. Griffin, to prevent him violating the law, but when he arrived he found that a load of the furniture had been taken away, and neither Mr. Griffin nor his driver was to be found. Now there threatens to be a suit over the right to the property. Messrs. H. Newton Sleeper and Newton B. Smalley have suspended the property for Mr. Fairchild. It is claimed that the sale to Mr. Griffin took place some two weeks ago, the goods, it seems, were not removed until the day the attachment.

Both are losers by their dealings with the Searings, and Mr. Fairchild considers himself fortunate to have come out as well as he did. He was very lenient until he discovered that the Searings were trying to sell his property to protect other creditors. He then acted with all possible haste.

PERSONAL.

Judge Ulrich is confined to his home with neuralgia.

Miss Ella Moffett, of Orchard place, Plainfield, is visiting Miss Lillie Holman, of New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, were "at home" to two hundred invited friends at their handsome residence on Sycamore avenue Tuesday evening. The guests were entertained in most genial manner.

The Rev. Chas. Parkhurst, D. D., of New York Citys, and Hemingway, W. Mendell will be the speakers at the State Y. M. C. A. Convention to be held at Bridgeton from March 16th to 17th.

Mr. Lewis Irving Van Alstyne, of Plainfield, was married to Miss Mary Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Vreeland, of Rose Millstone, N. J., at the residence of the bride's parents, last evening.

The Bucknell University Mirror, of Lewisburg, Pa., mentions the Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., '54, of Plainfield, which "published his usual Christmas service, which was widely received and adopted among churches of various denominations." The Mirror says also that Chancellor B. Ripley, '64, of Wakefield, has been invited by the Law Faculty of the University of the City of New York to deliver a course of lectures to the Senior Class of the Law Department.

—The gum of the spruce tree is now worked up into a marketable imitation of pastille flavoring.

VALENTINES
OF ALL KINDS AT
A W. RAND'S,
24 W. Front street.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS!
Hamburg Edgings at 5c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 14c., 16c., 17c., to 25c. Best Quality Fur Silk Moire Ribbons—No. 12 at 25c.; No. 16 at 35c.
Full regular made Half Hose, fancy, at 15c. and 20c. Regular made Balbriggan Hose at 19c.
New Persian Bands at 69c. and 75c. Seersucker Ginghams at 7c. Check Ginghams at 7c. Check Nainsooks at 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 14c., 16c., 20c., and 25c. Linen Scrim at 5c. and 10c. Bleached Table Linen at 40c. Unbleached Table Linen at 25c., 30c. wide; 50c. wide at 35c. 9c. Bleached Sheeting, 22c. 4-4 Unbleached Muslin, 6c. Cream Toweling 4c. 36in. Twilled Linen Crash, 7c. Fine Bleached All-Wool Hosing Dress Goods, $1, worth $1.25. New Spring Dress Goods, 50c. New Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Carpet Department!
New Smyrna Rugs, 36x70, 62.75; 24x50, $1.50. Fine All-Wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, 65c. Superb Carpets, 47c., 52c., 60c., 62c., 65c.
NOTICE.—All carpets purchased this month will be laid free of charge.
Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall's.

PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.
3 CENT SALE
You Wonder What it can be;
But Just Come around and see what three cents will buy. There are 1,000 useful articles to select from, and every one we guarantee worth from 5c to 15c each.
SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
In Linen Goods, Crockery and Tinware Departments you will find many bargains.
VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

IT MAKES NO
difference whether you have not enough shoes to last a year, the following shoes will make places for themselves:
Ladies' Dongola Waukenphast Patent Tip, $2.25
" Straight Grain Polka Tip, $2.00
" Pebble Bals, $1.50 to $2.00
" Kid Button $1.50 to $2.
Our Misses' Dongola Button is all right.
Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps.
Mens and Children's Department likewise.
DOANE & VanARSDALE,
22 W. Front St.,
THE ONE-PRICE BOOT and SHOE STORE.

Cent-a-Word Column.

BOYS with good voices are wanted for a new church choir. They will be well trained and taught to sing from note, and will thereby acquire a knowledge of music. Applicants must not be over thirteen years of age. Must not come from any other choir, and be fond of music and thoroughly attentive to duties. For further particulars apply at 20 Washington avenue, North Plainfield, Saturday morning at eleven o'clock. 15 9

BOARDERS wanted at Mrs. Miller's, 15 Prawood. Ten minutes' walk from depot. 5-11tf

FOUND—An umbrella which owner can have by applying at this office, identifying property, and paying for this advertisement. 12-2*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—My house and lot, No. 72 Summit avenue. Address Peter G. Kline—or call. 2-6-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good double seated 2-seigh with pole and shafts. Newly painted and in good order. Inquire of J. J. Sharp's, Sixth street, near Park avenue. 12-6

FOUND—A combination Yale key of special pattern. Owner can have same by calling at this office, on paying for this notice. 15 9

LOST—A bunch of keys, including one Yale lock key. Reward will be paid the finder return to The News office for owner. 15 9

SWEDISH Girl wants place as general housework. Apply 47 West Second street, Ring bell twice. 14-2

TO LET—Four nice rooms at 110 Jackson avenue. Terms moderate. Miller. 12-4

TO LET—Three rooms for housekeeping. Address "Owner", Plainfield post office.

TO LET—Five-room cottage; possession immediately. Apply at 52 Madison avenue. 2-6-tf

$5,000 wanted to borrow at five per cent. interest, on first mortgage on property. Address E. C. S., care of Evening News office. 12-6

WANTED—Three rooms with board for man and wife; near Evening News. Address, care N., care of Evening News. 14-6

WANTED—A position as nurse or housekeeper, by a lady of some means. Good city reference. Address H. Dyson. 2-14-3t

Special Notices.

GO TO N. W. FRENCH, 7 East Fourth street, if you want best brands of flour. Agent for Sawyer's prepared wheat and oat meal. Also dealer in hay, straw, horse and cattle food. Buckwheat here, prices, etc. 13-3*

NOTICE.
The price of ICE for the month of February will be as follows: Families, 60c per hundred pounds; 35c per hundred; Saloons, 75c per hundred.
J. W. & S. CORNELIUS,
ANDREW WILSON,
JOHN R. DRAKE,
SAMUEL SHALLEY,
JOHN MORRIS.

I HAVE TWO NEW HOUSES of seven rooms each; to rent on Second street. They are commodious. One will be ready for occupancy Feb. 1st, the other March 1st. For further information address H. F. Gorin, P. O. Box 466. 29-1m

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While they were at the house Tuesday Mr. A. M. Griffin and one of his men arrived in a truck, all prepared to remove the furniture. They were both surprised. The Searings had sold Mr. Griffin the furniture in satisfaction for his debt, and Mr. Griffin was on hand to take possession, while he was confronted by Mr. Fairchild's attachment; to which he then yielded.

On his return to Plainfield Mr. Griffin consulted his lawyer, who went before Justice Crosley and showed him the law to convince him that the attachment of Mr. Fairchild was a fraud, on the claim that a Justice of the Peace was not empowered to issue writs in excess of $100, therefore making the attachment to Mr. Fairchild for $300 void.

Mr. Fairchild was then so informed. It was calculated that before he could rectify his supposed blunder and obtain a new order Mr. Griffin would get away with the goods.

His driver drove speedily over the mountain yesterday and a load of goods was taken away from the house in short order.

Meanwhile Mr. Fairchild hurried to his lawyers to know why they had hindered him, but they produced the law, a recent one, giving the Justice the last named power.

At the same time Mr. Griffin's lawyer had discovered the new law and informed Mr. Fairchild where he drove back over the mountain to overtake Mr. Griffin, to prevent him violating the law, but when he arrived he found that a load of the furniture had been taken away, and neither Mr. Griffin nor his driver was to be found. Now there threatens to be a suit over the right to the property. Messrs. H. Newton Sleeper and Newton B. Smalley have suspended the property for Mr. Fairchild. It is claimed that the sale to Mr. Griffin took place some two weeks ago, the goods, it seems, were not removed until the day the attachment.

Both are losers by their dealings with the Searings, and Mr. Fairchild considers himself fortunate to have come out as well as he did. He was very lenient until he discovered that the Searings were trying to sell his property to protect other creditors. He then acted with all possible haste.

PERSONAL.

Judge Ulrich is confined to his home with neuralgia.

Miss Ella Moffett, of Orchard place, Plainfield, is visiting Miss Lillie Holman, of New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, were "at home" to two hundred invited friends at their handsome residence on Sycamore avenue Tuesday evening. The guests were entertained in most genial manner.

The Rev. Chas. Parkhurst, D. D., of New York Citys, and Hemingway, W. Mendell will be the speakers at the State Y. M. C. A. Convention to be held at Bridgeton from March 16th to 17th.

Mr. Lewis Irving Van Alstyne, of Plainfield, was married to Miss Mary Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Vreeland, of Rose Millstone, N. J., at the residence of the bride's parents, last evening.

The Bucknell University Mirror, of Lewisburg, Pa., mentions the Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., '54, of Plainfield, which "published his usual Christmas service, which was widely received and adopted among churches of various denominations." The Mirror says also that Chancellor B. Ripley, '64, of Wakefield, has been invited by the Law Faculty of the University of the City of New York to deliver a course of lectures to the Senior Class of the Law Department.

—The gum of the spruce tree is now worked up into a marketable imitation of pastille flavoring.

BIG DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

A Scene in the House Bordering on Riot.

HARRISON AND MORTON ELECTED

The Seattle-Elliott Contest Seats to the Sitting of Seattle and a Blow to the Democrats—Last Formal Act of the Election Law Leaves Nationalization Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The house in the Seattle-Elliott contested election case decided to seat Elliott by a vote of: Yeas, 161; nays, 126.

The debate was the hottest and most excited that has occurred during the session. In defending southern election methods Mr. Crisp said that representatives of a civilized community to which the people of that locality look at home before going abroad in search of election fraud. This fired the Indiana members, who came promptly to their feet.

Mr. Crisp declined to permit interruption, and in the midst of the uproar his time expired. Then a scene of intense vacuity and confusion ensued. During the delivery of Mr. Crisp's speech the main aisle of the house had become thronged with members of both parties, who kept up a heated discussion of the foreign order. The speaker pro tem. attempted vainly to quell the tumult, which was gradually assuming the proportions of a riot.

He was finally obliged to call upon the sergeant at arms. That official, armed with the silver mace of authority, proceeded up the main aisle, scattering the members on all sides, but even with his assistance it was many minutes before the presiding officer could bring the body to a state of comparative quiet. Then Mr. Crisp asked leave to embody his remarks in the Record; but Mr. Johnston (Ind.) objected unless he could be given the same privilege. Leave to print in the Record was granted to Mr. Crisp and to Mr. Johnston subject to objection, and with his consent, but Mr. O'Ferrall (Va.) objected.

The speaker laid before the house three messages from the president, announcing the disapproval of certain bills, which were referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

Mr. Oates (Ala.), from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

At 1 o'clock the joint session of the electoral vote was begun. It lasted until 2:30.

At 12:55 the legislative appropriation bill was resumed, and a few minutes after words the senate was announced, and the senators, headed by officers, filed into the chamber. Sheriff of Georgetown Beall and Marshal Judy McCook, and Capt. Hazen carried the box containing the returns from the electoral colleges. The representatives remained standing in the center of the house until the senators signed them, and then Senator Ingalls, seated on the right of the speaker, called the joint assembly to order and said:

The house and senate have appointed for opening the certificates and counting the votes of electors for president, the senate and house of representatives met pursuant to the requirements of the constitution and the laws of the United States. If there is no objection to the electoral vote of the state of Alabama, the same will make a part of the votes declared.

The presiding officer then broke the seal of the certificate from Alabama and handed it to Senator Mackenzie. The seal ring of the latter gentleman was such that it took him a few moments to remove it, and the delay caused much merriment. Finally, however, the ring was dispensed with, and the ballots were handed to the tellers, and the vote announced any peculiar circumstances. The list of states was gone through alphabetically. The count was completed in the order, and Harrison and Morton were declared president and vice president.

OUR LOOSE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. Oates, in reporting the Oates naturalization bill to the house, accompanied it with a report from the committee urging its passage. Existing law, the report says, allows any alien on his arrival in the country, though wholly illiterate and grossly ignorant of its laws and institutions, after a mere intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or power to which he then owes allegiance. He proof whatever—not even his oath—is required to show that he is a fit or proper person to become a citizen. He may be a murderer, thief, incendiary, outlaw, anarchist, communist, a beggar or hardened criminal, and yet our law allows him, by making his official declaration of his intent, to become a citizen and vote on the same day. Such a citizen cannot respect a country from soil, and blindly, ignorantly of the laws, institutions and history of the United States. In some instances aliens owing military service to their own governments come to the United States and vote to avoid military service, they return to their native land, and they made indefinitely, owing it no allegiance, but claiming protection against military service by reason of having voted. This and further provisions in the bill are to remedy, as complained in general, which caused President Arthur and Cleveland to recommend to congress the revision of our naturalization laws.

United States Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The steamship Rio de Janeiro, from China and Japan, left Hong Kong advices to Jan. 18 and Yokohama to Jan. 26. The security of French consular in Tonquin is reported as threatened. The French have been engaged in frequent encounters with rebel bands. The latest dispatches state that Chinese troops have assisted the rebels. The English governor of Hong Kong has been prohibited from the Chinese embassy to ask England to urge the United States to withdraw the exclusion bill. The petition for the abrogation of the treaty with China, and that the action of America and Australia would have a bad effect on Hong Kong, and that if persisted in it will result in the expulsion of Hong Kong.

A Chinese Note of the Fort Gibson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The United States consul general at Berlin has transmitted to the state department a translation of an article in the National Zeitung relative to the Fort immigration bill. The consul general states that it is evident that the measure is viewed with much regret as published as well as national resentment as to the abandoning clause which erroneously may lead to a total return in the matter of European emigration to the United States.

Presidency at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the Taylor Opera house, where he spoke last evening. He made a very forcible address in which he charged the railroads with combining their employees to vote for men useful to the corporations. He paid tribute to Governor Abbett for his recent recommendations concerning labor reform.

PENNSYLVANIA JUSTICE.

Chief Bell Says They Mean Lenmitz to the Electric Chair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The murderer and confessed assassin last night in the Tombs in Pennsylvania justice and was if it is good for anything. The murderer is not in the Keystone hotel. The confession of the slayer of justice in the Keystone state was obtained by Edward W. Chamberlain, lawyer, who called attention to the case of Mrs. Dietz, and said two women had just been sentenced to death for the murder of their children, while acts might possibly be accounted for on the plea of actual insanity.

One of these, Mrs. William Burnside, had killed her husband with a razor because in a fit of jealousy he had stayed out late. The other case was that of a Mrs. Whistling, who had poisoned her husband and two children. Mr. Chamberlain thought that these were a possibility that both cases might be explained as a form of insanity due to the causes upon them.

Chief Bell, the president, declared that Pennsylvania had hanged four lunatics while in the past six years, but thought the society should be careful in its acts, because it was already in danger of being overwhelmed by sentimentalists

Pale Young Man—Do Cheap—Burlington Free Press.

A Sudden Move.

Young Mr. Parish—Didn't young Mr. Wilson, Miss Brown's board here not long ago?

Miss Brown—Yes, but he left some little time ago. We all liked him so much. He was such a gentleman—so quiet and refined in his tastes—but he jumped his board two months ago, and we haven't seen him since.—New York Sun.

Willie's Heartfelt Destiny.

"I confess I am sometimes sorely perplexed," said the father with a heavy sigh, "when I think of the future of my boys. It is a great responsibility to have the choosing of a calling in life for them."

Through the open window came the voice of Jerry of his own plan:

"Look here!" loudly exclaimed Johnny, "that isn't fair! You've divided them marbles so as to get all the best ones in your own bag."

"Didn't I have the trouble of dividing 'em?" reiterated Willie, hotly. "Think I'm going to spend my time at such jobs for nothing?"

"So far as Willie is concerned," remarked the father, after a pause, "the task of choosing a calling in life for him is easy. I shall make a lawyer of him."—Chicago Tribune.

A Guinea Pig's Misfortune.

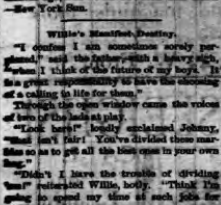
It seems that in the wilds of eastern Guinea pigs have no tails—and thereby hangs a tale. A South Minnesotan recipient recently invested in a dozen little guinea pigs for the edification of his wonder boy. Before the wondering youth was presented with the animal the father gave him this admonition:

"Now, little boy, Johnny, don't you feel that play up by the tail or its eyes will drop out."

The save stricken boy retired and soon rejoiced in the possession of his pig. He had not succeed himself long with the pig before he convinced the whole family by shouting lustily:

"Pupa! papa! some'body's been holdin' this pig up by the eyes!"—Minneapolis Journal.

Appearances Are Deceitful.



She—Why, Ulrich, you never told me this was to be a masked ball.

Ulrich (in tragic whisper)—Hush! That is the Viscount de Grideau, with his own face.—Life.

Men and Things.

A man about to be hanged knows more than any other living person. He always has the latest news.

As a general thing cowboys do not marry. It is a "tenancy, too, for such one loves a horse.

The man who works the front 1000 dollar is not likely to win golden ringlets from lily-white hands.

What you spell your name with laughter you must run and you get it again in time.

It is the astronomer who most frequently aims to observe.

The lazy man's pet flower is the dahlia.

Changing Off.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Well, what did the doctor say?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—He said my system was out of order.

"What are you doing for it?"

"Oh, I'm going to try the doctor's system for a little while."—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Far Enough Along.

A little boy complained that the editor had purposely pasted him, which the denied. The father, taking her little son, said: "Now, Alice, don't you go to Sunday-school and don't say much you think it is wrong to tell lies?" "I haven't got so far as that," she interrupted.—Woman's Work.

Gentle Encouragement.

Mr. Tenderfoot—Won't you sing "Will There be Mines"

Miss Gushington—Oh, please don't ask me to sing; I have such a cold. Don't you sing?—Philadelphia Record.

Alas!

Full many a gem, buried from the dealer's stock,
The dirt and almost pervasive dust will choke;
Full many a stone which is placed in hock
Wears three bills dangle o'er the Cunningham.
—Jeweler's Weekly.

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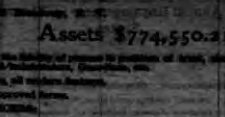

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WOMAN AND HOME.

FACTS CONCERNING THE WORKING WOMEN IN GREAT CITIES.

The Follies of Women in Matters of Dress and Decoration—A Story About Soft Soap—Something for Young Wives—Suggestions for the Housekeeper.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of the department of labor, submitted to the senate of the present legislature a report, which deals exhaustively with the subject of "Working Women in Great Cities." The facts in the report have, in the main, been collected by women agents of the department. The report shows that the working women in the great cities are practically girls. The average age in all the cities comprehended is 20 years and 7 months. The general average age at beginning work is shown to be 16 years and 4 months. The average period during which the women have been engaged in their present occupations is shown to be four years and nine months, and that of the 17,427 women interviewed 9,340 are engaged in their first trial at earning their own living. Of the whole number 14,120 are native born. In the foreign born Ireland is most largely represented, and Germany is next, having 775. Of the native born 12,004 had foreign born fathers, and 12,406 foreign born mothers. A great majority of the women are single, the number being 15,387. Only 745 are married, and 1,023 widowed.

The report shows that of the 17,426 who reported their health conditions at the time they began work, 16,880 were in good health, 382 were in fair health, and 163 in bad health. The change in the health condition is illustrated by the fact that 14,554 are now in good health, 2,785 are in fair health, and 488 are in bad health.

In home conditions, 12,020 report themselves comfortable, while 4,021 state that their home conditions are poor, and "poor," in this investigation, says the commissioner, is poor indeed.

The average weekly earning, by cities, is given as follows:

Atlanta, $4.06; Baltimore, $4.18; Boston, $5.64; Brooklyn, $5.75; Buffalo, $4.27 Charleston, $4.82; Chicago, $6.74; Cincinnati $4.50; Cleveland, $4.03; Indianapolis, $4.97 Louisville, $4.01; Newark, $5.85; New Orleans, $4.31; New York, $5.85; Philadelphia, $5.84; Providence, $5.51; Richmond; $3.95 St. Louis, $5.19; St. Paul, $6.02; San Francisco, $6.91; San Jose, $6.11; Savannah, $4.99 all cities, $5.24.

A few of the leading industries and the average yearly earnings of women in each are given as follows:

Artificial flowers, $277.53; sewing and tents, $276.46; book binding, $271.31; boots and shoes, $266.60; candy, $212.90; carpets, $266.82; cheap boxes, $267.26; cigar factory, $264.66; cigarette factory, $266.12; cloak factory, $291.76; clothing factory, $248.36; cotton mills, $238.32; dress making, $273.67; dry goods stores, $262.84; jewelry factory, $265.20; laundry, $215.75; mattress factory, $262.88; needle factory, $268.07; paper box factory, $240.47; ping tobacco factory, $225.67; printing office, $300.05; shirt factory, $262.40; smoking tobacco factory, $226.72.

In the concluding part of the report the commissioner says: "A quarter of a century ago women were allowed to enter but few occupations. Now there are hundreds of vocations in which they can find employment. The present report names 342 of them."—Washington Dispatch.

A Work of Art.

"It is a mistaken idea that you must not wash your face," says one of the most beautiful women in New York. "I give my face and neck a thorough scrubbing every night with warm water and soap, in order that it may be thoroughly dry. I rub it with chamois skin after wiping with the towel. Then I use some softening agent, a little glycerine and water, or a bath of milk is as good as anything. After applying it I rub off as much as I can with a soft linen towel, when my face will have a downy look. Then I thoroughly brush my teeth and my hair.

"In the morning my face will be as fresh and smooth as can be. I do not wash it again. I rub it lightly with chamois skin and apply a little soft, fine powder. When I go to bed I take a little powder again, and besides I take a little of this," lifting a tiny vial of pink fluid. "This is a preparation made in Turkey from genuine rose leaves and is quite harmless. I wet a bit of linen and then use this upon it.

"If you use it without any water you get too much o that. I get where I have a good light upon my face, and touch my cheeks, lips and chin very carefully. Then I tip my ears and nostrils with a bit of pink, blending my finger ends into the edge of my cheek. Then I take a tiny bit of powder upon my chamois skin and tone down the edge of my pink tinting, and I defy any one to detect the traces of art.

"I use perfumes for my eyebrows, a little for my hair, but my breath owes my clothes their fine odor, and then I exert myself to be just as pleasant as I can to everybody.

"I get all the information I can, so that I may be entertaining," she said in conclusion "and now, having told you all about your grandmother, I leave you to decide whether or not I am purely a work of art."—New York Journal.

A Fable for Young Wives.

Men are naturally less sensible and more intractable than women. The first point, therefore, to secure a married woman's happiness after the holidays of the honeymoon are over, is that she adopt with steady courage the peculiarities of her husband's temper. It is in the power of a wise and good woman to make a lamb of the greatest bear that ever wore whiskers; while by a foolish treatment the process may be reversed and a gentle and bearded creature, with all the possibilities of a lion, may end in being a cur, or a wolf. A wife must tread on her husband's tempers first as cautiously as a prudent boy does upon recently formed ice.

Only when she has learned almost by the very bumps of her husband's will—but, alas! when it will break, and she performs with safety these graceful evolutions to which a devoted wife achieves greater triumphs than ever Bonaparte did by his artillery. When old Plutarch, discussing on the topic, very appropriately brings in the old fable of the two-eared, whom Bottom, with his characteristic blunt, tried to discuss of his good grandmother, that when a bear's face was covered with honey it was very likely to be licked off. Very good! Quite true! But suppose the bear objected to honey, but they were splendid on raspberry jam, or even on nothing at all? Suppose the bear would not believe with all his strength the man did wear a new slight touches of his quasi lover. The man was no surgeon by the softening influence that he flung from under and made away. He let no violent facility of his go; for that was no manner of use. He was very wise if he was merely content to do what he could, and nothing more, by gentleness.—Cassell's Magazine.

A Great Argument Against Corsets.

In order to ascertain the influence of tight clothing upon the action of the heart during exercise a dozen young women corsetless and unwaisted were required to run 540 yards in their loose gymnasium garments and then to run the same distance with corsets on. The running time was two minutes and thirty seconds for each person at each trial; and, in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the first test, the second trial was made the following day. Before beginning the running the average pulse was eighty-four beats to the minute; and the running time over the above named distance the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute; the average natural waist girth being twenty-five inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise, and the average girth of waists was reduced to twenty-four inches. The same distance was run in the same time by all, and immediately afterwards the average heart impulse was found to be 168 beats per minute. When I state that I should feel myself justified in advising an athlete not to enter a running or rowing race whose heart action was 168 beats per minute after a little exercise, even though there were not the slightest evidence of disease, one can form some idea of the wear and tear on this important organ, and the physiologist is satisfied upon the system in women who dress in tight fashion for over half their lives under such a disadvantage as the light corset imposes.—Scribner's Magazine.

The Frying Pan's Mischief.

People who rarely eat meats that are fried, but live on boiled instead, complain of those who do as victims of the frying pan. A traveler describes the cooking of a beefsteak by saying that the meat was cut to the thickness of a wafer. The frying pan was on the fire filled to a third of its depth with hard, dripping, lard, butter, oil or some other form of abomination. Into this the thin slivers of meat were plunged, and fried, fried, fried until they were of the chips chippy. Mutton, pork, ham and even venison all came to the same mode. Spinach, turnip tops and other greens were boiled and "baptized" with grease. It was hog meat everywhere; hog meat for breakfast, hog meat for dinner, hog meat for supper, always fried and served up in its own grease. A cosmic observer says that the devil of indigestion holds full sway in hateful localities because the frying pan has a firm grip on the affections of the people. He complains of seeing tall, gaunt men sallow faces like corpses, having perfect satisfaction with the country, a lack of strong high ambition; women, girls, boys, good, bad, indifferent, all of them. He personally beauty long since gone, every line of their faces speaking of want, privation, neglect of all comforts here, and universal monotony of tawdriness and food; little chili, fever, dumpy, yellow, pickled, old world faces. This is not a satire, he says, but the frying pan.—Good Housekeeping.

Value of Old Lace.

Many of our girls do not know why old lace is so much more valuable and, consequently so much more beautiful than new lace. The fact is that the valuable old lace is all woven in lost patterns. It is frequently as fine as a spider's film and cannot be reproduced. The loss of patterns was a severe check to lace making in France and Belgium, and was occasioned by the French revolution. Before that time whole villages supported themselves by lace making and patterns were handed down from one generation to another. They were valuable heirlooms, for the most celebrated weavers always had as many orders as they could execute in a lifetime, and they were bound by an oath, taken on the four gospels, to work only for certain dealers. When the reign of terror began all work of this kind was interrupted for a time. After the storm had subsided the dealers and weavers were dead, the dies were lost and some escaped to foreign lands, and much of the women so remained were bound by their oath to work for but one; and this oath, in spite of Robespierre's doctrine, was held by the poorest of them to be binding. Some of the lace was woven where they suffered extreme want rather than break their word. Some, however, taught their children and their grandchildren, and many patterns were thus preserved. Some of the lace that is in this way preserved was never recovered, and today specimens of these laces are known to be worth their weight in gold.—Golden Days.

Danger in Front Parades.

For many years it has been the custom of manufacturers to use glass in various ways for decorating flowers and fancy articles by means of adhesive substances. Of late forms of decoration with bits of glass, resembling in the last few years glass fan has been universally introduced by fancy dealers, stationers and general warehousemen as "glittering frost," "frost powder," etc., and its extreme cheapness and pretty effect readily induce people to use it by merely dusting it extensively on their wearing apparel, flowers and ornaments, before attending places of amusement. A penny packet contains probably thousands of deadly particles of glass, which soon find its way to the eyes, throat, nose, and are inhaled by the persons. I have myself also to have the opinion of your medical readers as to the effect of the glass dust on the lungs, etc., as I can say that at a parish gathering several persons present, including myself, suffered from irritation of the throat, which in some cases developed in the eyes, and I saw many rubbing and afterward bathing their face and hands, little knowing what was producing the irritation of the skin.—London Standard.

Tampering with the Fuse.

"I read in The Sun recently," said a bright young married woman, "that there is now a way of removing hairs from a woman's lip by the use of electricity. That is not new, and I want to sound a note of warning to any woman who may be tempted to use it. I have a very dear friend who was a close mate of mine in college. She was a real pretty girl, but she was greatly annoyed at the fact that she had quite a heavy growth of hair on her upper lip. She could not afford the patronage of a professional electrician, and finally was persuaded by my physician. At home several physicians performed the operation upon her and I was present as a witness at a social ball. She came into the ladies' reception room in the evening and I noticed that a great many women were looking at her. Then I noticed that she was not dancing. Finally I asked her why she did not dance, and she told me she was sorry for the operation—for face looks as though she were really growing a beard. The hair was fast coming out in tufts, and I was asked to use my spells in by tampering."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Motherly Devotion.

A touching story, illustrative of a mother's forgetfulness of self, comes from Switzerland, in a village of the Lower Engadine, that wild, bleak, pent up valley of Switzerland, which a barrier of many glaciers separates from Italy. At the period of the Reformation the pastor of the Suss church was Ulrich Campell, whose wife, Anna, was a devoted mother and a beautiful woman.

One day a flood, caused by the melting of many glaciers, came roaring down the Engadine, and carried away a score of bridges. A narrow gorge, separating the village from the minister's house, was spanned by a slender bridge. Ulrich was on the village side and his wife stayed to cross the bridge to bring him home.

As she reached the middle pier the flood swept away the two side piers, and she was left standing alone on the tottering bridge. They heard her clear, pastoral voice singing the Savior's last words on the cross:

"Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

Then the prayer chime ceased, and an expectant cry of sublime resignation passed over her face. They saw her cast away the keys from her girdle and fling them ashore, and heard her say, "There's the keys, children!" as she disappeared down the river.

The next day, sweeping down seven, remembered she had left the rest of the cupboard and her girdle and the children would need their supper.—Youth's Companion.

The Royal Baboon.

Maria Henriette, queen of the Belgians, has gone in for celebrity. Following in Miss Cleveland and other distinguished women before her, the queen and her youngest daughter, Clementine, have started a magazine of an ambitious type, which is called La Jeune Fille. The idea is to keep young girls up to household matters. The queen writes about the way to keep house and chestnut criticism, while her daughter, who signs herself "Starlet d'Oney," does art and literature. Carmen Sylva, which is the nom de plume of the queen of Roumania, has been engaged on the staff. She writes a poem for every number, and it is so good that Stephanie, the crown princess of Austria, will do the pictures.

If the Archduchess Marie Valeria comes into the scheme, as is probable, this paper will be an aggregation of royalties. The Duchess of Argyll, however, would have been very much better had they started a society paper and each engaged to write all they know about her husband and his friends, the king of the Belgians and the crown prince of Austria. Surely a combination of royalty of European royalty.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

"Don't Mind the Name."

Listen to a touching story which comes from away down east. A poor widow, who had to do a wonderful price in Boston, she was dieting the famine in Ireland, a few years ago, and asked him to forward to the suffering. "How much can you spare?" asked the priest. "I have $100 saved up," replied she, "and I can spare that." The priest sympathized with her, saying that her proposed gift was too great for her means. She was firm in her purpose. "It will do the good," said she, "to know that I helped. All I could, and I don't enjoy my own comforts without knowing I have put something on empty plates over the sea." The priest took the money with moistened eyes, as the good soul counted it out. "Now, what is your name?" he asked. "My name?" she answered; "don't mind that, your reverence. Just call it Judy, and God will know my name."—Chesapeake in St. Louis Republic.

Never Too Cold.

It is never too cold for the girl to go out shopping who has a sealskin sacque. If it is only a spool of silk she wants, she will gayly trip down town for it, though the thermometer is ten degrees below zero. And you don't blame her, for sealskin sacques were not manufactured for summer wear. They were made for cold weather, and what is the use of having one if the owner doesn't go out in the cold?—Boston Courier.

An Exclusive Reception.

Lady Dufferin, wife of the viceroy of India, held a drawing room reception at the government house, which was attended by 700 native ladies. All males were excluded, and the apartments were jealously guarded so as to prevent intrusion. The reception concluded with a marvelous pageant, lit up with flashing lights and brilliant with varied coloring.

Habitual Constipation.

A pint of warm water taken on an empty stomach in the morning is the safest and surest of all remedies for habitual constipation. It dissolves the fecal matter and intestines, purifies the blood, and carries off the poisonous matter without pain. If the water is coaxed against a disease dose the water will drink without complaining.—Scientific American.

How He Made.

John D. Johnson, the celebrated lawyer, has $250,000 worth of pictures in his handsome house on North Broad street. He is one of the richest and most cultured men in the city. He spends several hours in a solid succession hours a day over the canvas. People have often wondered what recreation he ever got. "How in where I get my pleasure," he said to the writer the other night, after a delightful hour among his paintings. "Often after a wearisome day's work I will drop everything at midnight, send Hiram, my colored man, after pictures, and I am there for hours looking at them. I almost regard them as my friends. I always feel glad to see them, and I study and classify and classify to a fraction."—Philadelphia Press.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES THAT ARE APPROVED IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

All About the Fair Sex—Social Ceremony—A Jab Gossip in Many Interesting Ways—Fashions of Hosiery, Fancy Goods and Jewelry.

Nowadays it is necessary to make a large part of dress, or, though it need not be absolutely out of date with which it is worn. Indeed a woman is often judged by the way she wears her clothes, and not by the clothes themselves. Fashion is very tyrannical, but she is not always to be followed. Figure is the first consideration, and no one can be strong without a fan, whether it be as a necessary or in the theatre, when she wears a bouquet, by a high price evening dress, full dress theater or dance.

BALL FAN.

Gauze fans are still in high favor. Some Parisians imitate their neighbors the Spaniards, and adopt those of lace, which are mounted in a groups of brilliant or delicate colors. Figures in the Boucher or Watteau style are painted in color on the thick gauze, and framed in by lace arabesques. There are gauze fans of variet colors painted with flowers; but the novelty of the season are the Empire gauze fans. In these the framework plays a great part. The framework of such fans may be in a variety of materials; wood of several kinds are used, especially ebony, as well as tortoise shell, ivory, mother of pearl and gelatine, all of which are used plain or incised in spirals or cut in designs.

GAUZE FAN.

In the centered cut is shown a young lady's ball fan of white gauze, dotted in lines with gold flowers, which contrast with the narrow blue ribbon that crosses it in every direction. The sticks are of mother of pearl.

The second figure in the cut shows a gauze fan plaited out at the edge and lightly mounted in ivory sticks. This fan is mounted in ivory or fancy wood to match the two shades. A knot of loops and ends of shot ribbon is tied in the handle.

Dress Suits for Men.

Dress suits for evening wear, as worn by men in New York, says Harper's Bazar, are made of fine black twilled worsteds, and of superfine broadcloths throughout a variety of kind of Meltons or of satin lastre sometimes furnished, with a black vest also. The dress coat is little changed in shape; its back is not so large as hitherto, and the low vest open in U shape, though this is not accentuated as it has been lately; the coats has good length in the waist, is faced with silk to the buttonholes, and its edges are finished with very fine silk binding. The trousers, of the same cloth as the coat and vest, have still braid three-eighths or half an inch wide down the seams.

Dress shirts for evening wear have either linen or pique bosoms, showing down their entire length a slight rise of embroidery, and fastened by two small studs as a rule, though three studs are admissible, while only one is now considered bad style, or at least very old fashioned.

Standing collars have entirely superseded those that are turned down, and the newest shapes meet in front, and either have very slightly turned over points, or else the tops are rolled quite far back. The latter appear correct with the open meeting, to be worn with linked sleeve buttons.

For evening the narrowly folded white bows tie is most used, while the novelty offered this season is a narrow black satin tie called the "swallow around," because it goes around the neck twice, as "scarfs" did in olden times, though it is not nearly so wide as were the ties of our grandfathers. It has a small satin bow in front, and is buckled behind.

Convenient Aprons.

We present two styles of aprons to the attention of our lady readers. One is a blouse apron, and the other a fancy morning or carriage apron. The model here represented is of dark blue striped percale, piped with red and trimmed with blue beads 1¼ broad of the same stuff, and a flounce 8½ inches long. The neck opening is round and large enough to pass over the head easily when dressed. The blind strips are trimmed 1¼ inches wide and closed 7¼ inches long with three buttons and buttonholes. Round the waist are tied strings 8¼ inches wide and about 2 yards long.

THE DISTINCTION OF ABLUTION—BAKER AND APRON.

The second model shown is in the basqued apron. It is of striped muslin or gauze, edged with a fancy braid, which also forms braids and decorates the pockets. The pleated flounces are in Agamemnon lace or embroidered lace, and the low body here is made also.

Mrs. J. M. Dunn,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

Bonnets and Hats

TRIMMED IMPORTED FLOWERS.

Rooms Fifteen Years Hutton, Leon and Heddon Block, Nos. 142 and 144 Park avenue, Plainfield. Painting and Cleaning done to order. Dyeing Pleated and Curled at short notice.

14 West Front St.

NOW OPEN

at

24 North Avenue,

THE NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

French and AMERICAN

ICE CREAM and WATER ICES

Ordering in all its branches.

W. J. Stephenson.

Russian, Albany,

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SLEIGHS

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60, 62 and 64 SOMERSET ST.

Carriage Materials,

Harness

and Horse Goods

J. V. F. Ryerson.

Professional Cards.

J. ADDISON & CODINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Masters in Chancery. Will practice in all the courts of this State. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CLARK & REED, Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Masters in Chancery. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J. 17

CHARLES A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Park avenue.

H. W. FENNIFER, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Office at A. M. Runyon's Livery office, Front street, Plainfield. Residence corner of Somerset and Grant streets, Plainfield. Orders left at Runyon's Livery office will receive prompt attention. Residence, 113 West Front street.

F. A. DUTCHER, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield. Attention to all the branches of the profession. Maps of property, streets, etc., made to order on the shortest notice. Residence corner of Somerset and Grant streets.

CHARLES S. TRAIN, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Rooms 7 and 8, Second National Bank Building, Plainfield, N. J.

Special Notices.

BARGAINS in warmer wear, heretofore, please warmer. Call and see the Yarrow Corset, the Parvin Dress waist. John P. Wells, Rose street, North Plainfield.

JERSEY MILK. Is the people's choice, put up in bottles. Leave a postal to D. L. Darby, Box 1029 Plainfield.

GROVE CITY FLOWERS, Wreaths and Crosses, Baskets for weddings, Bouquets and Funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Orders left at D. Lander's for evening, opposite North avenue.

James H. Pope,

Carpenter & Builder

RESIDENCE, 12 SUMMIT AVENUE,

P. O. Box 926. North Plainfield, N. J.

All kinds of work, 25 years experience. Repairing attended to Estimates given

A. M. RUNYON & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

28 Park Avenue,

Telephone Call at Residence 49 Madison avenue. Telephone Call at Office 64. Public ambulance.

Terrill & Cole,

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CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS.

No. 29 East Front street, Plainfield

J. S. Ford. Geo. W. Cole

Telephone call 44.

GARRET O. PACKER,

Furniture, Bedding and Upholstery.

AS THEY ARE NOW

are now in season for hauls to new goods, it is the best time to have your Furniture repaired and upholstered and the old mattresses renovated and made over. We are prepared to do such work in the best manner. We still have a large stock of New Furniture and bedding which we offer at special prices to open room for new Spring stock.

23, 25, 27 and 29 Park avenue.

Corner Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

A Great Reduction.

20 per cent off the present market prices on

STOVES, SLEDS and SKATES.

Granite Ware, 10 per cent off. All other goods, House furnishing, hardware, tinware carpenter and machinist tools, 5 per cent. discount for cash.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr., 42 W. Front St.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

ALL STYLES, Reasonable Prices French's Factory and Repository

CALL and Examine. Repairing of all kinds Fine Carriages.

18 Somerset Street.

I am HERE to SELL FURNITURE

Bound to do it, if Price and Quality can Accomplish it

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I will close out the balance of our

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tables and Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

R. R. FAIRCHILD, 21 E. Front St,

3 doors below the Post Office.

They're all Right!

What are all right? Why, those elegant combination suits, including night dress, chemise, drawers, corset covers, child's white dresses, aprons, etc., etc., which we are now selling at

1 Lot at 25c each worth 35c; 1 lot at 50c, each worth 75c. These garments are all full size and cut in fine muslin.

Special sale of dress goods. 1 Lot Fancy Dress Goods 7c. worth 12c. 1 Lot at 10c, worth 15c. 36-inch English Cashmere, all pure wool, at 25c per yard. Plain and Fancy Dress Flannels 45 inches wide at 25c per yard. Check Cloths, 40 inches wide at 12c per yard. All wool Tricot Cloths 40c per yard.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Special Reduction.

of 15 per cent on all Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Children's Coats, etc., for the next few days.

One lot best quality Ginghams at 7c per yd

One lot Extra heavy Oil Cloths at 27c, worth 35c per yard.

I. H. BOEHM,

FOR 7 WEST FRONT STREET 7

300 PAIR

Misses, American Kid

and PEBBLE GOAT

Button Shoes

REDUCED FROM $2.50 to $2.00;

sizes from 11 to 2, A, B, C, and D widths.

Frank W. Vermeule,

12 W. Front street.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

24 and 26 doors. P. O. Box 1526.

The Variety Store,

44 WEST FRONT STREET!

will be made attractive during the Winter months, even more so than in the past, by the largest increase in business and trade that has ever been reported to others in New York or Philadelphia. Those who are looking for the most in the way of goods for the money will patronize do well to visit this store. The 5 and 10 cent counters will be kept down with novelties and bargains constantly.

J. C ALLEN.

PLAINFIELD, DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 4:30 O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 71 SOMERSET STREET,

BY W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, AT TEN CENTS A WEEK;

OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

EVERY VIOLATION OF TRUTH IS A STAB AT THE HEALTH OF HUMAN SOCIETY.—Channing.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 46; days to come, 319.

—The class in light gymnastics will meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night.

—The W. C. T. U. of South Plainfield have secured rooms at Excelsior Hall and will hold their meeting every Tuesday afternoon at half past three. All are cordially invited to attend.

—In the Griffen-Sevine-Fabenhill case Justice Hetfield announced the decision of the court and claims that this action will result in good for nothing because it was for $237, or $37 more than the limit of the justice's jurisdiction, that's in dispute.

—Senator Adriance bill, placing newspaper, free suits on a reasonable basis, is generally applauded. The broader proposition that where any article is published in good faith, and where a fair and ample apology has been made, no exemplary or punitive damages shall be allowed, and no more damages shall be recovered than shall actually shown to have been sustained.

—Here's an item of interest to cigarette smokers, from the Philadelphia Press: "So many Indians are at present engaged in gathering cigar stumps from Poughkeepsie's streets that the 'business' does not pay. A few months ago Gustavo Gerard, a resident of the Second Ward, made as high as ten dollars each week shipping these stumps to New York, where they were converted into cigarettes."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John Allen, of Annandale, is visiting her daughter in Plainfield.

Mrs. Eden Boice, of Central avenue, gave a pumpkin pie sociable to a select few of her friends last evening. Music and recitations were the features of the evening.

Miss Carolina, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dido Arena, of Park avenue, is dangerously ill with what is pronounced inflammation of the heart. Dr. Jelsway, of New York, a specialist, has been called in consultation with Dr. J. T. Price, the family physician, but no hope is given of the girl's recovery. She is the eldest of three children.

At the outset Mr. Vampyre explained that frankly, now, Plainfield ought to have a million. All the big cities have 'em. Look at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago. Why, a city isn't a city without a saloon. Just see the benefits accruing; there would be work for carpenters, masons, plasterers and painters. There would be extensive purchases from local dealers in hardware, furniture and other things; and, besides, the city would receive $700 in cool cash for the mere granting of the franchises."

Most of the Councilmen seemed to favor the project. One member kinked that the job of painting the saloon could best be done by his son-in-law. Another saw in the $700 fee money for the purchase of lose to take the place of that which recently had burnt. A third intimated that that amount of money would just nicely cover needed street improvements. One plainly rooting man, however, disconfited Mr. Vampyre by inquiring what the business of the saloon would be.

"I"—he said—"am a machinist; I make tools. My friend here is a tinsmith; he makes useful utensils. You purpose being a rumseller; what do you intend to make?"

To this there was no response, and the sturdy member again took the floor.

"Mr. Van pyre"—he argued—"has given us the idea that there is much profit in the saloon business. Since the proposed saloon has to have our sanction, why not run it ourselves?"

All this there were indignant protests from all.

"Do I look like a bartender?" "Have I any resemblance to a mixer of drinks?" and other interjections came.

The Council said that he had intended no insult. If Plainville wanted to make money from saloons she might better go into the business herself and reap the direct harvest. The business of the saloons was to make drunkards. Did Council want to legalize such work?

There was a storm of "Noes!" and the speaker saw his chances. He struck while the iron was hot.

"Resolved"—he shouted—"that the Common Council of the City of Plainville will grant no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors from and out of these premises as it is said to give men the right to sell liquor as has run the saloons cornerwise."

The ayes and nays were called for, everybody being asked to vote. There was a chorus of ayes, but not a sign of negation. The sturdy member for the ward's patch for the Council and Council adjourned.

After a duet "Her Father Does Have It" by Misses Hyer, Gardner and Dorothy Swain, and a solo and "Amavion" by all, the audience was dismissed.

The Germans' Pleasant Time.

The Germans held a very pleasant and enjoyable entertainment in the lecture room of the German church last evening. It was arranged by the ladies of the Aid Society of the church, to whom the people were already indebted for many a pleasant hour. There were very good recitations and music, and after the performance refreshments of coffee were served by willing hands. It was supposed that everything was enjoyed throughout the evening. The performers were:

Mrs. V. Unzicker, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Yaeger; Misses Bohrenberg, Fick, Rockmann, Dubbs, Frankhauser and L. Stobbe; and Masters Fred and Alfred Koehler. Mr. Hinsselmann presided at the organ.

CHILDREN PLEAD FOR TEMPERANCE.

Sweet Compassion Expressed in the Little People's Dramatic.

The Plainfield citizens by entering the Second Congregational Church and Music Hall last night, and when the curtain rose on the scene they were treated many on the stage, their motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," spread out in full view overhead.

The Loyal Legion of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, consisting of the office of the society and numbering about sixty on the stage, their motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," spread out in full view overhead.

The Loyal Legion of juvenile temperance organized to aid in the work of spreading sentiment against the use of liquor as a beverage, composed of men and women interested in the temperance of the little people against the saloons.

Miss Jessie Ellis had delivered a prologue and the Rev. Dr. D. T. Vowles had rendered prayer. Master Henry Vreeland in a youthful manner had welcomed the assembled people and in very explained to them why saloons are as great as evil. But, will or no will, saloons still exist, and as an evidence to resist their allurements Master Joseph Dunham sang "Have Courage, My Boy, to-day Never." In contrast to the gay it then was the sorrowful shadows of the near-room, there erected picture of "Home, Sweet Home," wrought out by Miss Alice Smith at the piano; and a most effective two-person lesson followed, in a recitation by Miss Ella, who told the pathetic story of "Jack, the Fisherman", as written by Miss Clara Dorcas Pocket. Then the little boys' years away came a scene dear by Messrs. B. T. Burnis and Elmer S. Runyon, who sang "I Come, I Come, My Heart's Delight", rendering "The Addie" as an encore. "The Price of a License" was given in a recitation by Little Miss Ivy Manley, audibly followed by a chorus, "Down With the Rum Curse", by the Legion. Then Miss Ella described this soldiers' camp-life "On the Rappahannock". Miss Clementine Yates accompanying on the piano with the aids of the songs of Jerusalem, including the inspiring "Stand Up for Jesus" and "Rescue the Perishing" and the tender "Home, Sweet Home".

"Sense versus License", a farcical recitation by "The Common Council of Plainville", was then conducted by those young sons of their fathers' who had become members of the Juvenile and dignified manner. The President was Master George Fleetwood; the Secretary was Master Alexander Muir; the other Councilmen were Masters Clarence Rittenhouse, Eddie Jennings, Walter Higgins, Elias Sanghorn, Clarence Vail and Harry Hilton. Master Arthur Deane took the amusing part of "Teddy O'Rarity", the patron; and Mr. Vampyre, in the person of Master Wesley Tiers, petitioned for a license to run a saloon in a populous part of the city.

At the outset Mr. Vampyre explained that frankly, now, Plainville ought to have a million. All the big cities have 'em. Look at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago. Why, a city isn't a city without a saloon. Just see the benefits accruing; there would be work for carpenters, masons, plasterers and painters. There would be extensive purchases from local dealers in hardware, furniture and other things; and, besides, the city would receive $700 in cool cash for the mere granting of the franchises."

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The Germans' Pleasant Time.

The Germans held a very pleasant and enjoyable entertainment in the lecture room of the German church last evening. It was arranged by the ladies of the Aid Society of the church, to whom the people were already indebted for many a pleasant hour. There were very good recitations and music, and after the performance refreshments of coffee were served by willing hands. It was supposed that everything was enjoyed throughout the evening. The performers were:

Mrs. V. Unzicker, Mrs. Hartmann, Mrs. Yaeger; Misses Bohrenberg, Fick, Rockmann, Dubbs, Frankhauser and L. Stobbe; and Masters Fred and Alfred Koehler. Mr. Hinsselmann presided at the organ.

MRS. LATHERS' WILL.

The Bequests Not Yet in Cash—Provided for Her Children.

Mr. Nicholas Runyon has had put on file reports in Orphans' Court of Elizabeth the will of the late Rebecca Lathers, who died in Plainfield, January 3d last, and who left an estate of $10,000 in personal property.

Mr. Clement Carse and Jonathan Dunn are to be bequeathed within ten days.

The provisions in which Plainfielders are most interested have been published in THE NEWS the day after the funeral. Now that the document has reached the records it is given in full below:

THE WILL.

I, Sarah M. Lathers of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, widow of Henry S. Lathers, deceased, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and knowing the uncertainty of life, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills by me at any time heretofore made.

First, I hereby direct that all my just debts and my funeral shall be paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently may be after my decease by my executors hereinafter named.

Secondly, I hereby give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Lathers, wife of Thomas Vosburgh, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; and unto my daughter Annie E. Lathers, wife of Thomas Vosburgh, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; and unto my daughter Sarah Lathers, wife of Thomas Vosburgh, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; and unto my said daughter Emily Lathers, wife of Thomas Vosburgh, the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars; and unto my said daughter Mary

IS WINDOM A CERTAINTY?

His Friend, Judge Devins, Says He Is.

WHAT THE COLORED MEN WANT.

Windom Telegraphs Devins That He Has the Treasury Portfolio in His Inside Pocket and Will Soon Be Able to Give Her Judge a Job.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 15.—Judge Devins, of Mount Vernon, O., who has been in the city the last few days in connection with several suits against the Pennsylvania railroad company, is authority for the statement that ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota, has been appointed secretary of the treasury, and has accepted the portfolio. There is quite a bit of history connected with his appointment, and Judge Devins is in a position to speak with authority on the subject.

It seems that when Windom was appointed secretary of the treasury under Garfield, one of his first appointments was that of Judge Devins as solicitor of the treasury. Before Judge Devins' appointment could be confirmed by the senate, the president's cabinet changed calculations, and Folger, it will be remembered, succeeded Windom, under Arthur. This left Devins out in the cold. It is said that in the presidential election of 1884 Mr. Blaine was pledged to redeem the promise Garfield was unable to fulfill, and that a similar pledge was given by Mr. Harrison prior to his election.

Judge Devins, while here displayed a dispatch from Windom announcing his (Windom's) appointment as secretary of the treasury, and intimating that he soon would be in a position to fulfill his former engagement with Judge Devins. Mr. Windom and Judge Devins are both related by marriage to Judge Hurd, of Mount Vernon, and since then a close personal friendship has existed between them.

COLORED MEN'S MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—A delegation of colored men, representing seven southern states and headed by John M. Langston, of Virginia, ex-minister to Hayti, called on Gen. Harrison to-day to protest against his appointment as attorney general a man who would see that the laws are enforced. The delegation was received in the front parlor and Mr. Langston introduced his companions severally. When these ceremonies were concluded Mr. Langston read the following address:

"The undersigned would assure you that they are loyal members of the Republican party; that they voted in state and locally which are overwhelmingly Republican, and upon any fair election would give their respective electoral votes to such party by large majorities. Such, however, are the unjust influences and frauds brought to bear against the great body of voters of these states that the desire of the Republican masses are constantly defeated. We believe that the fifteenth amendment should be maintained with fairness and vigor, and that ample protection from forcible opposition should be given every voter. We cannot doubt that you agree with us in such opinion, and that you desire that such object shall be accomplished in the interest of the $4,000,000 of colored citizens who, as it is in the south, are practically disfranchised, and whose cause we represent and plead in view of our present proportionate condition under your administration of the government, we are so profoundly interested in the constitution of your cabinet, as for certainly if possible to reassure the ardent peaceable citizens. We ask if you the name of no man for such position. Such course would, we apprehend, be unbecoming. We ask simply that a person be appointed to such position who will accord to the colored the great American doctrines as respect citizenship and the ballot for the humblest of our citizens, and who, if occasion arises in such cases, would lead him to search diligently and thoroughly for the law in such behalf, uninfluenced and warned in judgment against over the clamor of the misguided by the false predictions and prejudices. We impress upon the absolute necessity of the appointment to the position which we name of a man who, in addition to great learning in the law is free from undue feeling and bias, become apparent in a single moment's reflection. The oft re, with his associates and astonishate opinion of the first importance, and, upon being our opinion, we have ventured to bring it formally and earnestly to your consideration. If you have anything to say in support of the appointment of the gentleman which we have offer, we shall ever to your grateful fellow citizens."

Gen. Harrison replied very briefly, saying that he was glad that such work was being manifested in the fitness of his cabinet members for the duties that they would be called upon to assume.

ALGER WRITES TO SHERMAN.

He Demands an Explanation—Sherman Has Not Heard of It Yet.

COURTLAND, Feb. 15.—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was a prominent guest at the Lincoln banquet of the Ohio Republican league Tuesday night. An Ohio politician loosely connected to him, at the conclusion of Governor Forker's remarks on civil service reform, thought he would be facetious and humorous. He threw a bouquet to Alger as the "handsomest man and most distinguished citizen of Michigan and the most distinguished citizen of Ohio—excepting Sherman."

"Well," replied Alger, with great dignity and evident feeling, "I don't know or care whether he did or did not make the remarks about me attributed to him. No man dare skulk that way about me with impunity. I demand Sherman to write a letter giving an explicit avowal or disavowal of the remarks about me attributed to him since the Chicago convention, and he has got to answer me, or, by God! he shall be forced to."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Sherman, being asked if he had received a letter from Alger, declined to say, stating that several letters of a personal character had been addressed to him since the Chicago convention, and he had no recollection of any such letter having been received, and had not heard of such a thing.

The Cabinet Completed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—It is understood that Gen. Harrison has completed his cabinet, subject to changes that other conditions arising from political affairs may suggest. But who compose it is still left to speculation, as those who know the general are confident that he will not divulge the secret. Prominent Indianians who would be among his official advisers. This is stated by one who is in frequent communication with the president-elect on all matters except the cabinet.

A Home Badly Besmirched.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Samuel Clifford, a laborer at the W. Eckersall rolling mill in this city, was carried over the dam of the mill yesterday and drowned. He was 45 years old and has a grown son and nine children. While searching for the body a messenger arrived from his home to announce the death of one of his children.

FUNERAL OF GURT GOSHEN.

A Vast Crowd Follows the Remains to Forest Hill Cemetery.

CLYDE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Col. Kurtz Goshen, the famous giant, was laid to rest Monday, and was buried yesterday afternoon. The farm house of the dead giant was thronged with villagers long before 10 o'clock in the morning, the hour fixed for the funeral. The services were conducted by the Rev. James La Fetra, who had baptized Col. Goshen before he died.

It has been learned that Col. Goshen, before he died, confessed to the Rev. Mr. La Fetra that he committed a dark crime early in his life. The giant told the minister that it had always been his intention to die with his boots on. The minister, when questioned about the giant's confession, bravely refused to say anything about the matter.

The remains had been placed in a coffin eight feet long and three feet wide. It was made to order, and could had been specially made for the deceased.

After the funeral services were over the coffin was borne on the shoulders of eight stalwart young men who walked slowly along in the road about 100 yards from the house. Undertaker Van Duyn said he could not find a hearse large enough in that section of the country, and hence the walk. The pall bearers had a hard struggle in carrying the remains down the incline leading from the house to the road, and when they reached the grave, which was a mass of perspiration stood out on their foreheads.

A large crowd followed the remains to the Middlebush cemetery, where the interment took place.

Col. Goshen left an estate valued at about $10,000. He had invested two times and divorced twice. He left his property to the married daughter with whom he resided. One of his wives, who resides in Elgin, Ill., will, it is said, contest the giant's will.

AWFUL EXPERIENCES.

A Penniless Tramp Crawls Into a New Jersey Haystack, and Remains Eighteen Days Under It.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 15.—In the Morris county (N. J.) poorhouse there is a tramp who has passed through a terrible experience of fasting and freezing, and who will live, although he is but a skeleton and both legs have been amputated at the knee. His name is Frank Harris, and he arrived in this county in the latter part of last November from Ireland. After failing to get work in New York he started out into New Jersey to seek work on a farm, but failed in his endeavor.

On Jan. 21, after tramping for twenty days, he reached Hanover township, known in Morgan county, sick, tired, weak and starving. It was late when he reached the town, and while tramping near the Danville cemetery he fell fainting by the roadside. Struggling to his feet, he crawled to a stack of hay that was near the road and lay down, expecting to pass the night there and confident he would wake in the morning, but a bitter cold tempest and though almost dead from hunger he managed to draw some of the hay down upon him-self. What happened during the next few days he says he does not know, but when he came to he found that both his legs were frozen, and that he was powerless to move.

Realizing that he was in a terrible fix, he gathered a pair of boots sticking out of the hay, and found them frozen to the legs of a man who was apparently lifeless. He had the boots taken off, and found that the feet of the poor tramp was alive, and he was revived after hours of hard work. Judge Cox cared for him until he was strong enough to fall his story.

He told who he was and how he came to be in the haystack. Then he went on to describe in graphic language the horrors of the eighteen days he had spent under the hay and in the hay. After his legs were frozen they pained him but little on cold days, but when the weather moderated the agony was awful and he nearly fainted. He said that when his legs were icy cold and his body warm with fever, he would eat. So much so that he would eat the hay that was around him, but that the snow was just beyond his reach. For hours he tried to reach it, and finally, when he was dozing, he made one last effort that tortured his wretched body and clutched the little drift. Then he became unconscious again.

He said that when told that he had been nineteen days without food, and said that at times it seemed to him as though it were weeks, and again it seemed like minutes.

Harris is in a terrible condition. His skin is dry and hard, and is drawn tightly over the bones. He is an intelligent looking man, about 35 years old. He has a sister in California, and as soon as he is strong enough he will go west.

WEST VIRGINIA'S SQUABBLE.

It May Result in Two Governors and Two Senators—Kenna Gaining.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The reports from West Virginia indicate that there are likely to be two governors in that state from and after March 4, when Governor Fleming's term of office will soon expires by limitation, and President Harrison will be compelled to recognize one of the claims of them. There is very little probability that anyone will be elected to the senate, in which case both governors will claim the right to appointment, and the senate will have to decide which of the two holding credentials will be sent in. Then the claims of the governors will be submitted to the senate of the United States for its decision.

Senator Camden, Democrat, of West Virginia, has been in the city for several days. Kenna received 41 and Camden 40 votes on each. Kenna made a gain of seven, Henry Dow, Merrill and Camden a gain of one each. Those who voted against him. The Union Labor man made a good vote for Wirt.

The Assembly Calling Fraud.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Martin told the committee investigating the assembly calling fraud the story of the alleged attempt to bribe him. He said he was approached by Mr. Smith, a man by appointment, whom he knew not know, and they walked down Broadway, New York, together. The mysterious man then said he had $5,000 in his pocket, which he wanted, but said he was well backed and a matter of $5,000 was no object if Martin voted as he would be asked to do. He has not seen the man since, and took no interest in reference to New York senate. The tissues of lies drove up from Bethlehem in a hack, and, coming to the house, he met the boy coming in front of the house and killed him instantly. The boy was buried next to Bethlehem. To-day the town was in mourning.

Threats to Her Political Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A party of ladies of grave reading was made to-day to listen to addresses upon the various topics of the day. Mrs. Lockwood, who is a lawyer, was announced to speak upon the subject of "Civil Service Reform." She said that in order to make the proceedings interesting the speakers would be allowed but twenty minutes each. He further declared that he intended governing the meeting by the iron rule and was determined to have harmony or be laid to rights for it. Several papers were read.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

The Territorial Bill Again Under Discussion.

CHANCES OF THE CANDIDATES.

New Mexico to be Excluded—and South Dakota, Montana and Washington to Enter to by Proclamation of the President. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house passed most of the day discussing a resolution giving instructions to the house conferees on the territorial bill. Mr. Springer called up the conference report on the senate bill for the admission of the state of South Dakota. The report, which reports a total disagreement, was agreed to. Mr. Springer moved that the house insist on its amendments and ask for another conference. Agreed to. Mr. Baker (N. H.) offered a resolution giving the house conferees the following instructions:

First—To exclude the territory of New Mexico from the bill.

Second—To amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation of the president, under the enabling act heretofore passed, and to be executed by the proclamation of the president, or all by formal acts of admission.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) offered substitute for the resolution, the only new feature of Baker's proposition is that it provides for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation of the president. Mr. Springer moved to table the substitute. Baker opposed Mr. Cox's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Breckenridge (Ky.) demanded a division of the question. The vote was first taken upon that portion of the resolution instructing the conferees to eliminate New Mexico from the bill. Agreed to: Yeas, 183; nays, 85.

The next clause of the resolution voted upon was that instructing the conferees so to amend the bill as to provide for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation of the president. Agreed to: Yeas, 187; nays, 102. A vote on the resolution will be taken today.

The senate listened to a discussion of the Territorial question, and made in secret session confirmed the nomination of Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner of labor, and Eugene S. White, of Prescott, A. T., to be Indian inspector.

THE LAST GRAND ROYAL EVENT.

The president's reception last night to the officers of the army, the navy and the marine corps was in every sense a brilliant event. The great parlors of the executive mansion were filled to their utmost capacity at 10 o'clock. All the notables of the capital's society, political and official, put in attendance. The last great social event of President Cleveland's administration. The floral decorations of the east room were superb, and the cut glass punch bowl, sparkling with the contents, occupied a spot of honor standing out of the way, and found them frank to the last of a man who was apparently lifeless. He had the boots taken off, and found that the feet of the poor tramp was alive, and he was revived after hours of hard work. Judge Cox cared for him until he was strong enough to tell his story.

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SPEECH OF THE SESSION.

An Address Delivered by Governor Pattison Before the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The third annual convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was called to order by Mr. McAleer, M. C., of the public buildings fund a paper prepared by G. P. Bassford, New York architect. The writer of the address held that the president's position was that of an umpire or judge, whose duty it was to guard the interests of the owners as well as those of the contractors. He said that the success of the building depended upon the ability to select the most competent for the owner. Unity of action was urged between the architect and the builder.

It was then to have Mr. Hatfield's address printed in pamphlet form and distributed all over the United States was agreed to.

Governor George Pattison, M. C., of this city, delivered a very interesting address on the metric system.

The greater portion of the afternoon session was taken up by the report of the committee on resolutions and the consideration of the same.

It was decided to have the next meeting held in St. Paul about Jan. 28, 1890.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Edward R. Bettner, of St. Paul; first vice president, Thomas Tucker, of New York; second vice president, A. Mc-Riley, of Cleveland; secretary, William H. Gaywood, of Boston; treasurer, George Pay-ne, of Chicago.

Friday the members of the association will assemble the new city hall and the Masonic Temple, and at 2 o'clock will be given a reception in the reception room of the Master Builders' Exchange.

A CRIME AGAINST ITSELF.

English Government Detectives Ridicule the Mass of Parnell's Attorneys by Example of Evidence—Secret Breaking Scene.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The firm of Lewis & Lewis, solicitors for the Parnellites, are very indignant over a discovery which gives evidence that the government are doing all in their power to embarrass Mr. Parnell and his associates in the present trial. The book manufacturers of Dublin, who have been exempt from crime before the special commission. The letters addressed to these solicitors show, by their contents when received, that they have been tampered with in transit. The letters bear marks of having been opened and resealed. The envelopes, which are of a very peculiar kind, are also found to have been tampered with. The discovery which the government's detectives have recorded over the firm's offices shows they undertook the work of opening the letters. The solicitors' building has hitherto been considered with such secrecy that upon notice could not be taken of the assignees. Tampering with mail matters, however, is a serious offense, and the solicitors propose to have the affair investigated. The letter will be submitted to the commission, and Judge Gresham.

Mr. Balfour attended a meeting of the cabinet. He drove to Downing street in a cab, which was followed, as usual, by the detectives who guard the secretary. The crowd from the meeting out and, though it was raining hard, did not raise the usual yells which he carried, but walked on in the drenching rain, apparently unconscious of the scrutiny. The cab, by the way, is the only conveyance which he has committed recently inside his fortress, who does not look upon the cab as a coffin for him in his daily health.

THE LETTERS CAME AT LAST.

The "Times" Solicitor Bought Them. But They May Be Forgeries.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Hawkins, the Times solicitor, was before the Parnell commission as a witness, giving technical evidence. The public have but interest in the proceedings. He aroused attention by handing in scores of Parnell's letters, which, despite the Times exposure, he claims to have received. He said he received them from Pigott, and then produced a number of Parnell's signatures to prove the genuineness of the letters.

Sir Charles Russell cross examined Mr. Hawkins, and elicited from him the information that the Times' article on "Parnell and Crime" were prepared by Mr. Flower page, son of the Irish judge.

The witness further stated that he paid Houston £1,000 and Pigott £500 for their Parnell letters, and after that he disposed of various sums for other letters, bringing the amount paid up to a total of £1,200. He also paid Mowat over £3,000, Kirby £200, and Thompson, an agent £300.

The Evening Telegraph reports on good authority that Pigott discovered and offered to hand over to the government Parnell letters for a sum not calculated to stagger the claims as to their genuineness.

It is generally believed that they will be proved to be irreconcilable forgeries, and the excitement that effect will be great, complete and convincing.

Prince Bismarck Another Crisis.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. Piquet and his colleagues, Deputies of the Seine, belonging to the Right, have given notice of their intention of taking the wind out of the Boulangist party. Introduced into the chamber of deputies a proposition for the revision of the constitution. It will be the question come up Gen. Boulanger, Jules Ferry, Rouvier, Lockroy, Lisbonne, Jacques de Malleville, Lavertujon and Laisant and Bernard Lavergne, Deputies of the Seine, and Lisbonne, Deputy of the Var, will be the subject should be adjourned. The proposition against the establishment, and was defeated by a vote of 307 to 218. M. Floquet then moved that the chamber of deputies should immediately resign. Although it was generally believed that the deputies of the Seine would not resign such a motion colleagues was quite unexpected.

Following a Dog's Bad Example.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Seven men and women were poisoned by eating canned corned beef and chowder in the Hamburg lake. Eleven suicides have occurred at this spot since the unfortunate King Louis ended his existence there.

Spaniards to Join Harrison.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Spanish Republican societies are arranging for a reception banquet to be given at Grand Army hall, in Washington, March 3 to Gen. Harrison and Mr. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Cleveland and M. Depew will attend. Two hundred and forty invitations have been issued.

President Cleveland's Appointees.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—President Cleveland has applied for membership in the New York Bar association. He names is proposed by M. Lee Cuyler, of Stewart, De Coster & Sutton, and is seconded by Mr. Peckham, of Miller, Peckham & Dunning.

Awaiting Her Majesty.

Australian Squatters Rejected.

ADELAIDE, Aus., Feb. 15.—The house refused to pass the Australian land bill.

MR. CLEVELAND IS HAPPY

He Will Resign His Office with a Sense of Relief.

STILL FIRM IN HIS CONVICTIONS.

Thoroughly Satisfied with the Outcome of His Administration—A Glorious Future in Store for the Party—Civil Service and the Silver Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The sun publishes a special from Washington giving a review of Mr. Cleveland's views, based upon conversations with the president.

It says that the president is contemplating retiring with the consent of his administration, and its effect on the fortunes of the Democratic party. He professes great future for the party, and says that the success of the Democracy is assured. "I am a grand party," said he, "and was served in better conditions than at present. When we consider the condition it was in before the tariff issue was formulated, the west or unanimity, the wide divergence of views on many points, the hearty, unbroken support it gave me during the campaign, who can doubt that its status has been improved, and that it has a glorious future before it?"

The president is as firm now as ever that tariff reform is the great living issue for the Democracy. He says he will go out of office in harmony with the spirit and traditions of the party and can leave it a successful party and can leave it a successful party and can leave it a successful

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Question of the Money and How It Was Settled.

Before our marriage neither insisted that we settle one important question, viz., what allowance I was to have weekly. When I brought the subject Mr. Bowser promptly replied:

"Half of all I have or earn is or will be yours. When you want money you will simply go to the family pocketbook and take as much as is your judgment dictates."

When I told mother what he said, she replied:

"That is too generous. I never knew a man to make such an offer that he didn't afterward pinch his wife down to 50 cents a week."

When the question bothered it came up again, later on, Mr. Bowser took occasion to observe:

"There will always be money in the house, and I don't want to marry a woman whom I could not trust to use it for our best interest. It will be easy to you as much as to me, and you need not ask for a dollar."

A few weeks after our marriage an agent called at our house with some fancy work, and I took $5 from the wallet in the bureau drawer and made some purchases. That evening when Mr. Bowser came home I proudly pointed out my tidies and stands and said:

"Those were purchased with our money, Mr. Bowser."

"How our money?"

"Why, I took a bill from the family wallet."

"You did! Who gave you permission to fling my money around for gimcracks?"

"Doesn't half of it belong to me?"

"Not by a long shot!"

"But before we were married you said it would."

"That's in theory, of course. I will see that you are not tempted again. When you want money ask me for it. I can then put the amount down on my cash book and figure our expenses."

The next week I wanted a new bonnet, and I asked Mr. Bowser for $15.

"Fifteen what?" he gasped as he looked up.

"Dollars."

"What for?"

"To buy a bonnet."

"Fifteen dollars to buy a bonnet! You must be crazy! I can't afford any such extravagance."

"But you said you could trust my judgment."

"Never did! No woman on earth has judgment enough to use a $10 bill!"

"And you said I had only to ask you when I wanted money."

"But I meant to have explained to you, Mrs. Bowser. There are times when the best of us may be hard up. Never ask me at 'at time. Never ask me when I have paid to buy. Never ask in the spring when I shall to making repairs. Don't ask during the holiday season, for then I am buying presents. In fact, when I can spare any money I will give it to you without your asking for it."

"But you once told a wife must feel mean without money, and that you believed in a weekly allowance," I protested.

"I still say so and I still believe so. I think it would be more satisfactory to both of us. Mrs. Bowser, name the sum you are willing to take."

"For pin money?"

"Of course. Women are always wanting little trifles, and I shall give you a weekly salary to buy them. How much?"

"I—I hardly know."

"Could you get everything on $5 a week?"

"I think I could."

"Very well. This is Saturday. Here's your salary. When Saturday comes hold out your hand for your money. I don't believe in a wife crawling and begging for money."

The next week I held out my hand and my salary was promptly handed over, but when the succeeding Saturday arrived Mr. Bowser observed:

"Let's see! You have had $10. I presume that every red cent of it has been squandered. Let's figure a little and see what you have brought."

"But wasn't it mine, to use as I thought best?"

"Theoretically, yes; but should you become a spendthrift, who would be responsible for it? The possession of plenty of money has been the ruination of many women."

"Never ruined a man, I suppose?"

"Possibly, but that's not the question. Let us figure."

"But we will, Mr. Bowser! Your income last week was $60. You gave me $5. How have you used the rest?"

"Are you crazy?" he gasped.

"No, sir! How did you use that money?"

He looked at me a long time and then handed me my salary and the subject was dropped. The next week, however, he cut me down a dollar, and the second week I got but two.

"I don't understand," I said as I looked at the bill.

"It's all I can spare."

"Then it's all right, and I'll try and make it do."

At the end of the sixth or seventh week I asked for my salary and strove, and Mr. Bowser jumped up and demanded:

"What salary! What arrears! If you want money why don't you ask for it, the same as other wives do! What are you trying to get at?"

"Don't I have a weekly salary?"

"Not that I ever heard of."

"But you said—I thought you were going to—"

"Going to Texas! Oh, no! Mrs. Bowser, you have been exposed to the measles, and you are over excited. If you want a quarter or fifty cents here it is, but please control your nerves a little better."

"But don't I get $5 a week?"

"Not that I know of."

"And you go back on your word, do you?"

"Mrs. Bowser, the term 'go back' is slangy. Please don't use it at our fireside. If occasion should ever arise when you felt the need of money, don't hesitate to ask me. Here are a couple of street car tickets now. I always have change with me. Let us now drop the subject."—Detroit Free Press.

Cause Enough.

De Frosby—Saw you talking to Smythe. What's the matter with the fellow? He looks deucedly miserable.

Bigby—Cuss has an old grudge to pay off.

"Tis, he says he lost you $50.—Burlington Free Press.

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This is a reduction to one month of 50 per cent. and the quality of the goods we guarantee to be the best the market affords.
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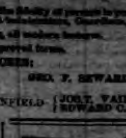
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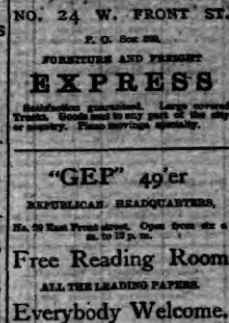
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OUR GIRLS AT SCHOOL.

CATHARINE COLE SEES CAUSE FOR A POINTED COMPLAINT.

Graduating to Write Odes and Mental Philosophy at 17—The Mothers Are Really to Blame—It Would Be Better if the Teachers Had Their Way.

It often happens that our graduated young ladies are not really thorough in anything. They never will be thoroughly taught until examination cards everywhere, and until parents demands less show, has separation and more study. A mother boasts that her 17-year-old daughter will graduate in the spring. Graduate in what, madam? In a show piece of music, in one show piece of painting or drawing, in one show piece of recitation. She has studied some books and knows almost enough to know that she knows nothing. Half of her school days have been wasted in preparing for commencement exercises and public school exhibitions. All her training, all her ambition has led her to marry evil of childhood into young ladyhood. She has tried to get an education so she can get a beau. Fifteen-year-old school girls talk about dress and parties and beaux, but boys of the same age are tossing ball, shooting each other with toy pistols, and give no more thought to girls than they do to the man in the moon.

BUYING THE COUNTRY'S SOVEREIGN.

The career of a modern young woman is as rapid and as distressing as the career of Mr. Solomon Grundy, who was born on a Monday and galloped through life in a seven days' time graduates in white silk and leaves philosophy at 17 and has a season or so in society. By 20 she is married, and at 25, when she ought to be in the very heyday of gracious, wholesome, healthy young womanhood, she is a fagged out home body and the mother of a lot of babies. Her mind is gone, her sweetness is gone; she cannot tell which is say "no" in French, and all her boasted education is less than nothing. When she graduated it was with a fine flourish and she read amid applause the pretty valedictory from which a discreet teacher had carefully pruned away all signs of originality, leaving only the nicely phrased platitudes and proverbs that are respectable and not too startling for unprofessional life. But now, alas, she gets not so much as look at a newspaper. She has no art of thinking, and at old woman at 25, she has accomplished nothing in life except elephant to a husband. It is the most beautiful life of all for a woman, that of the wife and mother; but this wife cannot preserve her charms in the domestic circle if she has not patiently and thoughtfully cultivated them to make them last. She hurried through the very best of her life. It is done with and gone. Good or bad, gay or sad, it is gone forever. She can never be a girl again. Vanity and ignorance rushed her through the rose garden time, when the blossoms were fair and the orchards were full of their sweetness. It will never be June again for her.

The really thoughtful and earnest teacher will be proud of having in her ranks young women of 18 and 20 years of age. These have made that age beginning to act, to move, to think. These will be worthy of her teaching, for they have broadened to something better than bangs and beaux and sending notes and chewing gum. The public exhibition, the recitation and essay, the fine dress, the vain display, the waste of time and of excited preparation for all this—why it is enough to turn the head of a 17-year-old girl. And it does turn her head, away from her studies, away from the real why she is at school. What has she learned? Chemistry? Physiology? Botany? Mathematics? Astronomy? Philosophy? The history and all the sciences of the world? Lord! Lord! What a wise little head it is, and how sorry I am for it under its tart paper and jeweled hairpins and powder. These sweet girl graduates often do not know how to read a book or a newspaper, or to carry on a conversation. But they do know all about dressing, about looking finer than other girls, and having the most flowers, and about going to the play and dancing the germans by the time they are 16. And it is all the fault of the school teacher because she is ashamed to let it be seen that she is still studying the United States history! A mother boasts that her growing girl sits up until midnight or later studying, and that at this rate she will finish school in a year.

HOW WILL IT BE CHANGED?

It is not a disgrace to be a school girl at 20 years and still studying lessons, but it is almost a disgrace for no-to hurry our girls along. "Graduate" them. Have them ready for all life's mysteries and sorrows at an age when they should still be scampering like colts through the flowery orchards in the June time of their youth. At the age of sixteen, the proudest mother in the city of the daughter figures most frequently on the stage, whose name is offensive on the programme. How is she ever to learn that this is all wrong; that the excitement and worry and preparation for all this education of high-flinx is all wrong anyhow—a waste of money, of time and of health, and that no school money or, if only she dared, would be the first one to cry out against it.

The very nature of her work cultivates faithfulness and honesty in the character of a school teacher. She is better satisfied when her girls are true and high minded than when they are rough. They rather reflect her teaching, and this is a high egotism often we all ought to have. What greater good can you say of me than that you are the better women for learning things of me, that you are truer and more pleased to honesty because of my teaching? A teacher should be glad to be out of the time wasted on learning the flourishing music that will be a show piece on exhibition days, the long hours spent in drilling in dialogue that ought to have been devoted to sums in fractions; the poring over and over again for recitation. If the teacher had her way, there would be no more of such exhibitions of her pupils' work, and school would be less a scramble than it sometimes is.—Catherine Cole in New Orleans Picayune.

Gratitude in Kitchen Science.

In Germany, after a girl graduates, she is sent into the country to the home of some notable housewife, where she remains a year learning the most approved methods of household work. Some towns have started schools for this work, notably Hamburg. In England there is a training college for "Household Science," or "Cookery," now fashionable.

In agricultural in Ventura county, Cal., claims that his walnut orchard of twenty acres nets him $6,000 a year, or $300 per acre.

THE LOG OF THE JUNIATA.

Experiences of a United States Ship in Foreign Waters.

Nearly three years ago a United States corvette, the Juniata, steamed out of New York bay on a long prosperous voyage. Two years and five months afterwards—7 February of the year having elapsed—she returned to the harbor she had left so long. Those who departed in war summer [illegible] shores that line the Narrows were green, and the bay was alive with pleasure yachts and steamers carrying pleasure seekers in search of enjoyment and health to and from the ocean-bathed Long Island and the New Jersey coast. When the corvette steamed back into the harbor the foliage had thinned, the

THE JUNIATA.

trees were bare, and the [illegible] of Staten Island were white with snow. And what is that looming up from Bedloe's Island, which, when she left, was comparatively bare? It is the great Statue of Liberty. Since her departure the great celebration of its inauguration has taken place and the statue has ceased to be a nine days' wonder, at least to New Yorkers, who see it every time they cross the Hudson river.

The Juniata cruised in tropical climates; she visited the Cape de Verde Islands, Brazil, Uruguay, Falkland Islands, Straits of Magellan, Smyth's channel, Chili, Peru, United States of Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Corea, Formosa, India, Ceylon, Arabia, Suez canal, Egypt, Italy, France, Rock of Gibraltar, Madeira and West India Islands.

The mere statement that a ship has been around the world conveys little meaning. We do not grasp the adventures of the crew, the singular and varied appearance of foreign parts, the calms, the storms, simooms, cyclones, hurricanes. The lone vessel, slowly plying over the surface of oceans, above the plains and peaks which lie hidden below, passes over a distance which on the equator, not counting the turns of the ship's course, is 24,000 miles. Meanwhile the planet on which this infinite speck is sailing, spinning on its axis, swings two and a half times round the sun, and has traversed a distance of more than six hundred millions of miles.

While between Hong Kong and Singapore, off the coast of Tonquin, the Juniata encountered a typhoon, the dreaded hurricane of that region, and for twelve hours the crew toiled—tossed on the gigantic seas, the spray driven over the decks by the wind—to save their vessel from destruction. One by one the boats were swept away; the sailing launch, the gig, first cutter and second whale boat. The fore storm stayed was torn to shreds and fluttered in the wind, cracking like a cannon on a ship. For a time the crew began to suspect that they would never return to New York bay, but the Juniata weathered the hurricane, and early one morning she sailed into Singapore, astonishing the natives by her battered and dismantled appearance.

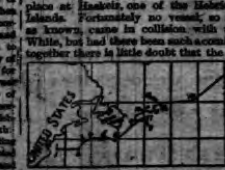
THIS IS THE JUNIATA'S LAST TRIP.

She was built in 1861, and has been in commission more than a quarter of a century. She is now out of date. She will soon either be sold under the hammer, for some service of drudgery, or put her nose into one of the slips of Rotten Row, like an old horse of aristocratic pedigree whose master kindly permits him to inhabit his stall rather than turn him over to the degrading service of some huckster.

SHE WAS A TERROR.

Returning to the Abandoned Schooner Which Was Crossed the Ocean Unmanned.

She was a terror to many a stout hearted ship's officer as long as she floated, was the sailorless schooner W. L. White. That is, after she was abandoned by her crew during the blizzard of March, 1888. She was freighted with lumber and so could not sink. She was abandoned a few miles off the mouth of Delaware bay, and her course was determined almost as much, perhaps, by the mainstaff that, though double reefed, was aft when she was deserted, as by the currents. The accompanying chart shows her course in a general way, though no one knows just how many sailings and windings she made during her trip, and it would be impossible to show in so small a space all that is known of her course. The angles in the course, as shown, indicate her location at the time she was sighted. Her final landing took place at Haskeir, one of the Hebrides Islands. Fortunately no vessel, so far as known, came in collision with the White, but had there been such a coming together there is little doubt that the re-



THE COURSE OF THE WHITE.

sult would have been sufficiently serious to merit the name of catastrophe. Such abandoned ships as the W. L. White, floating aimlessly upon the surface of the high seas, are called derelicts, and form a source of constant dread. That one in question made the longest sailorless voyage on record, and is the only one, so far as known, to have finally "come into port."

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

SOMETHING ABOUT ONE OF WASHINGTON'S FAMOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Combined Capital, Sentiment and Pluck Which Made It Home Possible—Some of Its Old Boys—Everything Runs Like Clockwork—A Day—A Look Around.

When Benjamin Harrison is inaugurated president of the United States there will probably be from 250,000 to 300,000 strangers in Washington. The vast majority will be persons of moderate means, who have but little time to spare, and who will take the holiday not so much to witness the ceremonies of an inauguration as for the purpose of enjoying the beauties of a city the de-

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

scriptions of which most of them have read in newspapers and books since their childhood. The greater number of these strangers will arrive at the capital one or two days before the inauguration. And every one of them will expect to see Washington in a day!

When a stranger awakes and finds himself in Washington, the first thing he does, after rapidly bolting his breakfast like a hired man in harvest time, is to rush into the office of the hotel and order a cab brought around instantly. As he frantically paces up and down, waiting for the conveyance, he mutters between his clenched teeth the fruitless waft of ten Hannibals, Napoleons, Cæsars, Coreas, Formoses, Indias, Ceylon, Arabias, Suez canals, Egypts, Italys, France, Rock of Gibraltars, Madeira and West India Islands.

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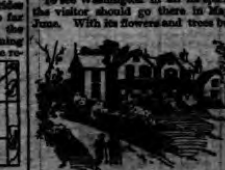
He buys a guide book, jumps into his cab, and rolls off to see the sights. Of course he goes to the Capitol first. He has made a sacred vow for the last twenty years that some day or other he will gaze with rapture upon the interior of the United States Capitol. At last his hope is fulfilled, but he is in too much of a hurry to stop and summon any rapture over the realization of a two decade dream. He rushes from the senate to the house, takes one glance at the hall of statuary, walks around the rotunda like a caged tiger, and says: "Oh, this place, this!" and inside five minutes from the time he entered is out in the street and in his cab again. He tells the driver to set him down at the National museum. He is so absorbed in wondering if he will ever manage to see all the things that he has no notice whatever of the beautiful botanical gardens as he is driven by on the way to the museum. He is totally oblivious of the shadiness of the parks he is passing through, and when he leaves the National museum one of the finest on the globe, he walks through the vast cross shaped building (where Garfield's inauguration ball was held) and sees scarcely anything that he can remember for two days. He is in too much of a hurry to stop and commune with the "old man of the sea" any longer. On his way to the exit he passes a case containing one of Gen. Washington's uniforms. He stops and looks at it for a second, says "Curious affair!" and is another minute in his cab and on his way to the Corcoran art gallery. Here he goes through the same lightning like tactics. All that he can remember of seeing in it a week after is Powers' "Greek Slave." In fact, he goes everywhere and sees nothing. He covers the entire city and yet when he gets home and endeavors to tell his friends of the enchanting experiences he had in Washington all that he can remember is a broad avenue, a noisy legislative body, a made white figure, a statue of Napoleon, an air brake invention in the patent office, a red gosad, fourth rate "lobbyist," who asked him for ten cents at Willard's, and a tremendously disagreeable headache, which kept him awake all night. There is but little exaggeration in this. Washington sightseers stick as persistently to the beaten tracks and observe everything as curiously as the annual continent trotters of Europe. But even this sort of superficial examination is preferable to the ignorance of it all. It is curious but none the less positive fact that there are men and women who have lived in Washington for thirty and forty years, and who have never been inside the Capitol! There is a man who lives directly across the street from the Smithsonian institution, and who has lived there since 1858, and yet he has never seen the inside of that world famous establishment! But the visitor in Washington at least sees enough of the place to be able to thump his chest and conscientiously say that he has seen them.

* * *

To see Washington in all its splendor the visitor should go there in May or June. With its flowers and trees burst-



THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOUSE.

ing into bloom, its grass turf-clad and its avenues and streets a perfect network of ornamental architecture, and the air like that of Madeira in October, it is like a great village, fatally undefiled by the nervous air of business or the noisy complements of business in a city like New York or Chicago. It is unfortunate that the inauguration of the presidents comes in March, which in Washington is the most disagreeable month of the year. The vast numbers of strangers who go to Washington during the inauguration have but little opportunity and less inclination, owing to the penal

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Telephone call 41.

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Tables and Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices.
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Special sale of dress goods. 1 Lot Fancy Dress Goods 7c, worth 12½. 1 Lot at 10c, worth 15c. 36 inch English Cheviots, all shades, at 25c per yard. Plain and Fancy Dress Flannels at 25c per yard. Check Cloths, 40 inches wide at 15c per yard. All wool Tricot Cloths 50c per yard.
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Special Reduction.
of 15 per cent on all Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Child's Cloaks, etc., for the next few days.
Our patent Leveling Stephens at 75c per gal. Extra heavy Oil Cloths at 37½, worth 50c per yard.
I. H. BOEHM,
7 WEST FRONT STREET 7

300 PAIR
Misses, American Kid
and PEBBLE GOAT
Button Shoes
REDUCED FROM $2.50 to $2.25,
sizes from 11½ to 2, A, B, C, and D widths.
Frank W. Vermeule,
12 W. Front street.

FOR
TINWORK
PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to
R. THORN'S,
No. 2 Park Avenue,
21 and 23 doors. P. O. Box 1898.

The Variety Store,
244 WEST FRONT STREET
will be made attractive during the Winter season, even more so than in the past, by the addition of novelties in household and other wares that can be found no either in New York or Philadelphia. Those who are looking for the most of the best goods for the least money will perhaps do well to visit this store. The 5 and 10 cent counters will be kept of down with specialties and bargains constantly.
J. C. ALLEN.

PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.
Messenger Service
B. & O. Telegraph Co
Money Transferred by Telegraph
Park avenue, N. S. P. O. Building.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE GOLDCOAST OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, THE SUBURBAN AND FARMERS' JOURNAL OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT THE EVENING NEWS BUILDING, AT NO. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, $4.00 PER YEAR, $2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS, $1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS, IT IS SOLD ON THE STREETS AT TWO CENTS A COPY, AND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE FOLLOWING NEWS AGENTS:

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.....PARK AVENUE.
E. E. WINGATE.....WEST FRONT STREET.
CHAS. F. W. WHITE.....FRONT STREET.
MRS. MILLER.....PARWOOD & SOUTH PLAINFIELD.
MRS. MEADER.....SOUTH AVENUE.
MR. GARRETSON.....SOUTH PLAINFIELD.
MR. SAGE.....WARREN STREET, STERLING.
[SMALLSTOWN] AT UNION VILLAGE.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N.J.
LOCK BOX L. TELEPHONE CALL, 23.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS DONE IN A NEAT, IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 23.

THERE IS NO ROAD TOO LONG TO THE MAN WHO ADVANCES DELIBERATELY AND WITHOUT UNDUE HASTE; THERE ARE NO HONORS TOO DISTANT TO THE MAN WHO PERSEVERE STEADILY FOR THEM WITH PATIENCE.—La Bruyere.

JOTTINGS.

—Van Buskirk & Wade's cut rate sale continues to their credit as tasty for the customers as it is profitable for them, and prices are low. They will continue to attract the crowd.

—Doane & VanArsdale are having made for their Spring and Summer trade a large assortment of novelties in foot-wear, and in order to make room for them advertise bargains in broken lots.

—The war against the consolidation in New Jersey continues, and Ocean township, in Monmouth county, alone has slaughtered in three years over 5,000 of them, at an expense to the township of some $600. During the year nine hundred and fifty-one have been killed.

—The quarterly business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the W. C. T. U. parlors this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at 6 o'clock the Secretary requests chairmen of the standing committees to be present as to their absence to send reports. The Sewing Circle will meet in the same rooms from two to four o'clock.

—The Misses Hoyt have rented the whole upper floor of the building of the Society of Friends, at Fourth street and Central avenue, and will move their school into them now quarters April 1st. These new rooms are light and airy and will contain a parlor and recitation room, a primary room, a music room and a reception room.

—Persons wishing to know anything about the homestead and pension laws have only to write to Washington, to the Commissioner of Pensions for the former, and to the Pension Department for the latter, for pamphlet giving them clearly and in slightly exactly what the law is, and how to proceed to avail themselves of its provisions. Or they can call at the office of the Evening News, No. 21 South Second street, and obtain the information.

—At the last regular monthly meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted urging all members of the Club to attend the supplemental meeting of the Club to be held this evening, Feb. 16th, at 7:45 o'clock, by their presence to emphasize the present agitation of the temperance cause, and also to show that they are upholding the hands of the city clergy, as I'm the ranks of those who have firmly believed the open door of the saloon and the home.

—At the Hope Chapel on Fourth street next Plainfield as usual last evening there was a large meeting held, and some twenty-five persons signed the pledge. The rest was an entertainment, including recitations, singing and remarks. A strong sentiment is being created against granting any licenses in the borough of the city. The new hose at Hope Chapel have been so well attended that they become necessary to enlarge and are the best rooms for the purpose of the kind in the city. The chapel is under the auspices of the Crescent avenue church.

A Singing Evangelist.

Mr. J. M. Sawyer, who will speak and sing solo at the Y. M. C. A. meeting Monday night, has sung at the meetings of Dwight L. Moody and Charles H. Yarrow and has had a large and very successful experience in evangelistic work. Mr. Sawyer will be remembered by many as the "sweet singer" who was present some days at the young men's meeting and who added much to the interest. Every man is heartily welcome.

—The firm of J. S. Williams, James Williams, John Williams and Thomas Fallowfield, of Parsburg, known as the Grand Lake Coal Company, owners of the largest mine now engaged in the coal business on the Ohio river, failed for over $250,000. The failure was chiefly brought by the loss of 140 barges of coal by a recent flood.

At the conference between Col. Fellows, of New York, and District Attorney Hamilton, of Saratoga, held at Albany, the third term of ex-Alderman McCarthy was set for the May term of Oyer and Terminer at Ballston. The trial will be moved May 27 or June 3.

Having denied admission to a county concert held by the Methodist Episcopal Church, John Gray poured coal oil on the steps, and attempted to set it on fire, when he was accosted by the host by one of the ministers.

Walter Van Cott, a young man residing at Franklin, N. J., is in jail charged with a murder. A male child was born to her, and she plunged it into a pail of water until it was dead.

Fireman Crockett was killed and his body thrown 500 feet away, and Engineer McGowan was fatally injured by being pinned under the wreck, caused by the explosion of a North Penn freight engine at Centre Valley, Pa.

Four baby passengers and the driver of a Chester, Pa., street car were injured by the car being struck and wrecked by a Baltimore and Ohio locomotive.

The Harvard freshmen eight oared crew has accepted the challenge of the Columbia freshmen crew to race at New London sometime in June.

MRS. LATIMER'S WILL.

LITIGANTS PREPARING FOR A BIG FIGHT OVER IT.

Business Caused Wasted.—Executors May Abandon sale, etc.—Why Mediterranean Steamboat gave Nothing.

Rockaway Register was yesterday retained by the executors of the late Sarah E. Latimer, to defend the will against the claims of Mrs. Latimer's sister, Mrs. Ellen Fisher, of the Mansard Beach property, amounted in the vicinity to Mr. Chas. A. Reed, of the late firm of Messrs Clark & Reed.

The former will, to which Mr. Farre was named as an executor, is supposed to have been destroyed by Mrs. Latimer herself, since she had obtained it from the hands of the lawyer who drew it. In this former will, said Mr. Griffen on the ground of the sale to him of the property by Mrs. Harding.

Mr. Griffen not only claims the last conveyance to the property but avers that the attempted sale of Gordon Crosby was illegal and of no effect.

He said Mrs. Harding took have engaged Mr. C. A. Mann to put Mr. Fairchild out of the property of his claim, while Mr. Fairchild has engaged Messrs. Jackson & Codington to defend him.

Mr. Griffen holds that the original attachment was made out for $627, and closed at $629 after it was served, and that, as the justice had no jurisdiction to amount of $630, it was void.

It now appears that the goods are still in the possession of Mr. Fairchild's lawyer under a levy made within the proper area of $200 by Constable Job Collingtin, as was reported in Thursday's News. The claim on behalf of Mr. Griffen in last night's paper that the goods were in the possession of Mr. Griffen's lawyer is disputed.

The jury will be in the same predicament as the Plainfield Common Council appear in. They can't divide the property between the claimants. It must be "all or none". It is hoped that Mrs. Fisher's claim will be paid in the fit of the Dutch justice, who decided that inasmuch as there witnesses swore to having seen the prisoner steal the pig, and three witnesses swore that they didn't see him do it and two disputing about the matter, the case were a nullity, and let them therefore declare the prisoner not guilty.

PERSONAL.

Miss Woodhull, of Somerset street, entertained a number of her friends at an informal reception last evening. Dancing and other pastimes made the hours pass pleasantly.

Gov. Green has entered the list for the re-election of Charles H. Allen, of Passaic, as Superintendent of Schools, and, it is said will have no opposition to encounter. Democrats as well as Republicans favor the appointment of a non-partisan to office. Mr. Clement H. Rickey, of Westfield, is supported in part by the Democrats.

Mr. Samuel Cox, of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., is spoken of as a suitable candidate for the office of Public Printer. Twenty varieties of presses are shown, ranging from $75 for a one-horse power, 1,000 hour to those with a capacity of 20,000 printed sheets per hour, and in price from $1,500 to $24,000. Mr. Cox will be in Washington in March, and must does not seem to be inclined to one of the new presses now being built at to surpass all previous ones in speed.

An Inspection by Councilmen.

Trustees Dumont and the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps from Plainfield's Common Council with the Board of Engineers made a tour of the engine houses last evening. Their inspection found almost as good a turn-out as Rescue, Engine No. 6, used to be were confident and will receive speedy repairs. Rush was found with the jobs of a hose cart placed at the rear of the engine house, where after a fire the hose may conveniently dry.

—Edsall announces elsewhere in this paper that next Monday, Feb. 18th, he will begin a great two-day special sale and opening of new Spring goods on the largest and most liberal scale ever before attempted in Plainfield.

CHILLMAN MUSIC HALL, M.E.S.A.

Monday, Feb. 18th,

Positively only appearance of

THE STETSON OPERA COMPANY,

from the Globe Theatre, Boston, under the management of

NAT ROTH,

presenting by special arrangement with R. D'Oyly Carte & Richard Arnold a new and original opera in two acts, entitled,

The Yeomen of the Guard

Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by Arthur Sullivan.

With Mr. Lewis Stetson as a powerful cast, including Alice Carle, Marion Manola, Helen Bertram, Edward Webb, Edward Lawrence, Richard Carle, Edward Gerrard and John C. Fisher. Grand chorus of thirty-four, with Prof. Gustave Kerker as musical director. Scenery painted by Messrs. Homer, Tower, Grant, Platzer and Voss. Stage scenery by Messrs. Voss & Co. Costumes by Messrs. Percy Anderson, Auguste Rehn & Co. Properties by Messrs. Hodgson & Co. Wigs by Messrs. Clarkson. Boxes on sale Monday at usual places. Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.

The Variety Store,

48 WEST FRONT STREET!

will open early on Monday after the Winter goods, and will offer to them in the past, by the largest purchases in home and foreign markets, and find that by producing an article in New York or Philadelphia. There are now lots for 10 cent at the low prices for the same goods will increase do not by what the same will be sold for more. Call and see for yourself.

J. C. ALLEN.

THE HEARING MATTER.

The Commissioners Hold Trying an Interesting Session.

As a result of the public meeting published in the Tree News Thursday, over the action of Mrs. Gorman, one said to not counter to satisfaction for the sale the property which another counter, Mr. Fairchild obtained it, and, both parties are now likely to be heard by the Commissioners appointed by to try to reconcile matters from the court. Both Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Griffen claim legal ownership to the property; Mr. Fairchild on the ground that he purchased the same with property and he the Sheriff's deed and possession are made, which is the first one ever executed in the county, they said, and Mr. Griffen on the ground of the sale to him of the property by Mrs. Harding.

Mr. Griffen not only claims the last conveyance to the property but avers that the attempted sale of Gordon Crosby was illegal and of no effect.

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L. A. Rheaume,

Lumber, Coal, Wood

and

MASONS' MATERIALS

PEACH STREET, CORNER OF FOURTH.

Telephone call No. 23.

THE SOMERSET SESSION.

Closing the Fourth Week with Another Short Session.

The Somerset county adjourned session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of South Plainfield was held in Warren Hall, Somerville, yesterday morning, Mayor Conger presiding, and Commissioners Runyon, Hoffman and Hall. Present: Commissioner Thomas, Sheriff McClellan and Clerk Dumont. A petition was presented from the Board of Chosen Freeholders asking for a sidewalk in front of the Berg property at the corner of Chambers and Warren streets was referred to the Committee on Streets. The bills of Thos. W. Mount, for $14 and W. S. Runyon & Bro. for $6 were presented to the Auditing Committee. The annual report of the Mayor showing a total expenditure of $68.91, with unpaid claims of $634.72, was read, received and ordered filed. The Mayor recommended that $1,000 be raised by tax for borough purposes. The annual report of the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps and Public Health were read, received and ordered filed. Mr. McGee presented a resolution that the various annual borough reports be read by publishing in the daily papers and that 300 copies be printed in pamphlet form by the lowest bidder. The resolution was adopted. Mr. McGee moved that the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to have all the accounts of the Commissioners. The motion was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTS INAUGURATION.

Small Scenes and Fine Service by the P. R. R.

Present indications foreshadow the most brilliant inauguration ceremonies ever known, by the inauguration of President-elect Harrison on March 4th next. The entire country is interested in the event, and every train of the Pennsylvania Railroad system will be crowded with people. Civilians, military, corps and political parties will be in the city of Washington to witness the inauguration of the 23rd President of the United States. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be the only one that will run through cars from New York and Washington without change. All trains are vestibuled, and the great number of trains will enable everyone to reach the capital at a moment's notice.

In view of the large and long-drawn-out demand that will be made upon the transportation facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the return trip, and it seems as if that rate will be sold from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad system from February 25th to 28th, inclusive, for return trip until March 9th, at $5.00.

Persons who desire to extend their trip to Richmond can also purchase excursion tickets to Washington North to 7th, good to return until March 6th, inclusive, at $4.50 for the round trip.

THE BEE HIVE

BIG DRIVES IN

HAMBURGS

THIS WEEK.

3c, 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c

PER YARD.

Hamburg Skirting

42c per yd.

Louis Callman,

38 W. Front street.

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVING

TO MY NEW STORE COR. FRONT STEET AND PARK AVENUE I WILL DISPOSE OF MY ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. J. KENNEY.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Wheat, WHEN the House by Miss Hopkins Secretaries Tuesday.

Preparations Sunday.

Sermons on the resurrection of women, instruction and music instructions, examination by pastor, and Sunday-school.

The Workers' Training Class will meet as usual at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow at 3 p. m.

There will be interesting Gospel services at 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. in Roberts Hall to-morrow, led by Mr. James McGee. All are invited to attend.

Dr. John H. Stothwell, of Asbury Park, a member of the Religious Society of Friends, will address the meeting to be held in the Friends Hall Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Services will be held to-morrow in the Trinity Reformed church at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning the Rev. Asa Dash Dyke will preach. The pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Schlenck, will preach in the evening, and the subject will be "The Two Standard an Power".

The W. C. T. U., will hold their usual evangelistic services in their rooms, 73 West Front street, to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, to which they extend a cordial invitation to all. There will be good singing led by the C. M. E. Male Choir, and other interesting exercises.

Services in the First avenue Baptist church to-morrow will be held at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Rev. Cornelius Schenck, pastor of the Trinity Reformed church, will preach in the morning. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. Asa Dash Dyke, will preach on "The Veiled Christ".

At the Methodist Episcopal church the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., will preach in the morning. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Devotional meeting of the Oxford League at 6:45 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Carlos B. Mitchell, will preach in the evening. Subject, "An appeal in the interest of young people."

St. Mary's Grange Drapery.

The silk-rep material used in Somerville's Mirror Hall room contains originally cost ninety dollars. The making will hanging, with the necessary pulleys, rope, weights, etc., will cost seventy-five dollars and other say-say dollars more to the original cost. This curtain was transferred Wednesday to the new hall in St. Mary's parochial school building, Plainfield, and the Catholic Young Men's Literary Union is very proud of this part of their stage drapery.

They're all Right!

What are all right? Why, those elegant muslin and cambric shirts, with linen bosoms, linen cuffs, neckbands, etc., etc., which we are now offering at

$1.25 EACH.

They are the best $1.25 shirt for the money ever offered in Plainfield. Our assortments are all full and complete of fine goods.

Special sale of dress goods. 1 Lot Fancy Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 10c per yard. 1 Lot 36-inch Scotch Cheviots, all colors, at 25c per yard. Full line of Henrietta, Cashmere, Serges, etc., at 25c per yard. Full line of Dress Flannels, all colors, at 25c per yard. Full line of Dress Ginghams, all colors, at 10c per yard. Full line of Dress Percales, all colors, at 10c per yard. Full line of Dress Cheviots, all colors, at 10c per yard. Full line of Dress Cheviots, all colors, at 10c per yard. Full line of Dress Cheviots, all colors, at 10c per yard.

All Wool Cream Cloths 40c per yard.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Special Reduction.

of 10 per cent on all Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Circular Cloaks, etc., for the next few days.

One lot best quality Ginghams at 7c per yd.

4-4 Extra Heavy Oil Cloths at 20c, worth 30c per yard.

I. H. BOEHM,

7 WEST FRONT STREET.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A FLAT to let, all improvements, 36 North avenue. Cor. D Morrison. 10-2*

A CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted at 8 Park place. No colored ones need apply.

BOARDERS wanted at Mrs. Miller's, 204 Liberty Hall. Ten minutes' walk from depot. 2-12tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—My house and lot, No. 72 Summit avenue. Address Price D. Elmer City. 2-12*

FOR SALE—By private family, a United Square, one card Combination Billiard and Pool table, ivory billiard balls, cues, etc., all in good order. Address Billiards, care of this office. 2-12*

PALMS, ferns and winter blooming plants for sale at Deane's Hillside avenue greenhouses.

GREY TERRIER dog lost. Please send information or return him to John N. Crane, 37 East Fifth street. 2-12*

TO LET—Four nice rooms and bath, corner Second and Berckman streets. Terms reasonable. Apply to 2-12*

$5,000 wanted to borrow at 5 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Address A. C. R., care of this office. 2-12*

WANTED—An experienced waiter to wash and to care of young baby, and to help in the house. Apply at 10 Crescent street. 2-12*

WANTED—A strong, active, small girl for general housework. 2-12*

WANTED—An experienced nurse to take charge of a baby, one year old. Apply at the residence of C. C. Stevens, corner Second and Grove, or at North Plainfield. Must be well recommended. Address A. B., care of Reporters Room.

WANTED—A position as nurse or housekeeper, by a lady of experience. Good city references. Address H. Street Journal. 2-12*

Special Notices.

I HAVE TWO NEW HOUSES of seven rooms each, to rent. The are on Second street, between Grove and Berckman streets. Apply to One will be ready for occupancy on the first of March, the other March 15. P. Garrit, P. O. Box 1,000. 2-12tf

Visitors From Philadelphia.

A test concert for Portugal is about to be organized.

There is talk in the town about tournament of the Pawnee lacrosse.

Personal invitations will accompany the New York Produce Exchange lunchers this evening.

Pawnee is to have a children's play, or "Cinderella Infantry" next Thursday evening in Recorder Hall, at which there will be vocal and instrumental music, tableaux and other pleasant things.

An enjoyable oyster supper was given by the ladies of All Saints Episcopal church Monday evening in the mansion lately occupied by Mr. W. H. Pope. A large company who enjoyed the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Downer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kyte, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Force, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. McKeown, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Royal, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Harry Kyte and the Misses Kyte.

Welcome to Close at 11 p. m.

According to legal instructions policeman Patrick Lynch to-day scolded the hotel and saloon keepers in Plainfield that beginning with to-night all bars must be closed at 11 p. m., instead of 12midnight.

Fined for Throwing Slops.

Mayor Mall this morning fined Mrs. Elizabeth Waldron five dollars for emptying a bucket of slops over Mrs. Eleanor E. Davis, who was sliding on the ice near Waldron's.

Gone for "The News".

Nov. 7th, 1888, the morning after the Presidential election, Lyon Hayes gave us the news that Gen. Harrison had won the Presidency, the candidate secured 233 electoral votes, and President Cleveland for re-election by the Free Trade Democracy but 168. The News was the only paper in the United States to the fact of her knowledge and belief which time gave the result, none making it sure to come less. We make our own calculations from the meagre returns as I foresight. Both Houses of Congress met Wednesday, Feb. 13th, and declared the result as announced by The News right. This is additional evidence of the correctness and accuracy of The News, about which modesty leads us to say no little. But intelligent readers don't require such a manifest truth told them, so we only need to say conformity what would be no insult to their intelligence.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

February 1889.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
1. Friday	28	32	30
2. Saturday	29	33	31
3. Sunday	30	34	32
4. Monday	31	35	33
5. Tuesday	32	36	34
6. Wednesday	33	37	35
7. Thursday	34	38	36
8. Friday	35	39	37
9. Saturday	36	40	38
10. Sunday	37	41	39
11. Monday	38	42	40
12. Tuesday	39	43	41
13. Wednesday	40	44	42
14. Thursday	41	45	43
15. Friday	42	46	44
16. Saturday	43	47	45

—An enjoyable meeting of the Congregational church Chautauqua Circle was held last evening.

VALENTINES

OF ALL KINDS AT

A. W. RAND'S,

24 W. Front street.

Compounding

You see are kept quite busy in this department. We use only the purest ingredients and the increase in this department demanded more room. We had built this handsome prescription counter. Now we have one of the most complete prescription departments in the State. We have a system of compounding which we hope will ever keep us from errors. Your faithful Druggists,

Field & Randolph,

21 WEST FRONT STREET.

PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.

CUTLERY SALE.

Wm. Rogers & Russell & Co. Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., at one-half value.
Rogers 10 oz. Plate Knives, $2 25 doz.
" " Forks, $2.50 doz.
" Table Spoons $3 each.
" Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Fine Plate Tea Knives, $1.25 doz.
" " Forks, $1.25 doz.
White Handled Steel Knives and Forks, $1.50 doz.
Ebony " " " $1.25 doz.
" " " " $1.00 doz.
All Wool Suitings 10c. Best Ginghams 5c. 5,000 yards best Crinkled Seersucker 7c.
Remnants Prints and Lonsdale Muslin 5c.
Best Solids 10c.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE

WE WANT THE ROOM

In order to make room for Spring and Summer goods, now in process of manufacture we are offering a few odds and ends of broken lots. If we have your size, and they strike you favorably they are yours at a genuine bargain.

DOANE & VanARSDALE,

THE ONE-PRICE BOOT and SHOE STORE.

P. S. Please remember that we are having made for our Spring and Summer trade the finest assortment of Foot Wear ever shown in Plainfield.

A Great Reduction.

20 per cent off the present market prices on

STOVES, SLEDS and SKATES.

Granite Ware, 10 per cent off. All other goods, House furnishing, hardware, tinware carpenter and machinist tools, 5 per cent. discount for cash

J. C. PIERSON, Jr., 42 W. Front St.

Great Ten Day Special Sale.

and opening of New Wash Dress Goods, Hamburg Embroideries, Cotton and Linen Housekeeping Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Carpets! Carpets, etc.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall's.

SENATE'S SUBSTITUTE.

A Resolution Designed to Be Unconstitutional.

RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE USURPED.

Mr. Mills Reported the Resolution and It Will Be Debated Tuesday—House Agrees on Instructions to the Territorial Committee—The Panama Ship Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The house passed the resolutions instructing the conference on the territorial bill and the senate bill, establishing the president to protect United States interest in Panama.

Mr. Mills reported back the Mills bill (H. bill) with amendments, and by direction of the speaker it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Mills also reported the following resolution, the consideration of which, he said, he would ask the house to refer upon on Tuesday next:

Resolved, That the substitution by the senate under the form of an amendment for the bill of the house (No. 4300) the Mills bill) of another and different bill, containing a partial revision of the laws imposing import duties and internal taxes, it is conflict with the true intent and meaning of section 7, article 1, of the constitution, and that said bill be returned to the senate with the recommendation that the senate be requested to inform the house of representatives the sole power to originate such a measure.

Mr. Reed (Me.) reserved a point of order against the resolution.

The speaker said that the resolution would remain upon the speaker's table with the point of order reserved until Tuesday.

Mr. McCreary (Ky.) reported back the senate bill appropriating $250,000 to enable the president to protect the interests of the United States in Panama. Brief speeches followed.

The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. Kilgore (Tex.) raised the point of no quorum.

The yeas and nays were ordered, but pending the roll call the hour of 12:40 arrived, and the matter was laid aside temporarily to enable the house to proceed to consider the resolution introducing the house conferees on the territorial bill as to the methods they should pursue in arriving at an agreement. The pending question was upon the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house agreed to that portion of the resolution directing the conferees to so report as to provide for the admission of South Dakota under the Sioux Falls constitution by proclamation of the president, without a new vote being taken on the subject of division.

By a vote of 144 to 109 the house tabled the motion. The remaining instruction relative to the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation was agreed to without division and the bill again sent to conference after the adoption of the pending amendment (instructing clause by a vote of: Yeas, 148; nays, 101.

The house resumed the consideration of the Panama bill.

Mr. Kilgore withdrew his point of no quorum, and the bill was passed.

THE SENATE.

The senate considered the Texas election contest case and the resolutions on the death of Representative Robertson.

The credentials of William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, for the term beginning March 4 next, were read at the desk of the senate.

SHALL SOME TARIFF BILL.

The house committee on ways and means will begin at once the preparation of a tariff bill, with a view to adopting the internal revenue bill agreed upon by the appropriations committee. The bill will contain the free list of the Mills bill, its wool sections, and the increased revenue sections of the Conger bill.

The republican members of the committee on ways and means will report a tariff bill, prepared by Mr. McMillan, embracing the principal features of McKinley and Conger bills, and estimated to yield $200,000,000. The Randall bill reduces the revenue about $25,000,000. The Cowles bill, for which the Randall bill is a substitute, reduces the revenue about $50,000,000. Both the Randall bill and the McMillan bill will be reported to the house, and a lively fight is expected over the Randall bill, the members of the ways and means committee declaring that it shall not go on the calendar if they can prevent it. Conference reports, which are privileged, will be offered to prevent the house voting on it. It is understood that the Republicans will support the Randall bill solidly and that seventy Democrats have pledged themselves to support it, and secure its passage.

COLEMAN'S COMMISSION SIGNED.

The president signed the commission of Norman J. Coleman to be secretary of agriculture, and the commission of Edwin Willits to be solicitor of the department of justice.

Mr. Coleman will be sworn in by Mr. O. D. Lapham, the present private secretary.

AN EXTRA SESSION CERTAIN.

Republicans in the house say that the democratic gerrymandering of the members of the house will not affect the prospects of an extra session of the Fifty-first congress. A large number of them were defeated two years ago by fraud, they say, and they expect the latter part of the year to be an extra session called by President Harrison. A majority of them believe that the extra session will be held immediately after the middle of April, while the general impression is that congress will be called together in October.

STEAM PRESSED WITH HEAT.

Mr. Hiscock presented to the senate the report of the finance committee on the bill whose object is the substitution of heat work for steam power in the manufacture of paper and printing. The committee makes an elaborate report, the substance of which is that there is a saving of more than $100,000 a year in the manufacture of paper by the steam process and that the work done by heat is as good, if not better, than the work done by steam. The report was agreed to and the bill finally postponed.

THE TARIFF.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Feb. 16.—John Fek, the Swede farmer, has confessed his crime and the murder of Carrie Cheline, expected to be hanged Friday. The governor, at the last moment, commuted the sentence of Moe to imprisonment for life. Moe said nothing, but his counsel said his acquisition had changed his mind. Lee never believed he would be hanged, and expressed appreciation. The mob broke into the county jail an hour before Moe was taken out, but could not find Lee who had fled. It was over sixty minutes before the body was cleared.

Suicide of a Russian Refugee.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 16.—William F. Orloff, who claims to be a Russian nobleman, committed suicide by poisoning. He was 35 years of age, and came from Russia. His wife was taking him to an asylum room in a drugstore when he ran behind the counter and took a dose of poison. Among papers found on him was a will executed some time and left several important bank notes to his native country.

A PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY.

An Aged Man's Disappearance Followed by That of Two Females.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Joseph Hoyle, a wealthy boot and shoe dealer at Fourth and Spruce streets, has disappeared and his wife, daughter and servant girl have also fled. Mrs. Hoyle's brother, Benjamin Tack, has taken the form of persecution of her neighbors, through a delusion that in this way she was conserving the welfare of her religious faith.

Dan of her delusions was that her self-sacrificing efforts were necessary to keep the municipal gunships of the water that flows in the gutter, and in consequence she was constantly to be seen dipping up the liquid and drinking it.

The annoyances became so great to the neighbors that finally found in the petition that she should be removed to some public institution for the insane.

Three weeks ago a patrol wagon drove up to Mr. Meyer's door, containing Police Surgeon Andrews and his assistant.

The woman divined the object of the visit and refused to enter the wagon. She struggled on a skylight and succeeding herself within the wagon, had driven away again.

Mrs. Meyer stayed out all afternoon, and repairing to a neighbor's 25 Rhode Island avenue, told the following story, a printed story, and was handed over night. Having been given a sumptuous breakfast the next morning she was persuaded to accompany Mrs. Hoyle to the latter's house on Spruce and Broad streets, a distance of three blocks. Arrived there, it is confidently believed that the two women, after a gentle parley, forced Mrs. Meyer into the carriage, and that said will be returned to the senate with the recommendation that the senate be requested to inform the house of representatives the sole power to originate such a measure.

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FORTIFYING A FORGERY.

Attempt of The Times Fatally Against Parnell.

COST OF THE FAMOUS LETTERS.

Solicitor Soames Says Mr. Forsyth's Writing Tells All the Letters Contain—Sullivan Manager McDonald's Story.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Parnell was present at the session of the Parnell commission. Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, laid down a facsimile, offered in evidence a withdrawal of all the signatures of Mr. Parnell that he possessed. He said that Mr. Parnell's writing varied considerably, and produced a letter in which Mr. Parnell's name was written in six different ways.

Presiding Justice Hannen ordered that the letter be photographed. Continuing, the witness denied that he had heard that Pigott and the league clerk he interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Parnell. Pigott, he said, was the informant and not the author of the letter. Solicitor Lewis had offered him £1,000 if he would swear that he had forged the letters and to have long written by Mr. Parnell. The Times paid Pigott only £50 or £75. The witness had Pigott at Paris, and treated him like a gentleman. The company of Mr. Parnell's friends paid Houston's secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union, altogether £3,000.

Upon redirect examination, Mr. Soames said that he had not seen Pigott since the letters were first brought to The Times. Their genuineness was to be tested before any payment was made. Mr. Soames said Pigott was in Paris on January 24, and received a letter from Solicitor Lewis advising him (Pigott) of having admitted that he forged the letters, and his reply, wherupon witness proposed to go to Paris and interview him. Pigott refused to see him. Arrangements were made, in which Pigott detailed all the communications between himself and Solicitor Lewis, including the offer of £1,000 by Mr. Lewis for Mr. Parnell on behalf of Mr. Houston. He would swear that he had forged the letters.

This statement caused a sensation in the court room. Continuing, Mr. Soames said that Pigott did not tell him of the correspondence he had had with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, regarding the letters. He had never heard of the correspondence until he received the message of Solicitor Lewis. Sealed Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Soames said, The Times engaged Messrs. Houck and Ellis as experts. He had never employed Egerton Houston. He knew that Pigott had asked Houston for £5,000 on the ground that it would be impossible for him to live in Dublin after giving evidence for The Times, and that Mr. Parnell, to take away provision for himself. Witness told him he could not listen to such a suggestion, but that he (Pigott) might rest satisfied that The Times would give him a full and liberal thing's his honorable testifying to all he knew.

Mr. Soames said that a man calling himself Wilson wrote to him offering to give information regarding the letters. Witness replied that if a man named O'Brien, who was an associate of Egan's in Lahouchere, The offer to furnish information was simply a ruse to obtain the address of Egan in Paris. Mr. Soames said that he had received a letter from Mr. Labouchere's instance O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Pigott. In Dublin O'Brien assumed the name of Wilson. The man following O'Brien traced him to Labouchere's and Pigott's house, and then traced Pigott, Solicitor Lewis and Mr. Parnell to Labouchere's house. Mr. Soames described Pigott as a man who was known in America as Robertson. It was Robertson who dabbled Detective Power with letters which he (witness) thought were genuine, but which were forgeries. Witness said that The Times had paid £350 to go to America and procure from Sheridan the original Parnell letter, a facsimile of which was published in The Times. Mr. Soames then retired.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of The Times, deposed that in October, 1888, he got five Parnell and six Egan letters. He stipulated that their authenticity must be tested before the payment of the price which Houston said he gave for them. When the other letters—those of O'Kelly and Dwyer—were tested by Houston £1,780, the amount of the check was raised as expended in guiding possession of the letters. Houston retaining personal responsibility. Witness was convinced that the letters were genuine, and he thought that corroborative internal reading of the letters would be a fitting time to show to the commission that The Times was making themselves prominent in Irish affairs.

Young Women's Christian Association.

NEWARK, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The second annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of the the state of New York convened in the Trinity Methodist church this morning. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ogden Mills; 5 to 7 o'clock there was a reception tendered the delegates at the rooms of the local branch, which was largely attended. The exercises at the convention this evening were conducted by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, on "The Work." Rev. Alex. Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, Rev. W. H. Hall, D. D., of Newburg, followed with an address of welcome, and he is responded by Rev. Arthur Jones, of the Baptist church.

Advocating a Colored Goods Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The nonconformist convention held in the Sherman house rang with shouts of approval when Rev. Dr. Haygood, of Atlanta, recommended that the Western Packers' Colored Goods association form a trust. Mr. Judge is the editor of The Baltimore Methodist. He is a great friend of the packing industry. He hailed for a half hour at a meeting of the association yesterday, but never mentioned the word "trust," although he indulged in eulogies of the colored goods industry in the trade. The convention finally adopted a resolution leaving the question of over prohibition to be decided by each packer individually.

Algar Finally Elected.

DENVER, Feb. 16.—Gen. Algar being shown the dispatch announcing to him a statement that he had written C. S. Sherman demanding an explicit avowal or disavowal of certain remarks attributed to Sherman derogatory to him, said: "There is nothing in it. It is a matter of whole cloth. I never made such a statement. I never thought or said any such thing. I never wrote such a letter. I never wrote in relation to any such act whatever in my life."

A New Driver Annulled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Mark Finnegan, a new driver on the Fourth avenue road, who resides at No. 159 Bleecker street, broke returning from the car stables last night, was attacked by three men, who beat and kicked him about so inhumanly and then made good their escape.

Shifting Responsibility.

Mrs. Hess, in her fright, jumped out of bed, when she was seized, kicked, choked and beaten. The robbers tore up the closets, opened bureau drawers and left Mrs. Hess in charge of another before the latter was in custody, two proceeded to ransack the dwelling. They ripped up bedclothes, scattered the contents upon the floor, took down pictures and even removed pictures from the walls in their fruitless search for bijoux. They found a gold watch and $5 in cash, an old chest a silver watch and double barreled shotgun. These articles with which they constituted all the plunder obtained. A fifth man was picked up, as a reward for the arrest of the thieves.

News and Stock in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 16.—There was great excitement in the joint assembly yesterday in taking a vote for senator, when Judge Caldwell Carr, of the senate, announced upon the floor of the house that he would from now on vote for Governor Wilson for senator. Mr. Carr, who has cast his vote heretofore for Senator Calvin Labarlie, also declared himself for Gov. Boreman for senator. Mr. Carr, the Union Democrat, and will remain with him forever. Carr still refuses to vote for Kenna. The ballot: Goff, 41; Kenna, 31; Carr, 1; Wilson, 1; Boreman, 1; Labarlie, 1; necessary to a choice, 42. The election of United States senator now hangs on Carr, who is a Democrat, but who is bitter against Kenna.

National Lawn Tennis Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The National Lawn Tennis association held its annual meeting at the Hoffman house last night. Forty-one clubs were represented. No important changes were made in the amateur rules. The battle single and double championships were awarded to Philadelphia. The time of the championship doubles was changed to more time prior to the single championships; the date to be selected by the executive committee. The following single men were appointed to Newport for the coming season and the doubles to Staten Island: Joseph W. Clark, of Staten Island, was elected president; H. W. Slocum, jr., of Brooklyn, vice president; William G. Hall, of New York, secretary; and Howard A. Taylor, of New York, treasurer.

Imprisoned and Whipped.

TOPEKA, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Cline, convicted of an assault with intent to commit a 5-year old child, was sentenced to twenty-two months imprisonment, with the additional punishment of fifty lashes on the bare back. He received an installment of the latter punishment yesterday and the remainder will be given him at the Central prison. Twenty-five lashes were administered, and after the flogging a portion of Dr. Hicks's back, about a foot in width, down which ran from the shoulder to the waist appearance of an underdone beefsteak. Will-ton is an American, 35 years of age, and accused the wife of the innocence of the crime for which he is being punished.

Brief and to the Point.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Colonel J. Moore, assistant supervisor of the sugar and damage allowances bureaus in the appraiser's stores, was removed by President Cleveland. The president's letter was identical with the letter sent to Sprague, formerly of the subsequently removed, was of the that was said. Moore was a Tammany man, and was appointed by the president in 1885, but when the report of the treasury expert showed gross official discrimination and fraudulent robbery in the sugar division were forwarded to Washington Tammany refused to allow its anger to save Moore from dismissal.

Another Fight Ahead.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—Billy Myers and his old opponent, Jack McCauley, arrived in this city last evening from Streator. Myers says he is averse to fighting any more in public as recent experience in the line were anything but satisfactory, but states that he will fight McCauley to a finish for $1,000 a side. Drive to the new present. Kennedy wished Roche, McAuliffe's backer, these conditions and said as a joke, he would be willing to accept. Myers will be here next week to arrange matters with the backers of McCauley. The articles will be signed and the two famous fight weights to an event of the near future.

American Bishops to the Pope.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Catholic News has received from Rome the copy of a letter addressed on Jan. 13 to the pope by the bishops of the United States, and signed on their behalf by Cardinal Gibbons. The letter deplores the treatment of the holy father by the secular authorities of Italy, and declares that the Catholics of this country are ready to defend the pope's rights. The letter concludes by saying that the bishops of the United States implore the pope to bless them and their flocks, and to grant them the apostolic blessing.

Destroyed by Fire.

ELKTON, Pa., Feb. 16.—Several more explosions have occurred at the powder mills, and the remainder of the Lafayette College house are trembling in their beds. Fifteen have thus far been reported. It is believed that the entire loss will be nearly one-half million dollars. The explosions are very near one of the main roads, and the people admitting that they participated in the crime of fraudulent and demanding the recall of their first suspended.

No Celebration in 1892.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The joint committee of congress on the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of America, proposed to be held in 1892, held a meeting and practically determined to report adversely on the bill.

Ballot Reform in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.—The ballot reform bill came up in the house of representatives this morning and Pearce, of the committee reporting it, urged its adoption. No one opposed it. The bill will come up for a vote on Tuesday.

Senate or Secretary Fairchild's Position.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Feb. 16.—Sidney T. Fairchild, aged about 27 years, father of Charles S. Fairchild, secretary of the United States treasury, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Weather Indications.

Fair and warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

SURRENDER HAS GONE WEST.

Hill Has Disposed of Judge Black & Portfolio.

SURRENDER OF GEN. HARRISON.

Lively Speculation as Republican Congressmen Discuss the Appointment of the Associate Justiceship—League Cost on the Presidential Ticket—Other Cabinet Gossip.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Ex-United States Senator William Windom, formerly of Minnesota, but now of Wall street, left the Pacific mail hotel yesterday and went west by the Pennsylvania road. He has been summoned to Washington to take the position as secretary of the treasury, which Judge Black declined. It is believed he will be back in New York on Monday next, and if he does not then have the treasury portfolio under his arms the chances will surprise their friends, and will only be accounted for by some extraordinary occurrence in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Windom stock has taken a sudden rise, and many of the speculative politicians have come to the conclusion that the two chief secretaries of the Garfield administration will have a chance to serve out their interrupted terms under Gen. Harrison. Windom's friends here are jubilant. After so many double and contradictory stories at the disposal of the treasury, was the receipt of two or three telegrams from New York announcing that the ex-senator from Minnesota had started on a journey to Indianapolis as a result of the Black declination. The statement, though unconfirmed here, gave weight to the talk that Mr. Windom would surely be made the next secretary of the treasury. Mr. Windom's friends here in the belief confident that the treasury question was at last definitely decided in his favor. Still there were other political wirepullers who believed the treasury would go to another western man.

The most important callers from a distance were Andrew Wheeler, of Philadelphia; George A. Kelly, of Pittsburg, and Republican Committeeman H. D. Money, of Mississippi. They came as a committee from the American Shipping and Industrial league, which held its annual convention here in Washington. They brought a set of engrossed resolutions passed by the convention for presentation to Gen. Harrison. The National Shipping league is a newly organized association, formed to promote the development of the merchant marine of the United States, and to increase the efficiency of the navy, and the resolutions of the convention sum up at length the causes that have driven the American flag from the seas, and urge such practical steps as recommend to congress such measures as will lead to revive American shipping. The tonnage and naval reserve bills now before congress are heartily indorsed, and the giving of facilities to American steamers to carry American mails to all parts of the world is suggested. The committee went up to Gen. Harrison's house and had a short but satisfactory interview.

"We know," said Mr. Wheeler afterward, "that the president-elect's record was sound, and we were assured before we left home that he was a shipping business. All we wanted was to ask him up a little and get him to give some attention to the subject in his inaugural address. That done, we are satisfied that congress will adopt appropriate legislation. From the next congress, and a reference to the growing need of a merchant marine by the president at the outset of his administration will do the business."

The cabinet is complete, and Gen. Harrison has caused it to be so understood through Private Secretary Halford. The greatest interest will not be manifested in the selection of Mr. Halford says, until the 5th of March, but after the 20th of this month, and in all likelihood sooner, the possibility of silence which has been imposed on the closet ones is to be removed.

A Waist Treat in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 16.—C. S. Greet, manager of the $100,000 ore hacienda de Iotro in Chihuahua, recently secured by an English syndicate, has arrived here on his way to England. Greet has secured from the Mexican government the exclusive right to bore artesian wells in the states of Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila, and is going home to organize a company for that purpose. Very mining districts are in the states named, which can be developed with water. Assessment and other privileges, as well as mines, which have valuable claims, will prevent the Mexican government against such a monopoly.

To Celebrate Washington's Birthday.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 16.—Washington's birthday will be celebrated by the Washington Association of New Jersey at its headquarters of the association here. A national salute will be fired from the association's monument on old Fort Nonsense at half past 7 p. m., and at 8 o'clock the annual banquet will be held at the headquarters, at which papers will be read by Edmund D. Halsey, on "The Continental Army;" Mrs. Morris Cooper, of the Washington Relief corps, on "Martha Washington," and Dr. Stryker, on "Some Sources of New Jersey Revolutionary Patriots." A collation will be held after the firing of the salute.

He Robbed His Employers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—William H. Wurth, the receiving clerk in the jewelry department of Montgomery, Ward & Co., has been arrested and locked up in the Harrison street station, charged with robbing his employers of watches and pawning them. He made a full confession when charged with the theft.

Ended His Earthly Troubles.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Julius Gerber, a young man residing with his father in a suburb of this city, while in a fit of despondency, approached the Northwestern railroad tracks, where he carefully unbuckled and placed his overshoes, placed his head on the rail in front of a moving train. His head was completely severed from his body.

Minister Phelps Dined.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Ex-ed. Vanderlip entertained Minister Phelps at dinner last evening at his residence, No. 58 West Fifty-seventh street. Among the guests were Gen. Lord E. Morris, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, S. Hewitt, E. F. Shepard, William Astor Jr., Mr. Van Rensselaer and their wives.

Eighteen Years for Sarah Thieving.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Mrs. J. Hardy, the bank agent that, was arrested in court on a charged guilty to assault and grand larceny. She was sentenced to eighteen years for aggravated and six months.

The 70th Band Said to Have Signed.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—It is announced that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has signed the president's agreement.

Russian, Albany, Portland and Business SLEIGHS at Homan & Ryerson's

NO. 32 and 34 SOMERSET ST.

Carriage Materials, Harness and Horse Goods

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WE RESPECTFULLY

Invite Everybody

to call in and examine our new stock of spectacles and eye glasses, just received. We are offering them at reduced prices and give prices, whether you buy or not.

Sole Agents for Dr. King's spectacles, the best and cheapest in the end.

DICKINSON & CLAWSON'S,
18 Park avenue.

ELECTRICITY

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DR. GRIFFEN,

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Constipation

Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Weak Complexions, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours: Free, 9 to 4. Private patients hour by letter or at 78 Fourth street, corner of Washington.

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of

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

is now receiving deposits, payable on demand, [illegible], interest at the rate of three [illegible] per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN BARKER, " "
ELIAS H. POPE, Treasurer.

GOOD QUALITY

BRICK

[illegible] are now prepared to furnish a superior article of brick. I have enlarged the former capacity of my yard and added many improvements.

I want to again thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me during the past twenty years, and solicit further favors.

Isaac Scribner,

MAPLE AVENUE NORTH PLAINFIELD
P. O. BOX 283.

BARGAINS.

SKATES, SLEDS, KNIVES, SNOW SHOVELS, CARVING SETS, FORKS,

Stoves, Hardware,

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W. J. Pierson, No. 16 Vine street. H. F. Gayle, No. 34 East Second street. All work promptly attended to.

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Pillsbury, Gold Leaf and Mighty Dollar flour. Ontario Corn Meal. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Cod-fish, etc. Canned goods, vegetables, fruits, jams, 4 years old, fruit jar, jelly cans. White Grape Juice. Yellow Grape Juice. Pure Cider Vinegar, Flower Pots, etc. Finest grades Java and [illegible].

Desirable building Lots

can be purchased at Edgewood Park, Somerset and Grant streets. Inquire of

K. F. M. Chase,

Plainfield, N. J., or apply to C. C. Bunnell, Real Estate Broker, Chicago. This one of the most [illegible] above sea level.

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Meat Market.

Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone No. 16.

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Life Insurance,

procured in any reputable company. Office Bowne Avenue Hamilton.

Mrs. Lindsay,

Stenographer Office,
No. 92 West Front street.
Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Water Blossoms, Plants, Evergreens, Tulips and Crocus.

[illegible] Gaylord, [illegible]
Lumber, Masons Materials
Lime and Fertilizers. Agents for the Sioux Prairie Cement. Office Madison avenue. Yards South second street.

Wm. Claassen,

Barber and Hairdresser

Ladies' and Children's hair cutting a specialty. Shaving by ticket 12 tickets $1.00. Decidedly pleased with the exciting hair cleaning tonic at No. 9 West Front street.

[illegible] Routes, [illegible]
Ladies' Hair Dresser

and Hair Cutter. Ladies' and gentlemen's waves promptly held. The latest styles. 20 years in the trade. No. 6 West Second street.

T. [illegible] Morgans

Newsdealer Stationery, etc.

97 1-2 West Front street.

MR. CHILDS AND THE JOURNALIST.

A Practical Publisher Whose Heart Was Visible Before Being Touched.

A good story is going the rounds of the clubs and cafés of town about a young journalist's peculiar experience with Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia. It is said to be true and has not been printed. The journalist was in a financial condition bordering on bankruptcy. His newspaper, which had just started, amounted to one dime. Only one man in the city owed him money, and his ambition was to make the ten cents pay the car fare until the debtor was reached. It was a desperate case, and seven chances out of ten the debtor would have some excuse and not pay.

The debtor was a queer kind of a man, and always seemed to be more generous toward the prosperous than the poverty stricken. Nothing individual, plain was reason the journalist clad himself in his finest suit of clothes, wore a beaver hat, kid gloves, patent leather shoes, and carried a silver handled cane. He got on the Sixth elevated down town, paying half of all his financial possession for the fare. In the car he sat opposite George W. Childs, the well known philanthropist. Just before reaching the Twenty-third street station Mr. Childs took out a roll of bank bills, put several large bills in an envelope and placed it back in his coat pocket. The train changed, Mr. Childs arose with the bank bills in his right hand, walked out on the platform and then stowed the bills, as he thought, into his inside coat pocket. They missed the pocket and fell to the floor.

The journalist with five cents in his pocket picked up the money, crowded Mr. Childs and gave it to him. The philanthropist took the roll of greenbacks, counted out three bills of large denominations and started to hand them to the lucky and honest looker. Before it reached the hand of the latter Mr. Childs drew back, took a careful survey of the elegantly attired gentleman before him, finished, put the money back with the other bills, pulled off his hat, and in that polite tone of voice that means to say Can-you-forgive-me-for-my-carelessness, said: "Sir, I really beg your pardon; I thank you very much."

The journalist went home and changed his elegant suit of clothes for an ordinary $10 Bowery looking suit. He thinks now with Emerson, that it never pays to seem what you are not.—New York Mail and Express.

The Power of a Smile.

—Life.

Word Play.

A serious blow—A cyclone.
A well known rule—A two foot measure.
Always on the watch—The hands.
Never born left yet—Your right arm.
The sailcord—Salt pork and hard tack.
"Lead Astray"—A counterfeit dollar.
The most profitable band of the times—Alcohol.
Fond air—The song of a bird.
Feline winter resort—Thomasville.
The lost cord—A missing ball of twine.
Always try to suit everybody—Tailors.
The blind man's slang—"I can't see it."

Electricity Will Be Away with All This.

"I suppose this is my home sick," laughed the condemned culprit when the jail warden brought him his clothes on the morning of the execution.

"Why," replied the warden, "you are as jolly as if you had been taking a drop."

"I'm going to be one by and by."

"Come, come," said the warden, seriously, "this is no time for joking."

"Why not," asked the culprit; "ain't the fun whole thing going to end in a choke?"—Boston Courier.

Dearer Than All Else.

Amelia—Swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon.

Augustus—Then what shall I swear by?

"Swear by that which you hold invaluable; something which is dearer to you than all things else; something that you cannot live without."

"Then, Amelia, I love you! I swear it by my salary."—New York Weekly.

Quite.

First Little Girl—No, Mary Ann Milligan, I won't speak to you.

Second Little Girl—Well, then, you're a mean old thing and I'll never speak to you any more as long as I live.

First Little Girl—And I won't let you hold my muff any more—now there!—Youth's Companion.

The Old Arm Chair.

"In making a call—That is a very beautiful chair you are sitting in, Miss Hanson.

She—Yes, it's the old arm chair my pooh, dear grandfather always used. It has been done over in white and gold, but it's the same chair that we value so highly because of old associations.—New York Sun.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co

No. 324 and 326 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00. Assets $774,550.21

Issues SURETY BONDS guaranteeing the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, such as employees of banks, railroads, express companies, corporations, etc.

Issues ACCIDENT POLICIES covering all manner of accidents.

Also Plate Glass and Boiler Policies of unexcelled forms.

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20 PER CENT.

In view of the Hightimes which have been manifested on Fool Friday during these months we take pleasure in announcing the following Contractors:

Best Creamery Butter 30c per lb.
Best Dairy Butter 25c per lb.
Fine Eggs 20c per dozen.
Pure Leaf Lard 10c per lb.
N. B.—Make Mistakes on your basket. Money Returned, unless dead beat.

This is a reduction in our month of 20 per cent. and the quality of the goods we guarantee to be the Best the market affords.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,

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15 Per Cent.

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of

15 Per Cent.

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Carpenter and Builder

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Undivided Attention

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and SUPPLY COMPANY.

F. E. Kinsman, Vice President, 97 Liberty street, New York.

CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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MR. F. F. HELLWIG,

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Call at 18 East Fifth street between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m. 2-16-1y

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WE ARE FILLING IN THE GAP MADE BY THE HOLIDAY TRADE IN OUR STOCK WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WHICH WE OFFER AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

POWLISON & JONES, 34 - W. FRONT ST. - 34

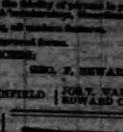
Cure Your Cold

with

B. T. BARNES'

FLAXSEED and LEMON CULOUGH SYRUP

OPPOSITE P. O.



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PIANO-MAKER,

Pianos Stringed, re-veneered, action repaired, and put in order. Shop for Organs. Lowest Prices. Work on 2-14 plan. Do you want a piano. Do you want to sell one? Call and see what I can offer. Jos. Satterly Piano Maker, 23 East Front street.

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20 Somerset st.
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Undertakers and Embalmers.

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FRAMES

of all kinds at

S. E. FLOWER'S

at New York Piano Store, 20 West Front street. Estimate Free for new and old painting.

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AT POPE'S.

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House Furnishing

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PLUMBING AND FURNITURE OF MAIN LINE OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty street. Trains leave as follows: Nov. 18th, 1888.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK:

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 p. m. Sunday 8.45 a. m., 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND RARITAN:

Leaves Plainfield at 5.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 p. m. Sunday 8.45 a. m., 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

For Washington, Boston, Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Montreal, 7.45 a. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 9.45 a. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 10.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 11.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 12.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 1.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 2.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 3.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 4.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 5.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 6.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 7.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 8.45 p. m. Parlor Car. For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Utah, California, Oregon, Manitoba, Montana, Washington Territory, 9.45 p

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Population of the Globe—A Russian Rural Economy.

The comparative values of the population statistics of the countries of the world, which appear with their departmental subdivisions in the new edition of The Statesman's Year Book, have been compiled from Professor Behm's and Wagner's statistics furnished to the International Statistical Institute, and may therefore be considered as presenting the most correct and authoritative data on the subject. The total population of the globe is now set down at 1,433,000,000, as against 1,288,000,000 in 1875. The area of the British empire stands at the head of the list, the number of its dominions of square miles being 9,320,000, Russia following closely with 8,945. Though the Chinese empire is but a little less than one-half as extensive as Russia, its neighbor, the population China, with her 404,000,000 heads, is the largest of the earth. The British empire comes next, with 307,000,000, and Russia with only 104,000,000; while France has but 71,000,000, the United States 50,000,000 and the German empire 45,000,000. The comparative rates of increase of population of the European states since 1800 also yield some instructive results. Thus, while the United Kingdom has since that period risen from 16,250,000 to 37,000,000, Russia in Europe from 35,000,000 to 84,000,000, and the German empire from 24,000,000 to 47,000,000 (including Alsace and Lorraine), France has only advanced from 23,000,000 to 36,250,000. Professor Levasseur estimates that between 1710 and 1874 the entire population of the world about doubled—the figures being 680,000,000 at the former date, reaching 1,391,000,000 at the latter period.

The Phonograph Foreshadowed.

Mr. D. Wallbridge writes from Bristol as follows: "One of Farrow Wilkins, antiseptic-fog Manchester, compared his master's thoughts to words framed in the air as soon as uttered, to be heard long after when thawed out by a warmer season, as voices fallingcast of the air upon metallic tablets. In Scott's Universal Annual for 1859 we find the following admiration of the phonographic in the century of inventions, when a self acting drawing paper has been discovered for copying visible objects, who knows, but that a future Nieper, or Daguerre, or Herschel, or Bell, may find out some sort of facsimile writing paper to repeat whatever is heard? Similarly, about a quarter of a century before the invention of the telephone and the phonograph, the editor of The Artizan reported the existence of a machine 'which by means of an ingenious 'reporting bar,' which was always placed upon the table, and faithfully reproduced all that was said by the distinguished members.'

The Happiest Country in Europe.

Answering to Dr. Alice Vickery the first place belongs to France, chiefly because French families do not spread emigration abroad. She says: "By the first place I mean while 1,000 births in the United Kingdom and in Germany amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million and one million respectively, France, in 1881, had a surplus of only 82,000 women, and, as a consequence, marriages are more prevalent in proportion to population in France than elsewhere; and, seriously enough—contrary to the general opinion in this country—France has the smallest proportion of illegitimate births. Thus, from 1825 to 1857 the percentages of all illegitimate births was 13 in France, 6.5 in Prussia, 10 in Sweden, 11 in Austria, and 23 in Saxony. France has the lowest birth rate of all European countries—viz., 23.6.

Signor Blitz.

The first of the great prestidigitateurs in America was Signor Blitz, Antonio Blitz, prestidigitateur and ventriloquist, died in Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1877. He left two daughters—Jennie, who married James Van Zandt, a cousin of ex-Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, and Ada, who married a New York man—she a son, Arthur, who made no headway in the world and died. The old ventriloquist, Blitz, had two or three assistants who attended him in his performances, and some of them performed in his name in various parts of the country after his death. The old magician was an English Jew and his wife was Irish. Their first daughter, Jennie, referred to, is the mother of Marie Van Zandt, the opera singer, now in Europe.

Chinese Cities.

There are no official records of the population of Chinese cities, and guesses at the number of their inhabitants must depend on the guesser. Canton is "estimated" to have 1,600,000 inhabitants. Twenty years ago it had 1,250,000. Peiin, in 1870, had an "estimated" population of 1,500,000; now it has "the same estimated" of 1,000,000. The probability is that the largest Chinese city hasn't more than two-thirds of its "estimated" population. The city of London, which is "London proper," has a population, according to the census of 1881, of 3,816,483. The great aggregation of houses and vast glomeration of people which we call London contains, included in the metropolitan and the city police districts, a population of 4,766,161.

Plenty of Room.

It is very difficult to estimate the number of individuals in a crowd with any approach to accuracy. Thousands of people can stand in a very small space. From the following statistics it will be seen that there is plenty of room on the earth for all the people who inhabit it, and that there is no fear of any present inconvenience from overcrowding. The entire population of the world now estimated at 1,400,000,000 could stand on the space occupied by New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The state of New York would in this way accommodate 320 times the present population of the world. The entire population of the world, placed side by side, and allowing two feet to each person, would encircle the earth twenty times.

Origin of County Courts.

The extent of settlement had become so great in Virginia in 1632 that it was inconvenient to bring all legal causes to the capital at Jacmestown, and inferior courts were appointed in convenient places to relieve the governor and council of some of the cares (superior judicary) of a busy burden of business, and to render business more expeditious and less expensive. With these began the establishment of county courts in America.

Plurality and Majority.

Plurality means the difference between the highest number and the next highest, where several candidates appear in competition. A majority is the difference between the highest number and all the others combined.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Serving an Elegant Luncheon a la Russe.

A Broadcast Art of the French Regime.

The circle of an elegant luncheon table is a study of a fair lady's taste, and the knowledge of how to arrange and handsomely to set it displayed, even by those not fortunate enough to be of the "upper ten" of society. At the present time, when everything is served in a form, the guests are no longer compelled by a slice of bread-board across the lap, which for [illegible] to nicely a clear conscience, either served for [illegible] or soup plates. A foreign innovation is the delightful accompaniment of separate plates for each course, and the fad, consisting of its broad spread with Russian caviare.

First in order is the fish, which may be broiled, baked or broiled, according to taste. This should be served with a puree of potatoes. The dainty little entree is now handsomely served in small china shells, which not only adds a good effect, as they are generally dished. Tarts is also a delightful luncheon, where the flowers punch breaks the monotony of the meat courses, and prepares the palate for the delights still to come. Then for substantial salad of crabs, lobster or escoulod chicken is the rage. The bonne who is able to concert the creamy mayonnaise or sauce tartare is said up to eternal admiration, for this is the turning point of the luncheon.

Next comes the sweet portion of the repast—roast, pudding glace, or any of the fancy ices in vogue. These are frequently served in dainty little paper boxes, the miniature cups and saucers imitating old blue china being especially attractive. The fairly tinted pinks and greens of strawberry and pistache ice in their pretty paper receptacles, make charming bits of color against the immaculate whiteness of the table cloth.

The fruits give the finishing touch to the repast, with the exception of the strong, clear cafe noir; its amber drops seem to stimulate the whole system, and give a new vigor from the subtle aroma, which every sociable finds, for this time being, has been gratified.

A Pretty Hall Lantern.

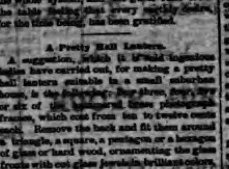
A suggestion, which if "Hall" ingenious ladies have carried out, for making a pretty hall lantern which is a small reflector, hung in the following: Buy three, four, five or six of the colored glass paperweight frames, which cost from ten to twelve cents each. Remove the back and fit them around a triangle, a square, a pentagon or a hexagon of glass or hard wood, ornamenting the glass frame with cut glass jewels, brilliants, colors, arranged regularly or in an elegant and intricate way with strasses. One of these frames may work on a hinge, turned at pleasure by a wire, and fixed in the top. Fit into a box of tinned iron. Suspend on a hook for the purpose by brass curtain chains, and burn in the lantern a small glass or metal lamp.

Pressed Chicken.

Boil the chicken till very tender; remove the bones, gristle, skin and fat. Boil the gravy down to one-half to a cullender. Add a little butter, and season with pepper and salt. Add one-half a pint of gravy to the minced meat. Pick the chicken into small pieces; do not chop it up and beat thoroughly in the gravy. Then put in dish a year and put a light weight upon it; slice when cold.

Fancy Paper.

Boxes, baskets and bags for holding delicious confections assume a hundred varied and fanciful forms, all expressing the utmost daintiness, and some exceedingly costly with decoration of hand painting, fine embroidery and lace.



BOUTON BAG.

Of simpler forms possible to the average fancy worker, without too great trouble, the bag shown to the cut is a good specimen. It may be made of a large square of brocaded or figured India silk cut with four deep triangles which are edged with silver braid and lace. A lace or basket is placed in the center, and over it are fastened up the four ripple.

How Perfect Oyster Tenderness Cooked.

The points of an oyster are, first, the large, which should resemble the petal of a rose leaf. Next the thickness of the shell; a thoroughbred shell have a shell like china. It should also possess an almost mesmerizing eye of gentleness in the center of the lower side. The better for the natural head resemble an ox's eye, and the flesh should be firm, white and sea-like. Such is the "perfect oyster" as described in Good Housekeeping by the noted cooker, Thomas J. Murray, who gives us the following recipes:

Fried oysters: Beat the yolks of four eggs with three tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, and season with a teaspoonful of salt, add a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, beat thoroughly, dry the oysters, dip in the batter, throw in the cracker dust, shake off the loose cracker dust and dip again into batter, and then into fine bread crumbs (cracker crumbs will do), fry into hot fat, using enough to cover the oysters, drain and serve hot.

Stewed oysters: Strain the juice of two quarts of oysters, skimming it carefully, rub the yolks of three hard boiled eggs with one tablespoonful of flour together, and stir into this liquor, add one-quarter pound of good butter, a little allspice, cayenne pepper, salt and the juice of a lemon; let it simmer for ten minutes during this time add the oysters, serve on toast.

Oyster pie: Line a buttered baking dish with pastry and place in it a layer of fine, large oysters. Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter smooth with as much flour, and place small bits of it on the oysters. Season the oysters with pepper and salt. Follow this with another layer of oysters, dotted with butter and seasoned as before. Continue this process until the dish is full. Pour in enough oyster liquor to fill the dish within an inch of the top, and cover all with a rich pastry. Bake (small) delicate loaves, rub over with a little butter or white of egg, and serve hot.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY SCIENTISTS AND OTHERS.

One of the Most Recent Devices for Saving Life and Property—A Novel Method of Steering Steamboats.

The Electric Light.

Some time ago Mr. Wallace, of Boston, is mentioned and described. This invention is the electric railroad, one of the most recent inventions for solving the problem of rapid transit.

ELEVATED ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

As may be seen in the illustration, the track is supported by a single line of columns. The car rests upon two wheels set one before the other, and upon each floor in each end, as in the ordinary passenger car. The car is steadied horizontally by eight guide wheels, four at each end, secured by small rollers, and projecting from beneath each guide wheel, and having an upward bearing against the side rails which form the horizontal guides for the car wheels. These guide rollers which are only called into play in case of an undue oscillating or rocking motion of the car resulting from obstructions or too great speed, are adjustable in a small degree, so as to keep the guide wheels close to the rails. Curves of short radii as a reasonable speed without danger of derailment.

The plan and other methods of a box girder for supporting the main bearing rail is as shown in the cut. This is only one of the many methods of construction which may be employed, but Mr. White claims to have found only one of the problem, but to have made the arrangement of the switch such that the track is never open, even should the switch be turned the wrong way, as the tracing wheels can not leave the rail, and consequently the car can not leave the track.

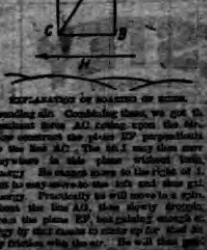
The system of elevated railroad, though intended primarily for an electric road, may run steam or cables. As yet, we believe, there is no system in operation over which Mr. White's system has been worked, though he has shown the feasibility of not only running trains upon such a track by any of the motive powers mentioned, but also of running them safely around sharp curves and at high speed.

The Steering of Steamboats.

W. H. Pickering, writing from Harvard College observatory, as follows, remarks what he believes to be the true explanation of the phenomenon of the soaring of birds:

Imagine a piece of paper floating in the air. The wind quiet it and carries it along horizontally with its own velocity. After it has acquired the velocity of the wind, there is but one force acting on it, namely, the vertical one due to its own weight. Imagine now a bird under the same circumstances. Instead of traveling with the wind, he may, by body who has started a smoke bird knows, by [illegible] round and round in circles, each one a little higher than the last, and each one a little farther along in the direction towards which the wind is blowing. Now, when he leaves with the wind, he moves nearly its velocity, and the force and tendency to fall, by riding rapidly at the same time, all he is nearly stationary, or perhaps is even going a little backwards, relatively to the ground. He then turns and travels with the wind again, after moving sufficiently against the wind to give him the original velocity of the earth, until he attains his original velocity, when the cycle is repeated. Comparing this action with that of the paper, we find that he does not move along at that instant, but, on the contrary, he has taken advantage of the wind's velocity to raise himself to a higher level, in order to use up the surplus energy derived from the wind.

In the above figure let E represent the direction of the wind, and A the position of the bird. Let AB represent the force due to his weight, and AD the force due to energy imparted by the wind, owing to the fact that he does not move along as fast as the air-



EXPLANATION BY SCIENCE OF SOARING.

rounding him. Considering these we get the resultant force AC, acting upon the bird, and causing it to move in that direction. The bird may then turn and move in the direction CF, and by the same process of energy imparted by the wind, rise to a higher level than C. He will then gradually rise from the earth, and as he does this drift along with the wind.

CHARLES G. PACKER,

Furniture, Bedding and Upholstery.

AS THIS IS NOT

the season when we trade in our goods, it is for this reason we have such inducements required and manufactured and the old customers remained and made over. We are prepared to do such work in the best manner. We still have a large stock of New Furniture and a number of Parlor Suits to sell prior to making room for new Spring Stock.

23, 25, 27 and 29 Park avenue.

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ALL STYLES. Reasonable Prices. French's Factory and Repository.

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Misses, American Kid

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Button Shoes

REDUCED FROM $2.50 to $2.00;

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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

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Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Office, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

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Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J. 3,d.

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Counselor at Law, Office at A. M. Lovett's Livery office, 107 Front street, and in Middlesex county at 17 Lefevre's Corner, Perth Amboy. Office hours, 12 to 2. Other hours by appointment at residence, 122 Front street.

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F. A. DUNHAM,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 7 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Will be pleased to attend to the surveying, subdivision and laying out of property, and to furnish estimates of cost of improvements.

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All kinds of work in the carpenter Repairing attended to. Estimates given

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS,
A NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 338 PARK AVENUE, EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE NEWS PRINTING COMPANY.

W. W. NORMOYLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT FIVE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $1.00 PER QUARTER.

IT IS SOLD BY NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE, AND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

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MR. RICE.....WASHINGTON AVENUE, SOUTH PLAINFIELD
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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE MOST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 62.

PITY MAKES THE WORLD SOFT TO THE WEAK, AND NOBLE FOR THE WEAKER MAN.

—Edwin Arnold.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 39; days to come, 313.

—Gilbert & Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" will be the attraction at Stillman Music Hall to-night. Seats are selling well.

—J. M. Sawers, so well appreciated as an evangelistic singer, will speak and sing at the Y. M. C. A. meeting to-night. Every man is welcome.

—The regular business meeting of the Woman's Temperance Aid Society will be held to-morrow afternoon in Reform Hall at three o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

—The new Catholic Benevolent Legion will meet at 28 Mercer's school hall to-morrow evening to complete organization and elect officers. Good speakers will be present.

—That Capt. Hand's brother in Florida raises excellent blood oranges is attested by the samples from the thirty boxes just received by the Captain at his home in Fatherwood.

—The McCall Mission cordially invite the public to hear the Rev. J. C. Bracq on "What Will Save France and the Republic" at the Crescent avenue chapel Wednesday, Feb. 20th, at 8 o'clock. No collection will be taken.

—A sufferer by a violent sudden gust of wind during the present fractious month was a Park avenuejaerchant whose spanking show-case was blown over and smashed on the side-walk. Was it a punishment for violation of the city travel-obstruction ordinance?

—Saturday shut off its steady dismal do-waw-pour of rain late at night and permitted the sky to show and the sun to shine during Sunday, so that to-day's clear and bright days had this morning Plainfield awoke to find the same old rainstorm present with the re-renewed vigor of accumulation.

—The temperance mass meeting to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Ministers' Association will be held at Music Hall and will be begun promptly at 7:45. Each of the city ministers will speak ten minutes, and there will be a brass band present to furnish music. A full house may be expected.

PERSONAL.

—"Peter Cooper"—says Joe Howard in The New York Press—"told me in his own house that he never allowed a day to pass without putting by something. 'When I had a dollar a day'—he added—'I saved fifty cents of it. That's the way I became rich.'"

Mrs. Monroe, of Philadelphia, Will deliver two lectures at the Methodist Episcopal church for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society next week. That of Monday night will be on "Christ in Art;" that of Tuesday night a "Literary Life and Official Life in Washington".

Miss Marion Anderson's ninth anniversary was celebrated Friday afternoon by a large gathering of her young friends. The Somerset was beautifully decorated with flowers from the conservatory, and the children after enjoying a romp and dance in the music room seated themselves with lobsters and other dainties in the old dining-room in which over a century ago General Washington had partaken of a more homely repast.

In Justification of Mr. Mabee.

A Port Morris correspondent of The Dover Iron Era deprecates the disposition so generally shown to revile and decide Mr. A. O. Mabee because of his recent failure as a theatrical manager, utterly ignoring the good work he has done in the past, and losing sight of the fact that necessity has finally compelled him to take up some means of subsistence other than gospel temperance work. "Mr. Mabee," he remarks, "has done more for the cause of temperance than any other one man in New Jersey, built up pure reform clubs and women's Christian temperance unions and got more signers to the pledge, and to kick him when he is down, while it affords a sad illustration of man's inhumanity to man', shows also a spirit of base ingratitude and speedy forgetfulness of favors received. That this is not characteristic of Mr. Mabee himself appears from a note to a friend in Washington remitting one-half of $20 recently borrowed, with the earnest thanks for the favor and the assurance that he is 'straining everything to make up the full amount.' To this Mr. Mabee adds: 'I have been badly hurt and grossly misunderstood in my theatrical venture, and some reports have grown out of it tending to injure my character, but they are absolutely false.'"

Mr. Mabee, it will be remembered, with Mr Joseph Englen greatly aided the work of temperance in Plainfield and was instrumental in organizing the Reform Club.

AN APPEAL FOR YOUNG MEN.

An Impressive Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Bellamy.

A stirring "Appeal to the Friends of Young Men" was made by the Rev. Chas. S. Mitchell at the Methodist Episcopal church last evening in the presence of a large congregation.

The text was from I Samuel xxvi: 8—"And Abishai said to David this day God hath delivered thine enemy into thine hand now therefore let me smite him with a spear even to the earth at once and I will not smite him the second time."

Mr. Mitchell said that the young man Abishai in this appeal to David urged that the opportunity was not to be lost. He could not see why the young man should not be saved to the service of God. He pictured a sad, sad array of figures compiled in various ways, and tending to show that young men married were form seventy-five per cent. of the inmates of prisons and other disreputable resorts, a large number of these eventually coming out their downward course in the jails and prisons of the country. He described the saloon, the gambling-room with their enticing green baize-covered tables, the place where young men were induced to drink before they made home, their souls for sensual enjoyment. Satan, he said, had reached the climax of subtle scheming, and wrought eternal disaster through the fascinations of alluring games of chance. That class of dangers imaginary which we seemed to be in the habit of shying at never kept us away and brush he decried most zealously. The impure thoughts it aroused, the wrong-doing, the crimes, to which it led, were shown to be manifold. One of the most artful of all Satanic schemes for this awakening unholy passions and inciting men to commit deeds against the laws of society and of God was held to be the cigarette-package, with its load of poison made more deadly by the addition of a picture-card calculated to do no good to the boy or young man into whose hands it fell. Mr. Mitchell by his statistics showed that seventy-five per cent. of the young men in cities never attended church; and, coupling this fact with the facts that the same per-centage represented the proportion of young men among saloon-frequenters and that a large majority of the inmates of public houses of correction were young men, the preacher drew lamentable conclusions. He charged the pulpit and the church to rouse; he bade them welcome young men to the church, make things pleasant for them, show them that the purest happiness on earth lies in religion; there lead to no sanctimonious, dyspeptic, long-faced melancholy; religion did not consist of a disordered stomach; it was not a continual spasm of awful solemnity; it was not a combination of a frigid, sanctified mind and body and in the church all that was delightful was not sinful. It was bright, pleasant, gratifying, enriching thing; and every young man would be the better and the happier for it. One's tailor couldn't make the preacher; one of the poorest ministers were attired in finest raiment, and some of the best and most useful workers in the Gospel vineyard were clad in homespun jeans. The preacher must let the young men see that he had a cordial interest in them, that he yearned for their souls, that he was a fellow-man, and understood and was willing to help them to their struggles. He held that the church had not properly worked for young men, and he uttered ardent salary of the church's subject, the Young Men's Christian Association. He urged Christians to set an example of patient consistency and to give to their Christianity such a warmth of life, such a vigor of happy usefulness, that the young men would be inspired to join their cheerful ranks and love forever the pitiable of modern civilization.

Concerning the things he had spoken Mr. Mitchell said that there were abundant reasons to testify. The danger of the young men in whose breast was the same human nature as possessed Adam—were myriad and far-reaching. He held in highest estimation that young man who at the age of his majority by could say without a blush that he had never visited a bar-room. He himself was proud to assert that he had never been in any place where he would not take his wife or mother. Indeed, his mother had been in saloons, though he had not; she had gone there to sing and to pray, during the glorious Women's Crusade.

It was for the church—Mr. Mitchell reiterated—to wage war against the places of iniquity which enticed young men astray. The church did nothing to rouse the evil. The municipal governments were partners to the nefarious business. Even if they were not in league with the saloon-keepers, they only furnished police to arrest the victims of the system. They showed great zeal to work in behalf of fire-ruing and claiming lives of a-forming and re-claiming. It ain't help form the young, work to reclaim the old, but to save the middle-aged—the great mass of strength and honor. It must not let the saloon and gambling-hell get the best workers, the men who sends attended reasoning and not enough preventing of harm. There was much work to do, and the churches thus far had fallen short in doing it.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

February 1889.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1. Friday	41	44	41
2. Saturday	41	44	41
3. Sunday	41	44	41
4. Monday	41	44	41
5. Tuesday	41	44	41
6. Wednesday	41	44	41
7. Thursday	41	44	41
8. Friday	41	44	41
9. Saturday	41	44	41
10. Sunday	41	44	41
11. Monday	41	44	41
12. Tuesday	41	44	41
13. Wednesday	41	44	41
14. Thursday	41	44	41
15. Friday	41	44	41
16. Saturday	41	44	41
17. Sunday	41	44	41
18. Monday	41	44	41

The Variety Store,

44 WEST FRONT STREET

will be made attractive during the Winter months, every nook and corner of the store will be filled to overflowing with the best goods for the least money that can be found in the market. Call and you will get more for your money and will be pleased to deal with a reliable and accommodating company.

J. C. ALLEN.

THE SALOONS LAST HOUR CUT OFF.

Closing Hours of Eleven o'Clock Now Strictly Enforced.

In obedience to the ordinances of police-man Lynch the bar-rooms of all hotels and saloons in Plainfield were closed at eleven o'clock Saturday night instead of at twelve o'clock as formerly. The new ordinance requiring this regulation will hereafter be observed implicitly.

Many of the saloon-men grumbled, however, they thought that the ordinance was not to go into effect until their licenses had expired, and Chief of Police Tunis J. Dorey received one application that his license be changed to two hours after eleven. The Chief declined to do the business on Jane's old hands-full. There were several fruitless drinkings.

"I thought that you were notified"—he said to the proprietor—"to close your place at eleven o'clock."

"I was," came the reply—"and am trying to get the last man out as fast as possible."

This "last," however, occupied too much for the Chief; and suddenly accelerating affairs the saloon was cleared in an instant. Then the lights were extinguished and the place locked up.

There was not a few luminous men on the streets, Saturday night early in the evening and late at night. Their antics were many and were of a really ludicrous nature. Most of them, however, succeeded in between well enough to keep out of the clutches of the police, several dropped into a North avenue restaurant and attempted by top off their libations with oyster stew. One man lost an umbrella that was in plain sight at his feet, and Sunday everywhere was out and about and pending the search he grew riotously boisterous and in his fervor took a few pokes at the bar or young man into whose hands it fell. Mr. Mitchell by his statistics showed that seventy-five per cent. of the young men in cities never attended church; and, coupling this fact with the facts that the same per-centage represented the proportion of young men among saloon-frequenters and that a large majority of the inmates of public houses of correction were young men, the preacher drew lamentable conclusions. He charged the pulpit and the church to rouse; he bade them welcome young men to the church, make things pleasant for them, show them that the purest happiness on earth lies in religion; there head to be sanctimonious, dyspeptic, long-faced melancholy; religion did not consist of a disordered stomach; it was not a continual spasm of awful solemnity; it was not a combination of a frigid, sanctified mind and body and in the church all that was delightful was not sinful. It was bright, pleasant, gratifying, enriching thing; and every young man would be the better and the happier for it. One's tailor couldn't make the preacher; one of the poorest ministers were attired in finest raiment, and some of the best and most useful workers in the Gospel vineyard were clad in homespun jeans. The preacher must let the young men see that he had a cordial interest in them, that he yearned for their souls, that he was a fellow-man, and understood and was willing to help them to their struggles. He held that the church had not properly worked for young men, and he uttered ardent salary of the church's subject, the Young Men's Christian Association. He urged Christians to set an example of patient consistency and to give to their Christianity such a warmth of life, such a vigor of happy usefulness, that the young men would be inspired to join their cheerful ranks and love forever the pitiable of modern civilization.

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Landscape 'Mid the Hills.

A syndicate of capitalists headed by James R. Pitcher has just purchased two hundred acres of land lying along the line of the abandoned New Jersey West Line Railroad, about half a mile from Short Hills. The price paid was $20,000. The property is admirably situated on a swelling knoll of land and has great landscape possibilities.

STILLMAN MUSIC HALL, M.H.A.

Monday, Feb. 18th,

Positively only appearance of

THE STETSON OPERA COMPANY,

from the Globe Theatre, Boston, under the management of

NAT ROTH,

presenting by special arrangement with R. D'Oyly Carte & Rosabys Arenson a new and original opera in two acts, entitled,

The Yeomen of the Guard

Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by Arthur Sullivan.

With Miss Leonora Soule's powerful cast, including Alice Clair, Blanche Bacon, Signor Bendetti, Gwynn Thayer, Dr. James, Signor Rocco, Frank Wilson, Thomas and Jones, C. B. Bishop, Master Gilbert, and the Globe Theatre chorus of thirty-five.

Scenery, Costumes, Properties and Effects. Scenes—Tower Green, London. Festival—Sunset.

Seats on sale Friday at usual places. Prices $50, 75c, $1.

L. A. Rheaume,

Lumber, Coal, Wood

and

Masons' Materials

PEACE STREET, CORNER OF FOURTH.

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NEW JERSEY STREETS.

Paving Stones From Various Quarries.

Pavings Stones From Various Quarries.

Pavings in Plainfield.

Pavings in Jersey City.

Pavings in Newark.

Pavings in Paterson.

Pavings in Trenton.

Pavings in Camden.

Pavings in Elizabeth.

Pavings in Orange.

Pavings in Hoboken.

Pavings in Bayonne.

Pavings in Rahway.

Pavings in Perth Amboy.

Pavings in Passaic.

Pavings in Morristown.

Pavings in Dover.

Pavings in Phillipsburg.

Pavings in Bridgeton.

Pavings in Salem.

Pavings in Millville.

Pavings in Vineland.

Pavings in Cape May.

Pavings in Asbury Park.

Pavings in Ocean Grove.

Pavings in Long Branch.

Pavings in Atlantic City.

Pavings in Cape May.

Pavings in Wildwood.

Pavings in Ocean City.

Pavings in Sea Isle City.

Pavings in Somers Point.

Pavings in Absecon.

Pavings in Pleasantville.

Pavings in Egg Harbor City.

Pavings in Hammonton.

Pavings in Atco.

Pavings in Haddonfield.

Pavings in Merchantville.

Pavings in Riverton.

Pavings in Palmyra.

Pavings in Delanco.

Pavings in Beverly.

Pavings in Burlington.

Pavings in Mount Holly.

Pavings in Lumberton.

Pavings in Medford.

Pavings in Moorestown

NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

Last Week but One of the Fiftieth Congress.

IMPORTANT MEASURES PENDING.

Some of the Matters to Be Discussed by the Members of the Present Congress Before the Senior Class—General Notes from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The senate has so much business before it and so little time that only one or two topics can be considered to reach the point of final action at this session. One of them may be the pending resolution in relation to election outrages in Texas; another the census bill. The Pacific funding bill, which has been so long pending, may yield at the last week's vote. At these it is supposed the bills taken up in the house, nothing will be gained by pressing it as a vote in the senate. The measures which will be pushed in the senate are the bills which have passed the house, or the resolutions on which the senate alone is to take action. The appropriations committee will report the sundry civil bill, and it will be taken up for consideration at an early day. It is likely the committee on privileges and elections will report Mr. Chandler's resolution to investigate Louisiana elections this session. These measures and the Texas election resolution should keep the senate busy through the week although several bills of minor importance will probably be slipped through in the intermissions.

This week in the house promises to be a most lively one. Under the rule adopted by the last Saturday, as several members will make dilatory motions to prevent the calling up of the Pacific railroad funding bill, which is the regular order. Monday and Tuesday Mills will call up the report on the tariff question, and an extended and exciting debate, which may take several days, will probably ensue. There are to be reported also the Nicaragua canal resolution and the deficiency bill—which will be called at the earliest opportunity.

Several conference reports—notably the Sackville—will be presented, and as they are matters of the highest privilege they will take precedence over all other questions when presented. Mr. McCreary will try to call up the Edmunds Panama canal resolution, and this will undoubtedly give rise to debate, as Blanchard and Randall will contest the position taken by the majority. Mr. Randall will also try to reach the Cowles bill on the calendar. This, it is feared, will meet with opposition from Mr. Mills and others, and considerable time may be resorted to to defeat its consideration.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL.

The arrangements for the celebration of the Georgetown University centennial one hundred years ago are nearly completed, and all the signs point to success. Besides the gathering of the alumni from all parts of the North and West, delegates from a number of other universities and colleges have signified their intention of attending, and the alumni of the University of Michigan have appointed Senator Edmunds and Hon. Don Cameron a committee to present their congratulations on example that may be followed by others. Cardinal Gibbons will arrive from Baltimore to-morrow afternoon, and the students at the college have provided that the cadet corps will escort him and his carriage from the depot. Cardinal Gibbons will be welcomed by the faculty and students with appropriate addresses.

Wednesday morning solemn pontifical high mass will be celebrated in Trinity church, Georgetown, when Rev. J. A. Brosnan, S. J., will preach the sermon, and "Te Deum" will be sung by a special choir. Wednesday evening theological degrees will be conferred, and the faculty will hold a public reception.

Thursday will be the day of the alumni society, the oration and poem being read at the public meeting beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. by Professor Wood and Hon. W. H. Rand, respectively, followed by the business meeting. In the evening the annual banquet of the society will be held at Willard's hotel, it being proposed that it leave it in winter instead of in June, if possible.

Friday being Washington's birthday will be filled in the morning by class reunions, alumni being invited to headquarters to the various classes represented.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the special academic session will be held, when it is expected the general alumni meeting and other social persons will attend, and honorary degrees will be conferred, and the centenary will close.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus called for to-night is for the purpose of considering the several internal revenue measures now before the house. The call was prepared by the Mills committee and generally circulated on Saturday.

Mr. Randall, Mr. Cox and other Democrats who favor the repeal of the tobacco tax will attend, to advocate their views on that subject, to which Mr. Cowles declared that neither he nor other members Democratic will be bound by it in case the caucus should decide to favor such a bill rejected from the ways and means committee. "The time for action on revenue bills," says Mr. Cowles, "is past. We of the ways and means committee framed practical results, and some of the bills reported from the ways and means committee can even pass the house, but to speak of the Senate," this bill, the caucus will decide in advance, and should become a law this congress.

THE PRESIDENT NOT AT HOME TO CALLERS.

The following notice has been issued from the executive mansion:

"The president announces that to enable him to dispose of pending business requiring his personal attention before the close of his term of office, it will be an absolute necessity that he have this week for such work free from interruptions, and he must therefore be excused by all callers."

The usual receptions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 will be continued.

A Subordinate Warrior Suspects.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—"Gen." Lole, formerly of the Salvation Army, who is accused of a counterfeiting scheme, and recently discovered here, was to have been tried Saturday, but he left town, and his whereabouts are unknown. "Gen." Lole was well known in New York, where his record was anything but savory.

Summoning the Conventions.

TOPEKA, Feb. 12.—Thirty thousand people paraded the streets in procession yesterday and afterwards assembled at an enthusiastic meeting, when speeches denouncing the [illegible] were delivered from several stands. While passing the palace the crowd gave an earnest demonstration of loyalty.

PROWLED THROUGH THE ICE.

A Farmer's Appreciative Motion a Fiendish Shower at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 12.—Four young men, who had been in the employ of Farmer Fitchett, of Yantic, on the county road to the Thames, a man named O'Neil, who lives on the west side, wanted to reach his house, directly across the river from the farm. They thought the river was solid up, without taking the usual circuitous route. The ice in the river was apparently safe, and O'Neil stepped confidently upon the slippery surface. When about twenty feet from shore there was a crack, a splash, and nothing but bubbles and broken ice remained to tell the tale.

Arthur Upham, the well known prize fighter, succeeded in reaching the drowning man, but before he could rescue him the ice broke, and he, too, followed. George Hamilton, a teamster, next braved the treacherous expanse. When he secured a grip on Upham, who in turn was supporting the drowning form of O'Neil, other forms of the gave way, and the teamster joined the other two.

Thomas young Tommy Sherwin, an apprentice in the sewing room of The Bulletin, who, although scarcely in his teens, has already saved half a dozen people from drowning, hurried to the rescue and found the four struggling in the water. The current was strong, and threatened to drift the whole party under the ice. Supporting the new fellow O'Neil, the young lad paddled valiantly for shore, breaking the rotten ice with their hands, and finally landed, nearly exhausted, upon Central wharf. O'Neil was resuscitated, and taken home.

WHITE CAPS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

They Succeed in Inducing Young Men to Stay Home Nights.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 12.—White Caps operate in Cold Spring, and letters in the vicinity, and yesterday a simple minded German at West Newburg was cautioned by letter to drink less rum and pay more attention to the support of his family.

Some of Goshen's lively young men are in a fever because they are not allowed to go out of nights. Sundry notes from the White Caps have informed their sweethearts that, evidently, and many familiar faces scrambled from the front stoops after 9 p. m. These fellows have been ordered to remain at home nights, and they are not inclined to obey.

Several citizens of Cold Spring have been threatened with dire calamity in case certain conditions are not fulfilled. The letters from "White Cap" received there are in the typical style, ornamented with skull and crossbones, and are calculated to freeze the blood in the veins of the timid reader. Prominent citizens of Cold Spring have banded together in conjunction with the individuals receiving the notices to give the White Caps the warmest reception should they attempt to carry out any of their diabolical threats.

At Middletown there is also a similar state of affairs.

Mr. Morgan, the Mt. Hope (Orange county) man who suddenly left his house last Wednesday night, after being chased from the haunted men, has not yet been heard from. Morgan's experience should be a warning to several "sightseers" at a saloon, and the man who frightened him away or killed him are supposed to be White Caps, whom Mr. Hegeman's wife had threatened with which cards.

A Race War Threatened.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—North Carolina is on the verge of a terrible race war, growing out of the negro exodus. All railroad contract agents have been driven out of the state. The local political campaign have been called out in Wayne county to aid the farmers in preventing desertion of their laborers. The negroes have sold all their goods on credit, and when they come for their pay they have retaliated by calling public meetings, at which resolutions are adopted declaring that the credit business by the merchants in the state unbearable. The resolutions adopted at a monster meeting in Goldsboro contained this clause, "God is at the head of this movement, and we will not the blood of a single man." The voice of John Brown is sounding in the ears of the sons of Ham and all the great southwest says, "Come, we have determined to die, and we are going." A negro says, 'Go,' and we are going." A gentleman who has just reached Atlanta says that no outbreak may be expected at any moment, but that the whites and blacks are heavily armed. Governor Scales has issued secret orders to the state militia to get ready to quell possible outbreaks, and the state authorities generally consult the critical nature of the situation.

Four Unlucky Juries.

BEDFORD, Pa., Feb. 12.—At the session of the Bedford county court on Tuesday last the case of the commonwealth against John Oyler was up for trial, a jury was empaneled and sworn. One witness was examined, when William Jack, one of the jury, received a telegram informing him that his father was dead. The jurors were then excused and discharged. On Wednesday morning a second jury was drawn to try the case. Two witnesses had been examined when George Espy, one of the jurors, received word by telegraph that his wife had died suddenly. He was excused and that jury discharged. A third jury was selected, and William Fry, one of the jurors, received a telegram announcing the death of his father. The jurors were then discharged. Jacob Blank, one of the jurors, fainting during the examination of a witness, but he recovered in half an hour, and the case was finished. The prisoner was acquitted.

Senator's Chances Gone.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 12.—Senator John E. Kenna's chances for re-election are gone. To-morrow's mail will bring to Governor Wilson a letter from Senator Kenna, stating that he will withdraw from the race. The governor will then issue a call for the legislature to convene on Tuesday next, and to-day it is the expectation here that ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden's name will be presented to the legislature. Democrats here are very bitter against Kenna for ensuring out so long when it was evident that he could not be elected from the first. There is no man who is more disappointed by the withdrawal of election, but it is now believed that to-day or to-morrow will see Camden, or possibly Fleming, the lucky man.

A Panama Slot Machine.

NEWPORT, Conn., Feb. 12.—The First Congregational church of Wickford, one of the oldest societies in this country, having been organized in 1650, yesterday redeclared its ancient structure. The circumstance consisted of prayers, singing and a dedicatory sermon by Rev. Mr. Bingham, the pastor. The work of remodeling the old meeting house has been progressing for nearly a year, and although the exterior has not been changed in form the interior presents a beautiful appearance. Fourteen memorial windows of beautiful and original design have supplanted the old ones.

Rent in New York's Central Labor Union.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There was a very stormy time at the meeting of the Central Labor union yesterday afternoon. The cause of it was an assessment of one by Delegate Edward Cahill on [illegible] Durag, and the members of the [illegible] manufacturing $2,620 of it, of the Central Labor union and [illegible] refusing to pay. Secretary [illegible] purpose of forming a new [illegible]

SACRIFICING SWINDLERS.

They Are Now Languishing in a Michigan Prison.

THE WHOLE GANG ARRESTED.

William E. Howard, to an Interview, Denies That the Electric Power Building Company Was Organized for Fraudulent Purposes—Still Claiming a Secret Process.

ANN HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 12.—Mrs. Olive E. Friend, her step-father, William E. Howard, her mother, Emily Howard, Orin A. Hollstead and George Halstead, the parties charged with conspiracy in the Keystone Sugar Refining company frauds, were to-day arraigned before Justice Kinne, and were placed in jail. In the latter part of January last, in New York, three Baltimoreans were returned against the parties for obtaining money under false pretenses. These indictments were kept a profound secret, and Mrs. Friend, Howard and Attorney Follows from Governor Hill, and on them the requisition warrants were issued by Governor Luce Feb. 1. The trouble has been since that it took three to get Howard into Michigan. He was stayfic at Windsor, and would not cross the river. Mr. Pinkal returned to Detroit on Saturday, and the arrest of the trio was followed.

Detective Reed and Rukeal, of Inspector Byrnes' force, were telegraphed for, and will arrive to take them to New York for trial.

The prisoners were visited at the county jail and found by a reporter. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Howard were in a private bedroom on the second floor, not counted in the jail proper. Being questioned by the reporter they declined to talk. Howard looked worried and dejected.

Howard said in response to questions that the one thing they wanted to have the public fully in possession of was the fact that the whole scheme was an unqualified statement of his side of the case. He had tried to get the consent of his attorneys, but they refused to allow him to talk. He said he did not dare to give a statement without consulting them. He denounced the arrests without warrant. He was not interested in the Keystone company. They only owned a few acres of land, some five or six years ago, when five shares of the stock of the old company were given to him, so that he might vote for Professor Friend for state auditor, which he afterward returned to the company, and they paid him $600. He had never held a dollar's worth of stock in the new company.

At the time of Friend's death and prior he was employed by the company in superintending the building of the machinery. After Friend's death Cotterill and Robinson came to him and asked him to conduct and finish the work. He was paid $50 a week for several months and afterward raised to $60. He was promised something good, and was to have $6,000 when the work was completed. He made, $30,000 more within a month and $25,000 within six months.

The process experiment experiment never was paid a cent by the company for machinery and necessary articles for running the business. Neither Cotterill nor any of the stockholders ever paid a cent for the process. It was unpatented

Handed Its Husband.

Mrs. Strongmind (to husband, who has called to get a tooth extracted)—Doctor, I have called to get a tooth extracted.

Dentist-stranger to Mrs. Strongmind and sobbing to remove her)—That will take but a moment. You have brought your husband along, I dare say, to help you bear the pain?

Mrs. Strongmind—I have brought him along, sir, to pay the bill. Whenever you are ready to lift this tooth out you can go ahead.—Chicago Tribune.

Pride of Station.

Prima Donna (proudly)—If that is the Prince of Wales at the door, tell him that the queen of the operatic stage has no desire to associate with mere princes.

Maid—It is not the prince, madam; it is a soap manufacturer.

"Oh! admit him."—New York Weekly.

Why Senator Blackburn Would Not Trade.

Not long ago Senator Blackburn went out to western Texas on a pleasure excursion, and en route took in the Indian territory. He was so pleased with its green, blue grassy appearance that he concluded to make a horseback journey through part of it. One day, when he was riding alone, taking in all the glories of the great pasture land, he was overtaken by a well mounted, well armed and well dressed redskin, who spoke a little English.

"Cow man, eh?" was his first inquiry.

"Oh, no; I am just looking at this fine country. I don't live here; I live in Kentucky."

"Kentuck! Ugh! You got whisky?"

The senator had a small flask of "Old Crow" in his side pocket, and immediately produced it. In a little time the aboriginal wanted a second drink; and finally the whole flask; but after giving him two small "jiggers" the civilities were brought to an end.

That evening, when the senator was in his public room of the hotel at the little Texas town, he told the circumstance of having met the Indian, and said:

"In all my life I have never seen any human being on God Almighty's green earth that ever had a third of the capacity for a bottle of whisky that this redskin manifested. Gentlemen, I am telling you not a whit more than the absolute truth when I say that Indian began by offering me his repeating Colt's rifle and ended by threatening from his horse and offering me his Arapahoe blanket, his Mexican silver mounted saddle, his gun, pistols and the horse itself for what remained in my flask. I really believe he would have given me his leggings, moccasins, gun string and all and gone back naked for just that little modicum of whisky."

"Well, senator," said one of his auditors, "why didn't you trade with him?"

"Trade with him!" exclaimed the Kentuckian in utter astonishment at such a suggestion. "It was the last half pint I had."—Washington Critic.

A Cute Fashion.

She—Have you heard about the new craze? All the girls whose lovers are away are getting love letters written on $5 bills. Isn't it cute? Shows the young man can afford to marry, you know.

He—Now, I hadn't heard about it. Very bright idea.

"Isn't it? My friend Clara got one from her lover in San Francisco the other day written on a $20 bill."

"Yes; I was just thinking that's the kind I should want to write you when I go off on my western trip."

"I shall miss you awfully. When are you going?"

"I can't tell exactly. I have a brother out west who manufactures asphalt paving material, and if the councilmen of Philadelphia should ever call on me to repave the city with asphalt I am going out west to learn how to make it."—Philadelphia Record.

Presence of Mind.

Deacon White—Sister Jones, what seems to be de matter wid Brudder Jones?

Mrs. Jones—De doctor say he's got de persistent fever, sah.

Deacon White—If dat's de case please ax him, while de fever am on him, to result for dat hog he bought fum me las' fall.—New York World.

One Door Always Open.

Mother—For mercy's sake, child, what do you expect to do in the world? You can't cook nor sew nor teach school, and you are not an heiress and will not learn a trade—what can you do?

Daughter—Well, mother, I can get married, can't I?—Chicago News.

Settling the Dust.

Mr. Winks—My gracious! Look there where the sun comes in and see the cloud of dust floating in the room.

Mrs. Winks—Gracious me! Maria! Come lower this curtain.—New York Weekly.

Quaint Concetts.

Not agricultural frauds—Boss Ross proceedings—Ball playing.

A beauty show—The manager.

Regular church goers—Services.

Dog's brown—Sadden sorrows.

The Flop-on Monday.

She—Is that a voluntary that the organist is playing now?

He—No; I believe he is paid for it.—Burlington Free Press.

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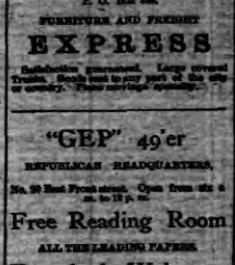

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GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE OLDEST CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It Is Over Hundred Years Old This Year, and Will Soon Celebrate Its Centenary. History of the Institution—Gen. Washington's Visit—Picturesque Georgetown.

Georgetown college is one hundred years old. Its centenary will be celebrated on Feb. 20. President Cleveland and his cabinet, Cardinal Gibbons and many prominent personages will be present at the exercises. All the presidents of the United States have annually attended the commencement exercises at Georgetown college. Only once was this custom omitted. This was in the second year of President Hayes' term. One of the most interesting events in the history of the college occurred in 1787, when Gen. Washington visited the college. The general, wholly unattended, rode up to the entrance of the college grounds.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

He dismounted at the gate and hitched his horse to the fence and walked up to the door. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the students, who were assembled in the refectory. The name of Washington is a familiar one on the college rolls.

Augustin and Bushrod, sons of Judge Bushrod Washington and nephews of the general, entered in 1793. George W. Washington, son of Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland county, Va., in 1804.

* * *

Georgetown, D. C., the old town in the west suburb of which the college is situated, is one of the most quaint, drowsy, fusty, altogether age moldy places to be found in the United States. Although it has now grown to be a part of Washington it is called West Washington by the Washingtonians), there could be no greater difference in the character of the two places. Washington during the past ten years has assumed the appearance of a modern city. Everything bears the impress of the latter part of the Nineteenth century. To go over one of the old wooden creek bridges from Washington to Georgetown is like stepping from the Nineteenth into the Seventeenth century. Many of the houses are of the pattern of two hundred years ago. The pumps on the street corners look like the pumps of old English cuts. Walk into any of the little graveyards, and you will see graves of men and women who died thirty years before George Washington was born. It is evident that Matthew Arnold never visited Georgetown when he said that America had no ruins. If he had walked around the outskirts of the village he would have seen several old ruins of mansions, with grass grown yards, unhinged gates and caved in doors, which were the well kept abodes of men who lived and died before this century was born.

* * *

The various buildings of Georgetown college are situated upon a luxuriant hill, overlooking the smooth waters of the upper Potomac. It is a beautiful location, and the ample grounds sur-

THE OLD STAIRWAY.

rounding the college, through which run several limpid streams, are left in almost their natural condition. There are many noble trees on the grounds, the bark of which is well covered with the large, heavy initials of boys who desired to perpetuate their names and pass into contemporaneous history through the medium of their pocket knives. On these grounds, too, are the graves, topped by yellow, smoke begrimed, white headstones, of the priests who have died since the institution was founded.

The college, which is made up of several buildings built at various times, most of them of different styles of architecture, bore none of its present appearance from the neoclassic style of its construction. The finishing touches are now being put on a massive structure, which is 213 feet in length and connects two rows of buildings that formerly constituted the college.

It would be impossible in this limited space to give an account of the many old and interesting rooms of this great university. The observatory is one of the finest in the United States, and the library, which contains more than 50,000 volumes, is a very valuable one. Among them are many old and curious books and many precious manuscripts. There are 100 volumes printed between 1460 and 1520, one manuscript anterior to the year 1200, and china in the year 1400. In the center of the library stands a large oval table of mahogany which was brought from England by Lord Baltimore and used by him as a council table.

* * *

The great Jesuit, the Rev. John Carroll, who afterward became the first American Roman Catholic bishop, was the founder of Georgetown college. Father Carroll belonged to the Maryland Carroll family with whose history the name of Georgetown college is closely interwoven. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. To found a college in or near Maryland had long been Father Carroll's fondest wish, and at last, in 1788, in spite of all endeavors, a suitable site for beginning was made, and he lived long enough to see the institution an established success.

The first president of Georgetown college was the Rev. Robert Plunkett, who entered upon his duties in October, 1791, and many priests whose names are prominently connected with the history of the Catholic church were, as young men, instructors at Georgetown college.

The Rev. James Circley, of the Society of Jesus, who was once in temporarily vice president of Georgetown college, and who has passed a great part of his life within its walls, is still living at the advanced age of 92, and is still a member of the community at Georgetown.

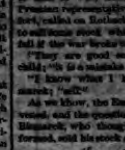
HON. ALFRED P. EDGERTON.

Sketch of the Deposed Civil Service Commissioner.

Civil Service Commissioner A. P. Edgerton, who was recently removed from his office by President Cleveland, is a gentleman of the old school, and of fair straight as an Indian, and his sixty-two years sit lightly upon him. He has rare white chin whiskers and hair, and wears a high collar, almost like the old fashioned stock in shape and stiffness.

In early life Mr. Edgerton served as a clerk in a mercantile house, but while still young he removed to northern Ohio, becoming the agent of the Northern Land company. He then served for four years in congress as a Democrat, and was the financial agent of the state of Ohio, with his office in New York city.

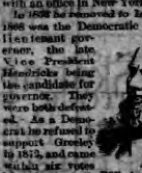
In 1858 he removed to Indiana, and in 1856 was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, the late Vice President Hendricks being the candidate for governor. They were both defeated. As a Democrat he refused to support Gen. Scott in 1852, and came within six votes of being nominated for vice president on the O'Conor ticket over John Quincy Adams, Jr. He was then nominated as the straight out Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, but declined in a letter which urged all Democrats to support Mr. Hendricks, and the latter was accordingly elected. Two fifteen years he has been unceasingly elected by the common council of Fort Wayne as the president of the board of education, of that city, and by appointment of ex-Gov. Porter it a director of the Purdue university. He has been engaged in many successful business enterprises and is in easy circumstances.



HON. A. P. EDGERTON.

He is a practical student of public affairs. He has been for many years an intimate friend and was an associate of the late Chief Justice Waite.

Mr. Hugh S. Thompson, who was probably selected Mr. Edgerton on the civil service commission, is a prominent member of the



HUGH S. THOMPSON.

south. He was serving his second term as governor of the state of South Carolina when he was called to Washington in 1880 to take the position of assistant secretary of the treasury. He is considered a good financier.

SENATOR RANSOM AND HIS CUFFS.

The Latter Are as Unique as Anything to Be Seen in the Capitol Building.

The first thing you see when you enter the senate chamber is Senator Ransom's cuffs. In the house of representatives the collar of Gen. Spinola claims a large portion of the perspective, but Spinola has the kindness to refrain from polishing his collars. The radiance of Ransom's cuffs is blinding. It is like the glare of the white sun upon a field of snow; it is like the glare of a tropical sun upon a dead white sea. They dazzle you like a bullseye lantern. They strike your eye like a piece of looking glass reflecting the sun's rays. They are whiter than the breast of a dove. They gleam like a sail at sea. None of the bald headed senators will sit anywhere near him, because their heads look like turkeys' combs compared to his cuffs. Senator Ransom raises his hands above his head to emphasize a remark during a speech about light house (life saving is his hobby) Senator Ingalls shades his eyes with his hands and yearns for green goggles.

SENATOR RANSOM.

With the exception of this little eccentricity, Senator Ransom is one of the most conservative men in the world, and his manner on the floor of the senate is extremely modest.

Senator Ransom is 63 years old, and was born in Warren county, N. C. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he was elected attorney general of North Carolina, and was a member of the legislature in 1858, '59 and '60. In 1861 he was a peace commissioner from North Carolina to the congress of southern states at Montgomery, Ala. He served as lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general and major general in the Confederate army, and surrendered at Appomattox. In 1872 he was elected to the senate as a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1878, 1883 and 1889.

PICTURES OF BISMARCK.

THE HOUSE WHEREIN DWELLS THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

Some Stories of the Chancellor That Will Be Interesting Now That There Is to Be a Shake Up of Germany and the United States in Europe.

Emperor William of Germany has passed away; Von Moltke is retired; but Bismarck, the last of the trio, holds on to the reins with an iron grip, and drives with the same steady hand he did before the death of his master, who had was first called "Mad Bismarck" at the university. Doubtless so long as he lives he will mingle with European politics. At any rate since he began his public career, in 1847, he seems to have constantly coming to the front. He is growing old, however, and it is not improbable that his last prominent official act may be in connection with the United States in the matter of Samoa.

Prince Bismarck ranks among those great men who differ widely in their family life from their exterior or official life upon which the general public bases its estimate of character. He whom we only know as an imperious statesman, and diplomatist, as the "man of blood and iron," is at home a good householder, of true and tender care for family and servants, of help to neighbors, of belief in simple but substantial meals, and recreation by means of plenty of exercise in the open air. Especially when at one of his three country seats—Friedrichsruh, Varzin or Schoenhausen—he really lives like a nobleman of the olden time. Every detail pertaining to his estates he oversees himself, paying particular attention even to the comfort of his farm hands. In all the villages surrounding Varzin and Friedrichsruh, where he prefers to dwell, he is liked by poor and rich, and whenever he appears the children all greet him with "Guten tag, Herr Bismarck."

BISMARCK AT HIS DESK.
[From Harper's Weekly.]

The old adage, "It's the early bird that catches the worm," does not apply to Bismarck. He does not rise earlier than 9 o'clock, and then only after having a cup of coffee or looks over his mail. Should the weather be favorable he takes a walk with his family about 11 o'clock—if in Berlin, through his and his neighbors' magnificent gardens, which adjoin the public park (Thiergarten), and if at one of his country seats, to his beloved forests or to the near fields. On these promenades he wears a large, broad brimmed felt hat and carries a heavy cane.

After lunch he devotes several hours to the affairs of state. These while giving frequent instructions to his secretary he often walks up and down the room or sits at his writing desk playing with his quill pen, from the numerous size of which the name "Bismarck pen" is derived.

Exactly at 5 o'clock he sits down to dinner, which usually lasts over one or two hours. After the English style, every dinner contains fish, which dish the prince likes very much and of which he eats heartily. He is one of those who firmly believe in the old theory that the phosphoric substance contained in fish is very helpful in the nourishment of the brain man. His generally has a very good appetite. Every day some diplomatic or military men or friends dine with him, even if he should stay at his country seat, Varzin, near Schlawe, which is situated far west in Lower Pomerania, at some considerable distance from all large cities. When dining the prince is almost always in an excellent humor, and frequently changes the conversation from one subject to another. He has a peculiar habit of tasing as some object and twirking his nose before he eats it. Sometimes, but when he does speed. It is in the most unconventional manner.

From 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening the prince remains with his family and then works alone, often until 1 o'clock at night. During these nightly hours his inseparable companions are a long smoking pipe and a bumper filled with beer, of which he drinks copiously. Kegs of the brown liquid are fre-

BISMARCK'S PALACE.
[From Harper's Weekly.]

quently presented to him by some of the famed brewers of Germany.

* * *

There is a good joke on Bismarck of recent occurrence. The prince was not long ago elected doctor of divinity by the University of Gladenau. In a letter thanking the donors for the honor he declared that the older he grew the more tolerance he found for the opinions of others. A few weeks ago, in a debate in the reichstag, one of his opponents made the assertion that the iron chancellor seemed to consider every Liberal delegate as a born traitor to his country, he was entirely oblivious to what recently Prince Bismarck, doctor of divinity, had stated so beautifully—that the older he grew the more tolerance he found for the opinions of others, and that it would be very desirable if Bismarck, chancellor, would occasionally hold friendly converse with Bismarck, doctor of divinity, and learn from him more tolerance, a root of laughter from the members showed that the shot had told.

* * *

Bismarck's affection for his wife and children is great, and is repaid by their care and love. They consider everybody a personal enemy who causes him trouble or vexation. When he is sick, as was so very often the case during recent years, they nurse him with untiring patience, and in his hours of pleasure they heartily join with him. Should any visitor succeed in entertaining him to such a degree as to draw from him a laugh, the family will show their gratitude by profuse thanks.

During his whole life the prince has shown the most impressive evidences of love and gallant tenderness toward his wife, the princess. Time could not change this feeling. Everybody belonging appertaining to the Bismarck family prize the kind and honorable relations which exist between the prince and

VALENTINES

OF ALL KINDS AT

A. W. RAND'S,

24 W. Front street.

Corporation Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Regulation of Omnibuses," passed by the City Council of Plainfield, at a meeting held on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1889, and approved April 12, 1889, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, and published in the Plainfield Courier-News on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1889, and in the Plainfield Daily Press on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, and which has been duly filed in the office of the City Clerk of said City of Plainfield, is now in force, and that a copy of the ordinance is as follows:

SECTION 1. That no person or persons shall ply or run any omnibus for the carrying of passengers for hire in the streets of the City of Plainfield, except on the first Monday in January, each year, August and November of each year, the Council shall proceed to the public advertising for bids for the grant privilege of running omnibuses for the ensuing year, and shall grant a permit to the person or persons making the highest bid, as provided in another part of this ordinance.

They're all Right!

What are all right? Why, those elegant muslin underwear, ready made, and trimmed, Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers, Chemises, Infants' Robes, Slips, Waists, Aprons, etc., etc., which we are now showing.

1 Lot at the each worth 39c.; 1 lot at 50c. each worth 75c. These garments are all full size and of good quality.

Special sale of dress goods. 1 Lot Fancy Dress Goods 36 inches wide, worth 12½c. 1 Lot at 10c. worth 15c. 1 Lot at 15c. worth 20c. Special sale of Flushes, at 75c. per yard. Plain and Fancy Dress Flannels at 25c. per yard. Fancy Check Cloths, 36 inches wide at 25c. per yard. All wool Tricot Cloths 40c. per yard.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Special Reduction.

Of 15 per cent on all Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps, Child's Coats, etc., for the next few days.

Over 100 beautiful Oilcloths at 75c. per yd. 44 Extra heavy Oil Cloths at 87c. (worth 25c. per yard.

I. H. BOEHM,

[illegible] WEST FRONT STREET.

Russian, Albany, Portland and Business SLEIGHS

at

Homan & Ryerson's

20, 21 and 22 SOMERSET ST.

Carriage Materials, Harness and Horse Goods

J. V. F. RYERSON.

A. M. RUNYON & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

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Telephone Call 28. Residence 61 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 81. Office 26 Park avenue.

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PRACTICAL ENGINEERS.

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M. N. Terrill. Geo. W. Cole

Telephone call 44.

PLAINFIELD, DUNELLEN & E. J. R. R. CO.

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Money Transferred by Telegraph

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GARRET G. PACKER,

Furniture, Bedding and Upholstery.

AS THIS IS NOT

our native month for goods in new goods, it is the best time to have your Furniture repaired and upholstered and the old mattresses renovated and made over. We are prepared to do such work in the best manner. We still have a large stock of New Furniture and bedding which we offer at special prices to make room for new Spring stock.

23, 25, 27 and 29 Park avenue.

Corner Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

ALL STYLES. Reasonable Prices. French's Factory and Repository,

CALL and Examine. Repairing of all kinds Fine Carriages.

18 Somerset Street.

I am HERE to SELL FURNITURE

Bound to do it, if Price and Quality can Accomplish it

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I will close out the balance of our

Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Lounges,

Tables and Chairs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

R. R. FAIRCHILD, 21 E. Front St,

3 doors below the Post Office.

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at

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NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

French and AMERICAN

ICE CREAM and WATER ICES

Catering in all its branches.

W. J. Stephenson.

Mrs. J. M. Dunn,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

latest shapes of

Bonnets and Hats

FRENCH IMPORTED FLOWERS,

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14 West Front St.

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B in wagons, carts, farmers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improvements on the Farmer Boy wagon. John F. Wells, Essex street, North Plainfield.

JERSEY MILK

is the people's choice, put up in bottles. Drop a postal to D. L. Darby, Box 1026 Plainfield.

CHICKEN CUT FEEDS.

Fresh every day. Bonanza for wintering poultry. Quaker oats, Buckwheat flour, and all the other styles of cut. Rud A. T. Lincoln. Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

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Also, Agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Accidental and Life Insurance Co.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Holiday Gifts.

FINE Photographs at THORN'S

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Misses, American Kid

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Button Shoes

REDUCED FROM $2.50 to $2.00;

also from 11 to 2, A. B. C. and D] width.

Frank W. Vermeule,

12 W. Front street.

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PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

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CLARK & REED,

Counselors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery, Offices over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

CHAS. A. MARSH,

Counselor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Special Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Second streets.

J. H. PRENTER,

M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Office at A. M. Runyon's Livery stables, cor. Front street and Watchung avenue, (P. W. Laing's Old Stand.) Residence corner Second and Plain streets. Office hours: 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Telephone call at Residence, 113 West Front street.

F. A. BURHANS,

C. E. Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 1 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Maps of towns, cities, farms, etc., surveyed and drawn to any scale. Particular attention given to the subdivision of property in all parts of the country. Residence corner of Park and Sycamore streets.

O'BRIAN & TRAIN,

Counselors at Law, 27 Broadway, New York city, corner of Second st., Dunellen, and Main and Somerset streets, Manhattan Plainfield, N. J.

James H. Pope,

Carpenter & Builder

RESIDENCE, 2 SUMMIT AVENUE,

P. O. Box 666. Plainfield, N. J.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THE COLORADO OF THE EAST. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AT 426 PARK AVENUE, AFTERNOON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, OR 10 CENTS PER MONTH.

E. W. ROBERSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT 10 CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

IT IS SOLD BY NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE, AND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

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MRS. MILLER.....EAST SIDE
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MR. SAGE.....WASHINGTONVILLE, DUNELLEN, [SMALLWOOD'S & UNION AVENUE
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N.J. BOX 202 T. TELEPHONE CALL 62.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 62.

HAPPINESS IS NO LAUGHING MATTER.—Whately.

JOY IN THE BEST OF WIFE.—George Eliot.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 50; days to come, 315.

—Roller skating at the Crescent Washington's Birthday.

—Friday next will be Washington's Birthday and will be generally observed in Plainfield.

—A reminder of Florida is a little beauty of an orange tree now on exhibition at Field & Randolph's City Pharmacy.

—The official report of the officers of North Plainfield Township was made Feb. 16th. It will be put before the public within a few days.

—A labor meeting held in the Sons of Temperance rooms last evening was well attended and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

—The local Knights of Labor will hold a mass meeting in T. A. B. Hall to-night. Mr. M. F. Butler, a prominent labor agitator will address the meeting.

—An effort was made by private individuals in last year to introduce Hamburg trout with varied ephs or pike perch. The pike perch is a mean fish and a better table fish than some that now exist in the lake.

—Finally great ten day special sale is now a progress and is attracting numerous buyers. The bargains are in great abundance in such articles as are useful and in demand at the present and coming season.

—What people passing along West Front street at about eight o'clock Monday evening thought was a vivid flash of lightening proved to emanate from a crossing of the electric light wires in front of Field & Randolph's pharmacy. In the store a shock was felt and a report was heard. Outside quite a crowd gathered and discussed the matter.

—"Why"—mess exchange—"do not some of the society girls give a chocolate? An entertainment of this kind is more novel and quite as pleasing as five o'clock tea. Guessing games are introduced and the prize is a box of chocolate creams. The cards are chocolate color and the refreshments dainty cups of chocolate with eclairs, cream and cake of chocolate."

—The Democrats at Trenton are now trying to get up a scheme to have the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic submitted to vote throughout the entire State at a special election. This is the bait by which they wish to have the local-option law repealed. The counties one after another regardless of party are voting for wiping out the saloon. By changing the scheme to the entire State, it is thought that the saloon can, by the large Democratic majority, usually given, defeat the people. But in the strongest Democratic counties the vote for "no liquor" is strongest.

—Haverly's Minstrels are booked for Music Hall Saturday evening, Feb. 23d. Of them The Omaha Daily Herald speaks as follows: "The solos and choruses in the first part were the perfection of harmony and expression in song. The jokes were new and crisp. The orchestra was very artistic, and each and every act was put on on the stage in that masterly and gorgeous manner so characteristic of Col. Haverly. Space fails mention of each individual excellence and where all are so clever it might seem an injustice to mention any one act or person.

—Concerning the stereopticon lecture elsewhere advertised, Bishop Newman says that "the pictures are superb and the lectures delightful". Dr. J. O. Bittler, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate says "the pictures with which illustrate Mrs. Monroe's lectures are of the finest quality, and the lectures themselves are graphic and interesting". The Rev. Dr. Hurlbut speaks of them in the highest terms and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell states that no pleased were the people of Pittsburg with them that Mrs. Monroe repeated them to an entire audience in succession in the different churches.

—In order to afford visitors to the inauguration all possible privileges, and at the same time give them the benefit of the very low rates which have been fixed for this occasion, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington February 26th, 27th, 28 h, March 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, from all stations on its system, at single fare for the round trip. These tickets will admit of a stop-off in Baltimore in either or both directions, thus enabling passengers by this route to visit both cities. The return coupons of the excursion tickets are valid for the use until and including March 7th. This rate, in view of the liberal conditions in force and the magnificent service which the Pennsylvania railroad affords, is the lowest ever offered under similar circumstances. For information as to the movement of regular and special trains, and for specific rates from each station, apply to ticket agents of the company.

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD".

Gilbert & Sullivan's Latest Songs Sung in Plainfield.

The five hundred who witnessed Gilbert & Sullivan's latest opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard; or, the Merryman and His Maid", at Sullivan Mesh Hall last night, spent two hours and a half in what was evidently thorough enjoyment. There is in the piece enough plot and dilemma to sustain dramatic interest throughout, and the side-plays with their ludicrous situations furnish considerable food for laughter. The music is of the enchanting order which marks the Gilbert-Sullivan opera, and there are frequent really beautiful harmonies. When the curtain last night descended for the last time it shut off from the stage a people who seemed in a most pleasant frame of mind because they had witnessed a genuine entertainment. At a quarter before eleven the streets were filled with people humming

"I have a song to sing!"
"Sing me your song—do!"

Prominent characters in the opera were: "Elsie Maynard", strolling singer, Miss Lamont; "Phoebe Meryll", "Sergeant Meryll's" daughter, Miss Alice Carle; "Dame Carruthers", housekeeper to Tower Green, London, Miss Mabella Baker; "Colonel Fairfax", under sentence of death, Mr. Geo. Traverse; "Sergeant Meryll", of the Yeomen of the Guard, Sir. Brocolini; "Jack Point", strolling jester, James Gilbert; "Wilfred Shadbolt", head jailor of the Tower, and Assistant Tormentor, H. R. Burnham.

The costumes were the company's own, and the costumes were of the Sixteenth Century, the period of the story. One scene served all through the opera.

Y. M. C. A.

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State will convene at Bridgeton, March 14-17. Addresses will be given by the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., New York City; Dr. L. W. Mudsall, the evangelist; the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., of Pennington Seminary; C. C. Michener and H. F. Williams, College and Railroad Secretaries of the International Committee, and a number of the leading Christian men. A large chorus choir will aid the singing. There are 75 Associations, with 7,500 members, in the State.

There will be a large attendance is expected. Last year there were 600 delegates. Rooms and entertainment provided. The Bridgeton young men expecting to attend should send at once for programmes and full particulars to Mr. F. Ellis Abbott, secretary, No. 49 Rossville avenue, Newark, N. J.

The Thermometer Record.

The record of the thermometer at Stelle's drug store for this month is as follows:

February 1889.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1 Friday			
2 Saturday			
3 Sunday			
4 Monday			
5 Tuesday			
6 Wednesday			
7 Thursday			
8 Friday			
9 Saturday			
10 Sunday			
11 Monday			
12 Tuesday			
13 Wednesday			
14 Thursday			
15 Friday			
16 Saturday			
17 Sunday			
18 Monday			
19 Tuesday			

A SWINDLER!

If so Chief Carey Nips Him in the Bud.

It is reported that George E. Tenney, a Philadelphia drummer, from New York, who is said not by a very pleasant reputation, about thirty years old, who gives his name as Albert Meyerheim, and claims to hail from Providence, R. I.

Meyerheim obtained from Thomas the use of a horse and sleigh to take Miss Thomas and some lady friends to the theatre and said he'd support had Sunday so swindle.

Meyerheim lodged over night at Laing's Hotel, and Monday morning started for Dunellen to begin operations. He first visited Mr. John M. Dayton, whose name was found on the back of an order given by Meyerheim, and gave him a dollar, and a ticket which he promised to refund upon reaching the house.

Instead of going South, however, Meyerheim got off the train at Plainfield, and proceeded to work the town in the usual style. His first victim was Mr. Kenney, who after hearing his verrowful tale of being stranded in a strange town without money and trying to get home, gave him seventy-five cents.

Soon after Mr. Meyerheim was seen by Mr. Hatfield visiting Mr. John J. Kenney's shoe store, and it was found that he told Mr. Kenney the same story and got from him a dollar.

Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Kenney compared notes and, satisfied that they had been swindled, overtook Meyerheim and demanded the return of their money. First then Chief Carey happened along. Upon hearing the facts he concluded that the protection of the public required the fellow's arrest. He took him to jail and searched him. Upon the discoverer resulting he made investigations which satisfied him that he had made no mistake.

Meyerheim professed innocence and cringed and wailed loudly over his predicament, pretending great fear that his mother or his friends would hear of his disgrace.

Chief Carey sent a telegram to Mr. G. T. Waglow, John street, New York, whose address was found on one of the envelopes in Meyerheim's possession. Mr. Waglow telegraphed back that the fellow had swindled him and others in the same way as he was operating from there. Meyerheim also alleged his brother-in-law might soon promise to leave town, which he did instantly, probably to prey on other localities. The character of the evidence here was not such as he could be held by.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

OUR MORNING MIRROR GIVES:

Everyone Warned, of Course Except Mr. Swift.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS—There is a corporation established under the laws of New York, engaged in the manufacture, sale and use of secondary batteries or accumulators, or, as sometimes called, storage batteries. One particular battery is claimed to be the best adaptation of storage power to the propulsion of cars upon tramways or street railways.

The first storage battery was brought to the notice of scientific men by Gaston Plante, a French gentleman about the year 1860, who, by the discovery, made the world a benefactor.

This corporation owns first controls more than one hundred of these patents and it is at present engaged in establishing its rights in the United States Courts.

It has recently been brought to the notice of this company that certain unauthorized parties are threatening to put a storage system in the propulsion of street cars in Plainfield and while no evidence of infringement sufficient upon which to found a suit has present itself, the said company has instructed me to institute and prosecute such suit against such infringers in the New Jersey Circuit, as soon as evidence of such infringement is obtainable.

This communication is therefore intended as a friendly warning to investors and to those who might otherwise become participants in the unauthorized appropriation of vested rights.

WM. B. VANSIZE, Counsel.

Mr. Vansize resides on East Sixth street, Plainfield. There are no pretensions as to his residence in the Common Council Chamber for a franchise to run electric cars, except that of Mr. Leo Daft. The Daft system is abundantly protected by patents, under which it has been successfully operated for years in many cities throughout the country, including Baltimore, San Francisco and Los Angeles, as we understand.

If Mr. Vansize means Mr. Daft's system, he would doubtless have notified Mr. Daft by letter direct, and not through his newspaper, as the latter course, in view of the fact that Mr. Daft resides within a stone's throw of our office, is unusual, unprofessional and much objectionable. To our mind it would be conclusive proof that such a correspondence had no claims at all worth a moment's consideration.

To a person with a valid patent nothing would be more satisfactory than to have it infringed. The more infringers the more valuable the patent have sifted abundant production, and the revenue to be derived from payments of damages and royalties would be too great for the owner to wish to try and scare any one away, before taking the bait, however evidently the opposition to the bait may be. If Mr. Daft is charitable, and it might be wise for them to spare themselves needless trouble, for, in their cases it might prove to be something more than the knowledge it would prove if applied to Mr. Daft's system.

A UNIQUE SUGGESTION.

A Woman's Thought on the Liquor Applications.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS—A most singular request is made by the form of application for license to sell liquor, requiring "any person knowing any good reason why the license should not be granted, to send the same in writing to the City Clerk?" I think if a suggestion made recently by one of our most earnest city pastors, when speaking on the question of amusements to his people, could be carried out, much would be gained in many ways: "Do not in any doubtful case," he said, "ask what is the harm; but rather, what good will come?" In future applications would it not be well to require any person asking for a license to sell liquor to show any good reason why such permission should be given them, instead of asking for reasons "why the license should not be given" to the applicant? The known character of a large number of the names of petitioners now would think sufficient reason for denying their requests. It can hardly be possible that anyone who has lived long in Plainfield, and witnessed the demoralizing effects of the constant sale and use of liquor in the city, and the steadily increasing sin and poverty, disease and death, which are its inevitable outgrowth, needs enlightening. Since reason

A Rare Treat

AT VINCENT CHAPEL

under the auspices of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY. Two

Stereopticon Lectures

by Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of Kansas.

MONDAY, FEB. 25th—"Christ in Art," with the richly loaded canvas of the world illustrating His life on Earth.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26th.—"Life in Washington" with eighty stereopticon illustrations.

Tickets, Adults 25c. Children, 15 cents.

The Variety Store,

44 WEST FRONT STREET

will be made attractive during the Winter months, even more so than in the past. The stock will be replenished as fast as sold, and there will always be found on hand a full line of Notions, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices for the best goods for the least money. I will endeavor to merit a liberal share of public patronage and by close attention and honorable dealing,

J. C. ALLEN.

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVING

TO MY NEW STORE COR. FRONT STEET AND PARK AVENUE I WILL DISPOSE OF MY ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. J. KENNEY.

A UNION COUNTY FABLE.

A Story for Children from "The Rural Record."

"Once there was a large family of children named Union. This was their last name. Their names were Union and Elizabeth Union and Westfield Union and Plainfield Union and a lot of others. In the deep yard of the Union mansion all of these children had lots of play-houses. They were very pretty play-houses, and the children were, very happy in them, and enjoyed making calls on each other in pleasant weather. But when it rained the yard was muddy and the children all had to stay in their own play-houses, and then they felt very lonely. So some of these kind their little wagons and pails and shovels, and brought gravel and spread it around the yard, so that the children could play there and not from getting into their play-houses, but it did not keep them from being lonely. One day, when Rosella was feeling so lonely that she could not stand it any longer, she came out of her play-house and got her wagon very carefully so as not to break the side of the yard and looked over the fence into the yard of their next neighbors, the Essex family. What she saw there made her call to Elizabeth and Westfield and the rest of them to come quick and look, too. "Oh," she said, "see what the children there have done." Some of them have made nice gravel walks all the way from one play-house to another. Let us do so, too, and then when it rains we can just let it rain." "Yes, let's do it," said Elizabeth and Westfield and nearly all the children. But Plainfield stood still and said, "that's play; so there! I don't care any thing about gravel walks. I've got all the gravel I want around my play-house now, and more than any of you have, and it can rain all it wants to for all I care. If any of you want to make gravel walks you can have them; and if not, you can let them alone; and if you want to come and see me, you can come; and if not, you can stay away. So there, now!" So the other children took their little wagons and pails and shovels and got over so much gravel, and made beautiful gravel walks between their play-houses, but left out Plainfield's play-house, and they made walks to the side of the yard so that they could go over and visit the Essex children and the Essex children could visit them, and they made walks all around the yard to the other neighbors on the other side, and they all had a grand good time together; and Plainfield was left alone and forgotten, and by and by she died and was buried in her own little heap of gravel in the corner and scattered cards on the whole people." Is that all Roseller? It certainly sure's born.

MUSIC HALL. M. H. A.

Saturday, Feb. 23d.

the Original

HAVERLY-CLEVELAND

MINSTRELS.

A Company of Premiere

FRANK CUSHMAN,

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

S. G. Knowles, Mystifying Conveyor, Mr. & Mrs. Hennings, Illusionists, Mr. & Mrs. Leon, Acrobats & Comedy Sparring Team, Mr. Wood's Trio, Leopold & Russell, Mrs. De Trickey, Mr. Cushman, Band of Venus, Mr. Ed Smith, Mr. Sam Rosen on solo at same piano, Chandler, Feb. 26.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A YOUNG girl wants situation at general housework. Address Miss Hale's Intelligence Office, 22 1-2 Somerset street, 14 county store.

A SEVEN-ROOM house to let, on Morris street, near the Fund Pool Works; $12 per month. Inquire of Charles H. Hand, 112 Richmond street. 13-3

A NEAT, respectable and thoroughly competent coachman and gardener (married) wants a situation. Address 49 East Front street. 13-3

BOARDERS wanted at Mrs. Miller's, Fanwood. Ten minutes' walk from depot. 3-12tf

FOR SALE—Queen Anne house, Madison Ave., Grant Hill. Lot 75 feet front. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, Wm. Hall, 1 Madison avenue, Grant Hill. 13-3

FOR SALE—Queen Anne house, Madison Ave., Grant Hill. Lot 75 feet front. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to owner, Wm. Hall, 1 Madison avenue, Grant Hill. 13-3

FOR SALE—On instalments, at Dunellen, good building lots, six minutes from depot, by I. D. Titsworth. 3-12tf

FOR SALE—A second-hand piano. For particulars address "M" care of EVENING NEWS office. 3-6 tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—My house and lot, No. 72 Summit avenue. Address Peter G. Kline—or call. 3-6 tf

I WANT to rent a farm of twenty-five acres or more, with good buildings. Address John Wecker, Liberty Corner, Somerset county, N. J. 13-3

PAPER HANGING 12½ cents per roll. E. D. Dunham, 29 South Second street. 10-4

SKY TERRIER dog lost. Liberal reward for return of same to John M. Crane, 47 East Fifth street. 3-15tf

TO LET at Netherwood: a seven room cottage five minutes from depot. Inquire at the Netherwood store. 13-3

$5,000 wanted to borrow at five per cent. on bond and mortgage. Address E. C. R., care of Evening News. 13-3

Special Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the account of the undersigned, administrator of Ann Elizabeth Mott, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the seventh day of April next.

LEVI REYNOLDS.

Dated February 12th, 1889. 6-w-w-3d

THE FRATERNAL VI-IT of Welsh Social Post, No. 114, of Plainfield, to the Welsh Social Post, of Elizabeth, on Friday evening, Feb. 22d, is postponed on account of sickness.

ISAAC DAVIES, Commander.

I HAVE TWO NEW HOUSES to rent on Somerset street. The are situated on large ground. Terms reasonable. One will be ready for occupancy on the first of March. Apply to Jacob Dorer, Jr. Information can be had at E. P. Smith's, 9 East Second street. 26-1m

To-Night's Music Meeting.

We are requested to state that the January music meeting, to which the January and February meetings were united, will begin promptly at 7:45 and not 8 o'clock. There will be good music and good speaking, and of course a full house.

Rev. Dr. Hulbert, pastor of the First Presbyterian church will preside and the speaking will be as one following order, each speaker requested but ten minutes, a bell to ring to insure precision as to time:

Editor A. M. Powell for the Society of Friends.

Rev. Asa Reed Ditts, Park Avenue Baptist.

Rev. C. L. Goodrich, Congregational.

Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, for the Sunday-school Union.

Rev. A. R. Lewis, Seventh Day Baptist.

Rev. Charles S. Mead, Methodist.

Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Mt. Olive colored Bap. the church.

Rev. Wm. R. Richards, Crescent avenue Presbyterian church.

Arch-deacon E. M. Rainsford, Grace Episcopal church.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck, Trinity Reformed.

Rev. Dr. Yerkes, First Baptist.

New Laws.

Governor Green Monday signed the following bills:

House 57, dedicates lands across the property of the State Industrial School for girls for a public road.

House bill 109, validates section sale of lands under judicial proceeding.

House bill 107, amends the Orphans' Court practice.

—The new Catholic Benevolent Legion will meet at St. Mary's school hall this evening to complete organization and to elect officers. Good speakers will be present.

Meeting of "Beautiful Snow".

(The Man-About-Town in The New York Mail.)

Say! I have discovered the author of "Beautiful Snow". His name is John P. Wilson, and he is a brakeman on the Third avenue elevated road. A cynical, scornful fellow, he published the poem for the first time one day—on gratuity, too with an idea of securing remark on the reward of fame. The next brakeman is tall, dark and slight. Gloomy fancies are crippling across his sensitive face as he stares down on the roadway below him. At the bottom of one of the most beautiful poems of its class in literature a poor, neglected, unknown. The throbbing lines which have moistened the eyes of millions have brought him nothing. The verses were sold by him for 65 and printed seventeen years ago—in the Sunday Mercury. Perhaps he is [illegible] newspaper men his claim to their sympathy is longwinded, but, in that possibility, their artistic feeling, that literary genius, is thrown away. The poet is lost and forgotten in the clashing, thirst for literature of to-day. What a queer being success is, to be sure. How odd are the qualities and circumstances which command it.

M. E. P. Election.

At the annual election of officers of Crescent Division, No. 13, U. R. K. of P., held last evening, in Perseverance Lodge room, the officers elected were:

Captain—Horace Martin.
Lieutenant—J. E. Flannery.
Herald—J. Hawkins.
Recorder—Geo. H. Polhemus.
Treasurer—B. F. Moore.

—The McCall Mission cordially invite the public to hear the Rev. J. C. Breeg on "What Will Save France and the Republic" at the Crescent avenue chapel Wednesday, Feb. 20th, at 8 o'clock. No collection will be taken.

Roller Skating and Band Concert

AT THE CRESCENT, FRIDAY,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.

CUTLERY SALE.

Wm. Rogers & Sussell & Co. Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., at one-half value.
Rogers 66 oz. Silver Knives, $2.25 doz.
" " " Forks, $3.00 doz.
" Table Spoons 50c each.
" Tea Spoons, 25c each.
Fine Plated Tea Knives, $1.25 doz.
" " Forks, $1.25 doz.
White Handled Steel Knives and Forks, $1.25 doz.
Ebony " " " $1.25 doz.
" " " $1.00 doz.
All Wool Scotches 10c. Best Gingham 5c. 5,000 yards best Oriental Seersucker 7c.
Roasted Fruit and Lovedale Mocha 9c.
Best Rolled Oats 10c.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE.

WE WANT THE ROOM

In order to make room for Spring and Summer goods, now in process of manufacture we are offering a few odds and ends of broken lots. If we have your size, and they strike you favorably they are yours at a genuine bargain.

DOANE & VanARSDALE,

THE ONE-PRICE BOOT and SHOE STORE.

P. S. Please remember that we are having made for our Spring and Summer trade the finest assortment of Foot Wear ever shown in Plainfield.

A Great Reduction.

20 per cent off the present market prices on

STOVES, SLEDS and SKATES.

Granite Ware, 10 per cent off. All other goods, House furnishing, hardware, tinware carpenter and machinist tools, 5 per cent. discount for cash.

J. C. PIERSON, Jr., 42 W. Front St.

CHAPTER 1

From Edsall's Great Ten Day Special Sale now going on.

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK. One 37c grade for 25c; 40c grade for 40c; 50c grade for 35c; UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK. One 30c grade for 25c; 50c grade for 35c; 60c grade for 50c.

WHITE FLANNEL. One 20c grade for 12½; 25c grade for 18c; 40c grade for 25; 50c grade for 40c; 75c grade for 60c.

SHAKER FLANNELS. One 25c for 20c; 30c for 25c; 50c for 45c.

RED FLANNEL. The 25c grade 20c; 30c grade for 25c; 40c grade 30c; 50c grade 40c; 60c grade 50c.

BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, at 8c was 10c; 10c was 12c; 12c was 15c; 15c was 18c; 20c was 25c.

UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL, at 8c was 10c; 10c was 12c; 12c was 15c.

FIGURED CANTON FLANNEL, at 10c; was 12½; 12½ was 15c; 15c was 18c.

FURNITURE COVERING at 25c, regular price 30c; 30c, regular price 40c; 35c, regular price 50c.

BLEACHED TOWELS. Usual price 12c now 10c; 15c now 12½; 20c now 15c; 25c now 20c.

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS at 50c; at 70c were 85c; $1.10 were $1.35; $1.35 were $1.50; $1.50 were $1.65.

LATHROP FLANNEL SOAP, 7 cakes for 25 cents, and at 10c and 25c. These are our regular prices, but are better than is usually sale at the prices.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!
Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall's.

BURIED IN RUINS.

Sixty People Go Down with a Hartford Hotel.

NINETEEN BODIES FOUND.

Nine Rescued Alive and Many Are Missing.

THE EXACT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN

Steam Was a Terrible Explosion, Instantly Followed by the Collapse of the Park Central Hotel—Guests Sat a Lifting, Thin a Sinking Sensation, and Knew No More—The Ruins Immediately Took Fire—It Is Not Known How Many People Were Buried, as the Register Was Burned with the Night Clerk—Miraculous Escape of the Proprietor and Others—Buried for Hours Under the Smoking Ruins—The Explosion Is Thought to Have Resulted from the Night Engineer's Negligence, and He Has Been Arrested—List of Killed, Wounded and Missing So Far as Known. Details of the Disaster.

HARTFORD, Feb. 18.—The most awful calamity that has visited Hartford for many years was that of yesterday morning.

An explosion occurred at the Park Central hotel a few minutes before 8. The greater part of the building instantly collapsed like a house of cards. At least fifty people were buried in the ruins.

The list of the dead whose bodies have been recovered is as follows:

H. L. Snell, of Hartford, jeweler.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Bronson and child, of Hartford. Mr. Bronson was secretary of the Hartford Stove company.

George J. Engler, of Hartford, drug clerk.

George Fabon (colored), night janitor.

Lizzie Gerald, of No. 261 Chestnut street, Springfield.

George Ketchum, brother of the proprietor, of Hartford.

Bessie Ketchum, aged 11, son of the proprietor.

George W. Root, aged 60, of Brockport, N. Y., traveler for Wells, Williams & Co., of Boston.

A. H. Tillotson, of Cincinnati, traveler for the Merrill Chemical company.

An unknown, gray eyes, brown hair, bald in front, heavy set, about 40 years of age, weight about 150 pounds.

An unknown man, about 40 years of age, black hair, mustache and goatee, weight about 200 pounds.

The injured, all of whom are likely to recover, are:

Michael Corrigan, of Windsor, badly bruised.

Mrs. Corrigan, wife of the above, terribly bruised.

Rachel Cramer, of Avon, bruised and scratched.

Jennie Decker, of Unionville, leg broken.

Walter N. Gay, of Bayonne, N. Y., suffering from exposure.

Max Heller, editor of The German Herald.

Mrs. Gaiody, wife of the above.

Charles G. Hosmer.

Thos. Jones, agent of the White Star line.

Worthington Ketchum, proprietor of the hotel; no bones broken; badly bruised.

Mrs. W. Ketchum, wife of the proprietor; scalded about the head; one hip broken.

George Ketchum, brother of the proprietor.

Helen Lacogan.

Ellen Macogan.

Henry Pierce, of Philadelphia, commercial traveler; scalp wound and sprained ankle.

Jacob Purpin, colored barber; scalp wound.

Mrs. Andrew H. Whiting.

Among the missing are:

The Rev. Dr. L. Parvin, of Hartford, secretary of the Congregational Tract society.

Mrs. R. Perrin, wife of Dr. Perrin.

Edward Perrin, of Hartford.

J. C. Pendleton, of Indianapolis.

George W. Root, of Boston.

Mrs. Frank Thomas, of Springfield, has suffered very severely in all—ten persons.

Andrew F. Whiting, actuary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance company.

The main portion of the building, on High and Allyn streets, a five story building, 60 feet by 120 feet, had fallen.

A bright flash of light. The screaming, moaning of women and children. A groan—a groan which was heard for fifteen miles around. The rattle and crashes of bricks and timbers. Then darkness, and for a few seconds silence.

When the explosion occurred the whole five story brick building collapsed into a confused pile of masonry and timbers, and the roof of the adjoining house, which is four stories and residential standing, but with the partitions torn away so that the interior of the rooms was visible. Some of these rooms after-ward crumbled down with their occupants upon the debris below.

The servants occupied an annex in the rear, and were got out by ladders from the windows of the adjoining boarding house, attached by the fall of the main building. A few of the more excitable employes jumped to the ground, but were only slightly injured.

But the darkness was soon followed by the brilliant light of the flames bursting from the ruins, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded and of the human beings imprisoned in the mass of timber and masonry.

Every window in the East house, across Allyn street, was broken, and the walls were shaken in many places, and its guests rushed pell mell into the street.

The scene about the ruins were heart-rending. One of the saddest was that where the drinking stood were a man, his wife and little child. So help could get to them, and they finally fell back into the flames and perished in the presence of the spectators. The child cried for help, but the man and woman uttered no word. Embraced in each other's arms they met death bravely.

The fire department responded promptly and extinguished the flames caused by the breaking of the gas fixtures, so that only the debris remained.

Before the fire broke out in the north-west corner of the ruins, and seemed likely to spread to the whole mass of the wreck. The engines immediately began to work. The police gathered for duty, the workmen usually employed about the city strake to do away the ruins and rescue any who had survived the awful catastrophe. This work was greatly hindered by the fire, which broke out in the ruins about 10 o'clock, after the collapse of the walls began.

At 10 o'clock Governor Bulkley had ordered out the city battalion of the state militia, and at 4 o'clock a driving rain and sleet storm they were placed on guard about the ruins. A large detail, too, was put to work on the ruins.

The explosion occurred in the dining apartment, only two or three bodies having been taken from beneath the mass. After the fire was extinguished, however, the debris was rapidly cleared away.

Worthington Ketchum, proprietor of the hotel, and wife were dug out of the ruins at about 1 o'clock. They were alive, but were severely bruised and scalded. Both of their legs are entangled of their recovery.

Mr. Ketchum says that thirty-five guests were in the house when he went to bed in the evening. He did not know how many arrived on the midnight train. It is thought that between ten and fifteen did so. This does not take into account the regular boarders. It is probable that there were over sixty in the hotel altogether.

Each of them as escaped say the building was filled nearly to overflowing. The ground floors are entertained

THE CHICAGO BOOM COMES.

Written by The New York Tribune Prior to the Event.

Chicago has decided to celebrate Washington's birthday by following the hounds in an imitation fox hunt. Six months ago the leaders in her best society could stamping the little tin pails of turf historians on their authorities within the limits of the city, but the latest enthusiasm threatens a Boz rampant. It was clear from that moment that American ideas and institutions were doomed in Chicago-by-the-Lake.

We are assured that the most extensive preparations are being made for the event. Chicago, however, keeps in view the fact that discretion has long been recommended as being the most desirable part of valor, and is determined to take no risks. Those having the matter in charge, after an earnest consultation have determined to have no jumps or obstacles of any kind on the course," even if it somewhat mars the effect, the committee being "fearful of the consequences." All dangerous American barbed wire fences, ugly boards, stone walls, and other similar objects are being carefully removed from the course, which will be twelve miles straight away, and the farmers along the route will be requested to keep in their cows, hogs and poultry on the day of the meet. The committee failed to take into consideration that the consequences hang over it by a single hair and render it fearful.

Various other precautionary measures are under consideration by the committee and may be adopted. A plan for strewing the course thickly with feather beds, spring mattresses, and so forth, to ward off, as a measure, the "consequences," has been suggested, but it is thought that the cost will be too great. It is believed that by strapping pillows to various parts of the person of the rider, practically the same result may be reached at only a fraction of the expense. The idea of strapping each rider firmly to his horse met with no approval except among some of the more timid; but a novel plan has been proposed in its place and will probably be carried out. Each rider will wear a jacket, which will be short enough, so that as he sits on his horse the lower edge of it will be some six inches from the cantle of the saddle.

The jacket edge will then be fastened to the saddle by a half dozen stout six inch spiral springs. This, it is thought, will insure great safety and leave the largest possible of the hounds ample freedom of motion. In case the horse falls, takes an imaginary hedge, or otherwise becomes highly unpleasant for a Chicago man, the rider will simply fly up into the air a foot or two and—be drawn back quickly and surely to the padded saddle. On Washington's birthday Chicago will be in the saddle, and remind there notes of the time by strong steel springs.

The hounds will be procured from Detroit. A man from Oshkosh attempted to foist some of his hounds on the committee, but the manifest superiority of Detroit hounds, coming, as they do, from so near British territory, being pointed out, the gentleman from Wisconsin did not get a bid. The committee politely but firmly advised him to take his ample dog back to Oshkosh. Whether or not semi-English horses will be used has not been stated, but it seems probable that they will.

The 23d of February promises to be a most remarkable day for Chicago. Laying aside day little antipathies which may have been engendered among her society leaders by surreptitious cutting in the price of leaf lard and side pork, they will mount their spirited bobtailed horses and dash away along the picturesque lake front twelve miles straight toward Milwaukee. With the gamey scent and hog disappearing at the horizon, the Detroit hounds in full cry, the resolute Chicago riders clinging to the pommels of their saddles with the strength of desperation, and a physician stationed every half mile to render assistance if needed, the scene will be worth a long journey to witness. We predict that most every moment prompts and "hair-breadth escapes."—New York Tribune.

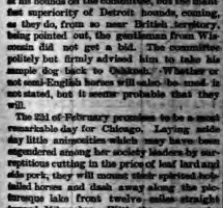
A New Yorker's Bad Break.

Philadelphian—You are very fond of society, I see. Do you belong to the exclusive set?

New Yorker—No; unfortunately there is a dark stain on my social record.

"Indeed!"

"Yes, it's too true. I once walked two squares on Fifth avenue with a very dear friend of mine, an eminent dentist, and he had on a suit of ready made clothing."—Philadelphia Record.



The sun had already sunk in the west when the convict returned to his native village. During the many years of his confinement he had fostered but one idea—that of revenge. As he neared the old school house (which, by the way, he had made up his mind to fire a ball from a distant spire began its slow and solemn peal. A feeling which the convict had not felt in many years filled his breast. He stood rooted to the spot, and tears, hot tears, moistened his cheeks. When the bell had ceased its tolling, he hastily wiped his eye with the back of his calloused hand, and exclaimed: "My heart is softened; I will not shed blood to-night—I will rob instead!"—Life.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co

CAPITAL, $250,000.00. Assets $774,559.21

Issues SURETY BONDS guaranteeing the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, and of employes of Railroads, Express companies, etc., also Accidental, Liability, Elevator, etc.

Issues ACCIDENT POLICIES combining all modern features.

Also Plate Glass and Boiler Policies of approved forms.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. RICHARDS, President. GEO. F. SEWARD, Vice-President.
ROBT. J. HILLAS, Secretary.

AGENTS FOR PLAINFIELD { JOEL T. VAIL. EDWARD C. MULFORD.

REDUCTION

TEN PER CENT.

In view of the High Prices which have been maintained on Food Products during the winter months, we have resolved to meet the following reduction:

Best Creamery Butter 36c per lb.
Best Dairy Butter 30c per lb.
Fine Eggs 30c per dozen.
Best Lard 10c per lb.
N. Y. State Potatoes 60c per bushel.
Strong Potatoes, extra fine, 50c per bushel.

This is a reduction in some cases of 20 per cent. The quality of the goods we handle we do the best the market affords.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,
Grocers and Dealers in Table Specialties,
70 Broadway, corner Fifth street.

15 Per Cent.

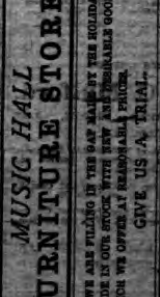
A REDUCTION
of
15 Per Cent.
on
Overcoats and Suits
at
WERNER'S
Clothing House
20 West Front street.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical
Carpenter and Builder

Balconies cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner Second and Front streets, Plainfield. Store, Grand Central Hotel. Residence, Second street, Park Place. Interior Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1344.

RELIABILITY.
Extensive Experience and our own
Undivided Attention
to the ELECTRIC business makes the undersigned the safest and most practical person to do wiring for electric lights, etc.
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION
and SUPPLY COMPANY.
P. E. Kinnear, Vice President, 37 Liberty street, New York.

CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
in
German and French
under the instruction of
MR. F. F. HELLWIG,
at reasonable rates.
Call at 16 East Fifth street between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.



Cure Your Cold
with
B. T. BARNES'S
FLAXSEED and LEMON COUGH DROPS
OFFICE P. O.

FOR SATTLER PIANO-MAKER,
Parent Building, 27 and 29 Jersey street, between Second and Third streets, Plainfield. Do you want a piano? Do you wish to dispose of your piano? Do you want to rent a piano. Do you want to exchange your piano for a better piano. Do you want to buy a piano? If you wish to do any of the above call at Sattler's Piano Factory, 27 Jersey street.

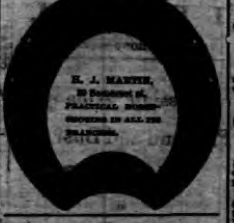
JOS. T. VAIL,
Real Estate and
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Opposite Railroad Station. Railroad Pl
Front St Plain.

DEALER IN
Blue Stone Flagging.
P. O. Box 888

Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Thos. J. Carey.)
NO. 24 W. FRONT ST.
P. O. Box 888.
FURNITURE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS
Satisfaction guaranteed. Large covered Trucks. Special rate by day for pic nic or excursion. Piano and Organ moving.

"GEP" 49'er
REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.
No. 26 East Front street. Open from six a. m. to 12 p. m.
Free Reading Room
to
ALL THE LEADING PAPERS.
Everybody Welcome.

Sunday Tennessee. All the best brands of Cigars, Tobaccos and Cigarettes. Billiard Hall. Lemonade and Refreshments generally. "GEP" 49'er.



H. J. MARTIN,
20 Somerset st.,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOEING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

P. CASEY & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
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IN PARIS AND LONDON.

ELECTIONS IN TWO GREAT OLD WORLD CAPITALS.

England's Greatest City Has Wrestled Successfully with the Chaos of a Council Election—Paris—A Western Spectator.

They have had wrestling elections in London and Paris, and the bill stickers have had a genius, as is said in the "rowdy west." In London many women voted, giving them an exciting experience somewhat like that which helped agitate Boston; but in Paris she was one of bill stickers. In America, Yankee or colonial, the voters are content with public meetings and processions, and use a placard only to call attention to the meeting. They do these things differently in Paris. The Spectator, a Paris weekly, the organ of their candidates, even the details of their campaigns, are set forth in grand placards, plain or many colored; and in this respect the campaign between Gen. Boulanger, representing all the elements of discontent, and the bourgeois Jacques, who represented only of "let well enough alone" party, a campaign which terminated in the election of the 27th of January, outdid all that went before.

No expense was spared. Within two weeks more than two million placards were posted. No place was sacred. "In default of the mantle of snow which is denied us by the climate of the season," says a Parisian paper, "Paris is smeared under by a visitation of white and partisan-ed paper." The regular bill stickers of Paris were too few, and hundreds, if not thousands, of extra were employed, and it is pleasing to read that while the regulars pursued their business with busi-

BILL STICKING IN PARIS.

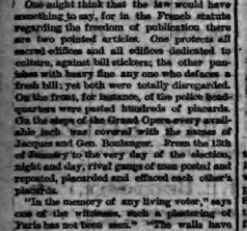
ness-like impartiality, the occasional, or amateur, allowed their politics to interfere with their work and were generally fired at once with the pot's skull. A Boulangist bill sticker would experiment the front of an old monument, and before the paste was dry a Jacquerist would come along and cover the other's with a fresh placard. The regular bill stickers appeared to be a jocular set of fellows, and took delight in pasting their bills in places politically most inappropriate. Thus at the Louvre, under the statue of Roche, there was a Jacques placard, and under that of Kleber a Gen. Boulanger. The monument of Etienne Marcel, the Duke of Orleans, and those of the Place de la Concorde and all the approaches to the Opera, even the pedestals of the most sacred monuments, were pasted over from five to fifty deep with placards.

One night think that the law would have something to say, for in the French statute regarding the freedom of publication there are two pointed articles. One protects all sacred edifices and all edifices dedicated to culture, against bill stickers; the other punishes with heavy fine any one who defaces a fresh bill; yet both were totally disregarded. On the front, for instance, of the police headquarters were pasted hundreds of placards. On the steps of the Grand Opera every available inch was covered with the names of Jacques and Gen. Boulanger. From the 15th of January to the very day of the election, night and day, rival gangs of men posted and reposted, placarded and effaced each other's placards.

"In the memory of any living voter," says one of the writers, "such a pleasing time in Paris has not been seen." "The walls have ears," says an old proverb in all nations. In Paris they also had mouths, and the Parisian could not step outside of his dwelling or turn the angle of the street without facing hundreds of printed calls, which seemed to say "Look here, a candidate!" and in many different ways they called to him: "Don't pass on before reading me."

Perhaps the most grotesque spectacle was in front of the Tuileries, where the grand lion, the pedestal supporting it and all the walls were covered with the most outre and contradictory placards.

One called attention to Jacques, the candidate of the republic; another to Gen. Boulanger, the stronghold of revived and improved republic; another proclaimed the in-



A VOTER AND A SAUSAGE.

pentine done to Gen. Boulanger, and still another appealed specifically to the people to "let well enough alone." Among these mottoes as an eagle, double eagle, the tricolor and other French emblems figured prominently, but most of the placards were plain white. A funny feature of the election was that the regular bill stickers worked together in as perfect harmony as editorial writers of various party papers in American cities, with whom party warfare is a mere business, while the amusement afforded from

seeing the bills-bearers carried their political feelings into their work, momentarily fighting each over an available place for sticking a bill. This funny and furious warfare raged on the 27th of January to the extent of police called out more nearly a full vote than any public occasion since the days of the Commune, and resulted in the vote whatening triumph of Gen. Boulanger.

The London election took place two days earlier, on the 19th of January. One hundred and eighteen London county councilors were elected, the successors of lords, the earl of Rosebery, Lord Monkswell; one peeress, Lady Sandhurst; one eldest son of a peer, Earl Compton, five members of the house of commons, one clergyman of the Church of England, one noted scientist, Sir John Lovell; four prominent bankers, and a number of doctors, lawyers and business men.

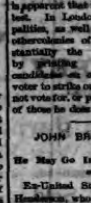
The election did not involve any important matter of government, nor excite any general interest, and less than half of the ratepayers attended it; but it attracted some attention from the fact that more women voted than usual despite the fact there was no question of temperance or religion such as are usually supposed to draw out women voters. The method of voting by ballot in England is about the same as in the United States. Australia, Australia, but is necessarily surrounded by more safeguards. The voter goes to a room, goes to the table, gives his name and number to the registry, and receives a stamped paper on which the names of the candidates are printed. Then stepping aside to a desk he takes a pencil and marks a cross opposite the name of the candidate for which he wishes to vote, each parish or district returning two members to the London county council, folds this paper, holds it up in view of the clerk and drops it through a slit in the lid of the box.

Under the municipal law of London ladies paying rates in their own name are entitled to vote, and in this election very many lady householders quietly and easily performed the simple operations required by law. The police did not attend, and crowding at the doors or any unnecessary talk in the room, and all rowdyism at the polls was forbidden. The system as above indicated is familiarly known in America as the Australian system, but it is adopted in some of the municipalities in England and the British colonies. It is apparent that it amounts to an educational test. In London and some other municipalities, as well as in Australia and some othercolonies of the British empire, substantially the same result is obtained by requiring the voter to write all the candidates on one ballot and allowing the voter to strike out the names of those he does not vote for, or putting a cross opposite names of those he does vote for.

JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON.

He May Go Into President-Elect Harrison's Cabinet.

Ex-United States Senator John Brooks Henderson, who has been prominently mentioned as standing a chance of being in President-elect Harrison's cabinet, was born in the quaint old town of Danville, Va., in 1826. His parents removed to Virginia when Gerson 10 years of age. He spent his early years on a farm, and taught while receiving his education. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar when 23 years of age, and in the same year was elected to the legislature. He was also sent to the legislature in 1854, originating the state railroad and banking laws in 1857. He was a presidential elector in 1856 and 1860. He was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic convention of 1860, and



J. B. HENDERSON.

to the Missouri convention of 1861. In June, 1861, he equipped a regiment of state militia, which he commanded for a time. On the expulsion of Trusten Polk from the United States senate in 1862 he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1863 was elected for the full term, ending in 1869. He was one of the seven senators whose votes defeated the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He was a commissioner to treat with hostile Indians in 1867, and eight years later was appointed a United States district attorney to prosecute men that were accused of evading the revenue laws, but refused on President Grant in one of his arguments and was removed from this office.

He is a good lawyer, an impressive talker and a man of ample ability in many directions.

Electric Pleasure Boats.

What is stated to be the largest electric pleasure boat in the world has been launched on the Thames. This is the Victoria and Albert, which is mahogany built, and will carry between seventy and eighty passengers. She is 82 feet in length, with a beam of 20 feet, a measurement of 96 tons and a draught of water of 2½ feet. The launch is worked by twin propellers which obtain their impetus from two Immisch motors, each of 7½ horse power and driven by 200 accumulators placed underneath the floor of the boat. The whole deck space, from stem to stern, is thus left free for passengers. There is a cabin amidships, which occupies that portion of the boat usually appropriated to the furnace and the boiler in a steam launch. The accumulators are of sufficient capacity to store power for a full days run at the highest speed allowed under the Thames conservancy bylaws, which is ten miles an hour. This speed was fully reached on her trial run, but a higher speed can be obtained for special purposes if required by joining up the cells of the batteries in parallel instead of in parallel, as now joined up. The accumulators can be recharged during the night after a day's work, and the boat thus made ready for the next day's run. This recharging is to be effected at any one of a series of charging stations which are in course of construction at various points along the river, the intention being to construct a number of launches of the type for pleasurable purposes.—New York Telegram.

SOME PEOPLE OF SAMOA.

HOW THE NATIONALITIES ARE DIVIDED IN UPOLU.

A Samoan Beauty—Something About Tamasese Crowned Sacred by Bishop Vaivai—Rebellion of the Ruler of Samoa—Other Rulers.

In case of Chester Arthur's death, or "Fort Wayne," he could not by word of the principal characters in an island in the Pacific ocean. With his marvelous memory of the English language, Leeds painted a word picture of this talented speech on the banks of the illustrious sea in such brilliant colors that in beauty and completeness it is more of descriptive writing, by variety been equaled.

He had probably read a great deal about the Samoan Islands. He studied them somewhat—not much, however. They are enchanting ones in the desert sea.

The Samoan Islands are all inhabited, and are also in number. The most important of these, and the one most interesting on account of the complicated state of affairs there, is the Island of Upolu, which, although but one of the Samoan Islands, is usually referred to simply as Samoa. The Samoan Islands are in the South Pacific, about 400 miles northeast of the Fiji Islands. They are all of volcanic formation. There are many extinct volcanoes on the islands. The natives have no traditions of eruptions from any of them. In 1865, however, a volcano broke out in the ocean near the Island of Manua, and for two weeks shot up jets of mud and dense columns of sand and stones to a height of 2,000 feet. The Island of Tutuila is, in scenery, the finest of the group. It is high and mountainous, with precipices rising from the ocean to a height of 2,300 feet. On its southern coast is the magnificent harbor of Pago-Pago—one of the finest in the world. It is completely landlocked, has an entrance clear of rocks, and water enough for the largest vessels.

Upolu Island, of the shape of which the accompanied map gives a tolerably clear idea, together with its property distribution, has an area of about 335 miles. Its middle is occupied by a range of broken hills, the sides of which, covered by a luxuriant vegetation as variously colored as a rainbow's hues, slope to the sea, which here barely bilks its gentle caste, and breaks softly upon the long white shore. The climate is as near absolute perfection as can be conceived. The mean temperature is about 80, and the mercury seldom rises higher than 90 or below 72. The difference of temperature between sun and shade is seldom more than seven degree. The rains are distributed evenly throughout the year, except in January, February and March, which is known as the rainy season, and heavy rain storms and northern winds prevail. Destructive storms are as rare as angels' visits in the Samoan Islands. It is, in short, as fine a climate as can be found in the world.

PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION

The island of Upolu is covered with dense forests of tropical beauty and variety. Among the trees and fruits are several species of palms, two varieties of pandanus, the ananil, pitton, bread fruit, cocoanut, wild orange, lime, banana, plantain, yam, taro, arrowroot (from which arrow root is made), pineapple, guava, mango and citron. The flowers of the islands are of indescribable beauty, and their delicious fragrance greets the sailor many miles out at sea.

The great evenness of climate makes two crops a year a possibility, but in a climate of such languorous influences as that of Samoa energy seems to be the lacking element toward the carrying out of extensive agricultural schemes. Nearly all the trade is controlled by some German house, and the Germans are by far the most numerous of the foreigners.

The natives of the Samoan Islands are, physically, the superiors of any of the African races. They are, as a rule, dark olive. The better class, however, are much lighter.

The men average about five feet ten inches in height, are erect and of really noble bearing, and have superbly formed bodies, giving one rather a false idea of their quite athletic. They do not, in reality, excel in sports of any kind, but this probably is the case because the men are naturally of rather a somber cast of mind, and do not care for athletics. The women are generally of fine, but very ornamental, size and graceful, and are the most good humored creatures imaginable.

DAUGHTER OF A SAMOAN CHIEF.

The hair is usually straight and not fine. Some of the girls of high rank have the hair in large, with thick lips. In some the eyes are oblique. The hair is black and straight, and it is considered a great honor to have red hair. A red haired Samoan is a curiosity, so they bleach their hair with a very curious preparation derived by themselves. Bleached hair and an immense amount of time and money of the men have heavy beards. Physically is cautionary, but less wiry and athletic than the same races. The women are very

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

VENEZUELA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Has Been Recently Elected and His Name Is Rojas Paul.

A journal is here given of Dr. Rojas Paul, the new President of Venezuela. Dr. Paul was born in Caracas. He studied in Valencia, and having determined to adopt the profession of the law was sent to the capital in 1856, and entered the Central university.

SOLAR PAUL.

Rojas pursued his legal studies, he took a course of private instruction in medicine. In 1862 the university conferred on him the law grade in civil jurisprudence, and a month later he was admitted to practice. Three years previous he had been appointed a professor of the Spanish language in the National College for Girls, a position he filled for twenty years.

In 1870 Dr. Paul was governor of the Province of Caracas. In 1880 he was made Administrator of the University Rents; in 1886 first member of the electoral council; in 1883 member of the jury for qualifying the members to be presented to the university, and ending the thesis proposed by the institute at the fiftieth anniversary of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar. In 1884 Rojas Paul was appointed secretary of the treasury under Blanco Guzman.

Chevalier Hugo Fritsch.

Chevalier Hugo Fritsch, who died not long ago in New York, was not an American, who came to America in 1850, at the age of 16. He became Austrian vice consul at New York, which position had fallen to Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, who succeeded Mr. Fritsch's uncle, Mr. De Lasy, as consul general. Mr. Fritsch was quite a remarkable whip, and was constantly called upon to be judge at horse races and at horse shows. While acting as a judge at Buffalo he caught a severe cold. After clearing himself subsequently at the New York horse show he suffered a relapse, which developed the disease of which he died.

RUDO FRITSCH.

The Divided Muff.

A specimen of the divided muff, soon to be manufactured on account of its originality than beauty or utility, may be seen in dark cloth trimmed with narrow beaver. It resembles a long purse tied round the center with a long ribbon, bow and ends. The hands pass in at each end, and a silk cord passed round the muff to suspend the whole. Each end has a frill of the material, lined with plush and a band of fur or plush, like a bracelet, above it.

The Late Admiral Le Roy.

Rear Admiral La Roy, who recently died in New York, was called the "Chesterfield of the navy." He belonged to an old New York family. His father was educated at a military school in Paris, and it is said was offered a commission in the French army, but declined it. William Edgar La Roy was born in New York in 1822, and entered the navy at the age of 14. He served in the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons between 1838 and 1850, and in the war

ADMIRAL LE ROY.

made a midshipman and attached to the old Ohio. He was ordered to the Gulf coast when the rebellion broke out, and in 1861 commanded the Oneida in the naval battle in Mobile bay and at that time captured the Confederate flagship Tennessee, with Admiral Buchanan on board. He was made captain in 1866, commodore in 1870, and rear admiral in 1874. He was retired in 1886.

The admiral was very popular socially, dividing the time between the Union League club of New York and Florida.

A Successful Experiment.

Mrs. Westend—Well, my dear, have you fixed Miss Lobsterby's nose so she will feel at home?

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"I have owned the windows with large heads."—Philadelphia Record.

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JOTTINGS.

—Dayroll 1889 past, 51; days to come, 314.

—The Somerville newspapers print the names of about 925 delinquent tax-payers in the financial report of Selectmanville township.

—Stillman Music Hall has a seating capacity of about 900, yet at the ministers' mass meeting last night many were obliged to stand.

—Another large mirror, surrounded by a hand-some frame from Mr. G. E. Fleer's studio, adorns Field & Randolph's City Pharmacy. It hangs diagonally on the wall facing one's right as he enters.

—An interesting account of "A Trip to Cuba via Richmond" may be expected from Mr. E. R. Ackerman at the Y. M. C. A. parlors to-morrow evening. Men and boys are invited. Admission is free.

—The vote in favor of increased taxation at the money election a few years ago was on promise that no license would be granted. Failure to keep the promise looks like obtaining money under false pretenses, in the absence of jail sentences. We cannot help say. We know of none.

—One man decided the vote in favor of imposing the taxes the few cents deemed necessary to meet the expenses of city government without licensing the saloons. Who was the man? One man in Common Council is to decide next Monday in favor of or against licensing saloons. Who is the man?

—A bill is now being prepared, and will be presented in the Senate within a day or two, providing for sewerage improvements in the cities of this State without increase of the municipal indebtedness thereof. This is a bill in the provisions and passage of which this city is directly and deeply interested.

—The proposed local-option election in Union county may lead Common Council to defer action on the license-applications until after the people have declared themselves; or, if at all, grant licenses subject to the result of the vote at such an election, so as not to place themselves in the attitude of opposing the wishes of the majority of the people. A judge of Somerset county, who had been accustomed to grant licenses, recently refused two until after the result of the special election in that county soon to take place is known.

—The young people in some towns have tried the "Rainbow Social", and pronounce it a success. In each case the girls wore a gay-colored apron without any hem at the bottom. The apron is numbered. Older corresponding numbers are placed in a box. Each gentlemen draws a number from the box and searches for the young lady wearing the apron that is numbered, to whom he pays special attention that evening. His duty is to hem the apron, all of which he must do unaided by his friend. The one who hems the apron the most neatly gets a prize. If he declines to hem he pays a forfeit.

—Benjamin Bross, of Morgan county, Georgia, at his death some years ago left a sound estate and the interest of which was to be for the "sole purpose of educating the orphan children in said county". The custodian of the fund, which has reached $46,000, cannot find orphans enough to use up the interest. They are able to spend only about $700 out of an interest of $2,070 yearly, and the money increases in such a manner that we do not see how it can be used for the orphans. The Legislature is to be asked to provide more orphans or legalize some other way of keeping down the surplus. We know of some localities where that surplus would never be allowed to swell until it came to be nuisance.

—It was a rare sight to see all the members of Protestant churches in Plainfield at Music Hall last evening making a united protest against licensing saloons. Father Smyth, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in joining so earnestly opposed to the saloon, as is known by his opposite to Common Council in former years in behalf of saloon-keepers among his own people. One would think that such a protest as that last night would be irresistible, but the saloon-keepers say nothing. They smile confidently, notwithstanding what two of the eleven Councilmen with their families are church-members in good standing. Why do the saloon-keepers smile? The answer will probably appear in Tax News of next Tuesday.

Filled a Horse's Tooth.

Mr. J. H. Foster, veterinary surgeon, performed a novel operation on a horse belonging to Mr. Tom Brock, A Dunellen hotel keeper, yesterday. The horse had a tooth that had caused considerable trouble but that was worth saving, and Mr. Foster discovered a filling of silver, making what is believed the first case of the kind on record in this country.

NO-LICENSE THE CRY.

A THOUSAND PLAINFIELDERS UNANIMOUS AGAINST SALOONS.

A Mass Meeting in Music Hall Condemned by Plainfield Freeholders.—Two Minutes Speeches Against Saloonkeeping.

The pastors of Plainfield's Protestant churches have the right to proudly claim the first place in the history of New Jersey's Great City, that of the first to deliver a telling an effective blow at the liquor traffic. Grouped on the stage of Stillman Music Hall, they constituted a most inspiring foreground or cover a thousand people; and what they set out to do they accomplished.

Those who believe in the magic good-fortune of the numerical thirteen saw an auspicious significance in the fact that the pastors of the assemblage numbered just a baker's dozen.

The Rev. Dr. E. F. Hendrix, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was Chairman. After a prayer by the Rev. W. H. Robertson he explained that the meeting was not intended as an attack on Common Council but as an incident in the warfare of the churches against the saloons. As their pastors, the old ministers had come to the front in behalf of the common good of the community. Their duty lay in the matter of public sentiment. They could not vote, and higher planes of thought and action were reached. As the outcome of the present condition of affairs the Ministers' Association had drafted a set of resolutions which they wished now to present to the people.

The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The policy of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has been tried in the city of Plainfield many years and has proved a failure, and whereas, The majority held in the hands of the Common Council of Plainfield is but twelve votes, and whereas, The majority of Plainfield is more than twice the number of the votes cast for the license candidates, and whereas, The Common Council of Plainfield has by a majority vote refused to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises

Farewell Receptions for Gen. Harrison and Family.

A FORECAST OF HIS POLICY.

A Man Who Claims to Be Located With Information Imparts It to the Public.

Col. Mow is Silent—Senators Opposed to Wanamaker—Latest Cabinet Rumors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—"Nearly every-body who voted for Gen. Harrison in Indiana, expects to receive an office under his administration," said a prominent Democratic politician to a representative of the United Press.

"Will they succeed in gratifying their expectations?" was asked.

"No, sir; they will not."

"What do you know about the matter?"

"I know how Gen. Harrison is going to manage the appointments."

"There are a great many hundreds of people who would be glad to have reliable information on that subject; suppose you enlighten them."

"I will do so on one condition—that you do not mention my name."

"That is agreed."

"Well, sir, you may tell the people who are interested that Gen. Harrison is going to establish a policy of rotation in regard to the offices in the departments where they properly belong, and each member of his cabinet will be given to understand that these applications are to be properly classified, and when appointments are to be made the chief of each delegation will be called upon by the respective cabinet officers to decide what names on the list of eligibles shall be appointed. The responsibility will be carried out, and the responsibility for the appointment made will be with the delegation. I know that this policy will be inaugurated by the new administration and it will be rigidly followed."

The gentleman quoted referred to appointments which would not of necessity have to go through the civil service examination.

Every other Democratic office holder of business calls about the city during the day. So the utterances on Wanamaker's chair gave an elaborate reception to Mr. Harrison and Gen. McKee at the New Denison.

Gen. Harrison is expected to take leave of his friends at a reception to be tendered him at the New Denison this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will give a send reception this evening in honor of Mr. E. W. Halford, at which the friends of the private secretary to the president-elect will bid him farewell.

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Mr. John R. Elam, law partner of Mr. W. H. H. Miller, was quoted as having said that Mr. Miller would be offered a place in the cabinet. Last evening Mr. Elam denied the truth of the quotation.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Cabinet speculation has reached a new departure in the Capitol. The talk hinged mostly upon Representative Thomas, of Illinois, for secretary of the navy, and Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, for attorney general.

It is now believed by the best informed cabinet makers that Capt. Thomas is on the slate. In fact, a member of musicians have been sent to Hon. Benjamin Harrison, expressing him upon Thomas' selection. Thomas' appointment will be very popular in congress. He is not only well acquainted there, but is a member of the house at the time that ever occupied a seat in either house of congress.

The Republican senators, while still amazed at the repudiation of Secretary Windom, secretary of the treasury, seem to have given up the idea of a formal protest. It can be stated definitely that there is a protest has been drawn up and unanimously signed, but at the present moment it was considered to be unpatriotic-ally wrong to protest against the selection of the secretary of the treasury. It is also stated that the only reason why the senators remain silent is the fact that they do not wish to appear in the light of interferers; but the opposition to Mr. Windom is nevertheless pronounced.

It is stated that a lively telegraphic correspondence between this city, New York, Boston and Indianapolis has been kept up in relation to the appointment of Judge Thurston for the interior. Senator Quay, the organizer of the "Quay Club," and Col. Sabin, delegation, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and a host of well known New York Republicans have supplemented the solicitation that has been forwarded made of Judge Thurston by his colleagues. Senator Manderson is at the capital of Nebraska, and he has also intervened that the appointments are bright for Thurston's appointment.

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But, after all, the belief is that the general has a very strong string attached to the cabinet which controls it. This is indicated by many that the names were put out to test public opinion. It is that was the purpose the president-elect has no doubt all the information, and can act accordingly.

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Law and Order Leagues.

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IT WAS HE WHO SET FIRE TO THE HOUSE.

Without Any Foundation the Man Has Been Released From Kingston Prison.

Was Brought Under the General Search of Information.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—When the Parnell commission opened this morning it was found with prominent persons, including John Morley and Henry Labouchere.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of The Times, was the first witness called. He was cross-examined by counsel for the defense. Mr. Macdonald said the suspicion that the preacher was more sensitive than the demands of a letter which he received from a married lady to reward a single woman, and that to collect money more times upon Mrs. Bonnie than the amount of the house were aware.

The court would be very much justified by his seeing Miss Bonnie at Mr. Lewis in the front door. He could not have inclined a year in front of the house on the stairs Miss Bonnie had to be bedroom. On the stairs Miss Bonnie shielded him from a chance gaze with her outside shirt.

A LINE OF RETREAT.

Massachusetts Editors to Have a Chance to Interview Retiring Senator Edmunds.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The house committee on the judiciary took up the matter of amending the law of libel, and the committee room was crowded with interested persons. Mr. Ellis Ames Ball, of Boston, opened the hearing and submitted the following bill:

"No action or proceeding for libel shall be maintained against any person for the publication of legislative business to the public. Such publication is made without actual malice, and without reasonable grounds for believing the same to be false, unless the plaintiff shall have given notice in writing to the publisher of such alleged libel, specifying the matter complained of, and the responsibility for the publication made will be with the delegation. I know that this policy will be inaugurated by the new administration and it will be rigidly followed."

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Mrs. Pinkie Ashbloom, who rented the second room at the house Mary A. Pinnell died here, testified that poor people are afraid to rent rooms in the house. She testified still another criminal libel. She heard rumors affecting the character of Judge Pinnell gentleman and not her son or wife, his daughter and Miss Pinnell's stepmother. She after seeing that lady on the other side night in street costume when she was supposed to have been in her room. As the witness was passing the house she heard the street door open standing ajar. This aroused

THE TWO HEADED GIRL.

Mr. Riley and I stopped in St. Louis to see Millie Christine, the two headed nightingale. She is touring over the country this season accompanied by herself. A year ago Christine's mother died in Illinois, and the two girls became homeless. Just how to dispose of them became a serious question. Christine has certainly been most remarkable, starting out as she did, under the most adverse circumstances, not knowing for two or three years whether to regard herself as an amiority or twins, she has by wonderful self control. Now she is shown whatever the English language is spoken. She is of American descent and is black as the ebony of spades. I say the ebony of spades, the ace of spades is very rarely black, as I am informed; also because in her case a comparison with the two spots would be more appropriate this way.

What I like about Millie Christine more especially is her harmonious disposition. Had she been otherwise, it would have been fatal to her career. A two headed girl cannot very much on the friendly footing existing between her two sets of heads for her popularity. Should either head fall out with the other, another would succeed. So it will not do to say to be, for instance, envious of the other. What can one look about scowling and be respected if the other heads are kind and wants to quit, it worries the management and breaks up the show. So two headed girl can succeed when the relations are strained. Supposing that the appetite of one head called for supper in order to interest the audience across the aisle, but a night, and the other head in the same stomach, to object, provided that the sun brown flavor of custard is distasteful to her; and yet these two people get along fine, as well have since we began without any bickerings at all and still under the same management.

Supposing again that the soprano is sleepy after a prolonged matinee and evening performance, answering repeated encores, she therefore decides to go to sleep at once, while the alto, who has had no chance to encore, would like to have the gas burning and read "Robert Elsmere."

One can readily see that in an ordinary musical combination this would break up the show in five minutes, but it is not so with the two headed nightingale.

The two headed nightingale dresses alike. For receptions she wears a pink foulard silk with a limited train to it. Revers are worn on the side and draped over panels of wash goods. The train is supported by folds of wiggin and connects with all points east, west, north and south. A large cameo made to resemble a fried egg, depends from a gold chain about the neck. The dress is worn decollete. I asked the alto what her opinion was of this style of dress as a leader of the approaching administration. She said, of course it could be made more or less of a feature, according to the taste and good judgment of the wearer, but she did not favor it as an extreme. She said if worn in the whole could be regarded as ladies and gentlemen, there could be no objection to the custom. Those who were a little doubtful about themselves and afraid they lacked some of the essential elements necessary to civilization, as a kind of a "dead give away" in talking of dress. That is my own language, for I have edited it a little myself in order to give it that polite touch characterizes all my work.

Miss Christine says that whether the new administration encourages the decollete dress at Washington or introduces a fur collar and yarn mittens, she will still cling to the old custom. She says that if the English lady with two yards of throat can saw off two or three dollars' worth of goods from the top of her dress with impunity, that a New American girl who drives a reaper and binds corn in our rough climate ought to be able to put in a few necks at Washington in full dress. I have always said that a true lady will not ask to escape entirely through the top of her costume, but a decollete, say of moderate neck and round, and modified some what to the general beauty of the scene from an artistic standpoint. Those who get into a sculptor's studio half afraid that they will be mated by the police, would naturally announce the decollete dress, and they are right about it, too. They know their own hearts pretty well and are evidently afraid that the authorities will also find out about it.—Bill Nye in New York World.

The Story of a Kiss.

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Willie Larkin.	The W. J. Larkin Co.,
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William J. Larkin.	Bill Larkin.
Mr. William Addison Larkin.	Larkin.
Mr. W. Addison Larkin.	Coll 172.
William J. Larkin & Co.	—Life.

Only One Eating House.

Diner (to slow waiter)—Some roast beef, well done, potatoes and a glass of beer.

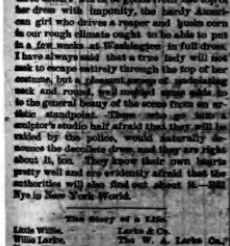
Waiter—Yes, sir. Anything else, sir?

Diner—Yes, I'd like it paler.—Puck.

Point Moot.

Jack—Now, look out. I'm going to kiss you. Sallie (preparing to rest—Why, oh! oh!! Oh! You wouldn't dare! Jack—I never would you! —Drake's Magazine.

The Question.



Dad—You have been looking straight at me for the last few minutes. What is it? Farmer—That's just what I say sometimes.—Harper's Weekly.

An Artist Who Could Run.

Lady Thyra reading catalogue—Two dogs after Landseer.

Lady Myra—But where is Landseer? I don't see him.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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Best Cumberland Pattie No per B.
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Best Run of Land No per B.
Also in Kindling Wood No per bundle.
This is a reduction in the prices of 20 per cent. and is made in the interest of Economy. Satisfy yourself, come and, we believe, we can please you.
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Grocers and Dealers in Teas, Plainfield, 20 Broadway, corner Front street.

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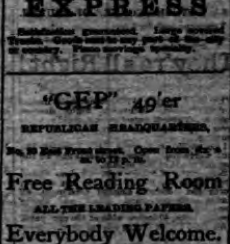
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GOODS.
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BUTCHER,
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FRESH AND SALT MEATS, POULTRY, etc.
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PARK AVENUE AND BROWN STREET
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Is now ready to supply the trade with a full line of WILLOW and WOODEN WARE
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Housekeeping and Lubricating Oils, at Wholesale New York Prices. All orders promptly attended to.

NEW SIDES.
Barkalow & Dunn,
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Fire Insurance,
24 DUNN STREET, SOUTH PLAINFIELD.
Agent for the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England. Assets, $12,000,000. Also agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York. Assets, $3,000,000. Also agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England. Assets, $12,000,000. Also agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $2,000,000. Also agent for the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Assets, $2,000,000. Also agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York. Assets, $6,000,000. Also agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $3,000,000. Also agent for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. Assets, $774,550.21. Also agent for the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia. Assets, $2,000,000. Also agent for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Assets, $3,000,000. Also agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Assets, $100,000,000. Also agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets, $100,000,000. Also agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets, $3,000,000. Also agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. Assets, $20,000,000. Also agent for the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets, $20,000,000. Also agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $6,000,000. Also agent for the Accident Insurance Company of North America. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, England. Assets, $2,000,000. Also agent for the Guarantee Company of North America. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Md. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of London, England. Assets, $2,000,000. Also agent for the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Steam Boiler Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Assets, $1,000,000. Also agent for the Steam Boiler Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn

THE STORY OF LE CARON.

The Man Who Recently Made a Sensation Before the Parnell Commission.

All other interests in the trial of the great case of Parnell and The London Times are temporarily suspended, and even the parliamentary wrangle over home rule for Ireland wanes, while the world wonders about the latest witness summoned in the name of Le Caron. According to his own statement he began life as an Irish patriot, soon discovered there was nothing in it for him and entered the secret service of the British government, did valuable and unsuspicious work in France and the United States, and served with credit in the Federal army during the American civil war. He asserts positively, as the newspapers have already told in detail, that Mr. Parnell and many other Irish patriots who now discourage violence, once aided the Fenians; that he, Le Caron, acted with the Fenians in the United States, and took part in the invasion of Canada, and that the Parnellites secretly continue their incitements to crime and rebellion in Ireland, and that their public movement is only a cover for secret and dangerous designs against the British government.

LE CARON.

Some Irish Americans of great prominence are charged with complicity, and very naturally there is an eager desire among them to get at the complete record of Mr. Le Caron. John Boyle O'Reilly remembers meeting the man about the time the friends of Ireland held their noted meeting at Faneuil hall, Boston, but denounces it the wildest statements as to their being any secret meetings there, and calls attention to the significant fact that the Chicago convention, which Le Caron describes as a gathering of dynamiters, was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Fiske, a leading Episcopal clergyman of St. Louis. Collector John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, emphasizes the fact that in America Irish political reformers of all shades of opinion act together, hence the presence at Chicago of a few Irishmen who advocate physical force in no way committed the parliamentary party to their views, as Le Caron claims. "The Irish national league of America," says Mr. Fitzgerald, is made up of all shades of politics, from the extremists to men who do not even believe in a separate parliament for Ireland.

* *

Careful inquiry in army records and circles showstiat Le Caron served a year as bugler, and later became a lieutenant in a Tennessee regiment, but he never was a major or held any commission in the Army of the Potomac, as claimed on his cross-examination. For a few years he was Dr. H. Le Caron," of Chicago, and was for a short time president of the State Pharmaceutical association, but developed a remarkable faculty for making enemies, and left there with the ill will of many other druggists. His title was gained as a druggist, and he did not practice as a physician. They say his real name is Beaud and that he acted as druggist only to acquire some standing among the Irish. Messrs. Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan deny all his statements in regard to them, adding that he sought their acquaintance in America but they did not encourage him. It appears, however, that he was graduated at the Detroit Medical college in 1872.

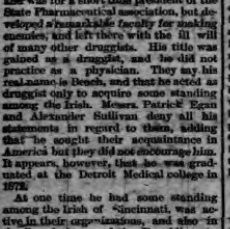
At one time he had some standing among the Irish of Cincinnati, was active in their organizations, and also in the Grand Army of the Republic. As his story comes out bit by bit, it appears that he was "on the inside" of queer doings in Paris, was a Fenian in Canada in 1865, did a hospital steward in Joliet, Ills., in 1866; an "organizer" of various kinds in 1870, and a Nationalist in 1884, but through it all the same cool, cautious, smooth spoken, secret service man—in short, one of that mysterious character developed in times of political convulsion, a man who lives in an atmosphere of intrigue. The Parnellites are confident of their ability to impeach his testimony, but he has given them a hard task.

A gentleman who used to know Le Caron well in Chicago says that he was popular with his social acquaintances. He has a very agreeable family.

* *

A Beautiful Structure.

The Montreal ice carnival for 1889 is a thing of the past. Its ice palace was one of the handsomest the people of Mon-



THE MONTREAL ICE PALACE.

treal can boast of. It exceeded all other structures ever built of frozen water. The cut here given cannot, of course, be said to present an adequate idea of it, but it represents its general lines of construction with fidelity.

Boring for Hot Water.

At Dublin Perth a well, which has been bored to a depth not previously reached by any Scientific Committee of water, having a temperature of 156 degs. Fahrenheit. It is intended to continue the boring until the temperature of the water reaches 178 degs. Fahrenheit. It is a most point whether the temperature will be possible to heat dwellings, churches, etc.—New York World.

THE PILOT'S WIFE.

THE STORY OF A FAN.

ELLEN BOYLE SHERMAN.

HOUSEKEEPING IN LONDON.

Hardships and Expense of Maintaining a Domestic Establishment.

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary" for an American, in obedience to the demands of his business or professional calling, to transfer his lares and penates from the United States to London, it will always be well for the friends of that gentleman to remember him as one who is about to enter upon a period (longer or shorter, as tact and finances permit) of domestic tribulation, provided, of course, that he is unaccustomed to the English ways of "doing things," for he and the members of his family are fortunate enough to be philosophical, and if they are so constituted as to be able to adapt themselves readily to strange conditions, so much the better; their period of trial will end the sooner, and they can anticipate with not a little genuine satisfaction that the act of settling into the really pleasant features of English life, which, when rightly taken, go far to compensate one for the discomforts he has left behind. To become a householder in London is far from being one of the simplest matters in the world. There are hundreds, no less, thousands of them, perhaps thousands of them, but even this profusion renders the act of choice somewhat embarrassing. First, of course, one looks for a desirable location, or "locality," as they say here, for all the world as if the latter were a disease. Then comes the question of rent, and more than any of the others to take an interest in his father's profession. This is one of the few cases, perhaps the only case in this country, where a child was given a name because of its birthplace. When Gen. Sherman was escorted to the steamer which was to bear it north by the battalion of the Thirteenth, United States infantry in which he had served for 25 years, moved into the quarters in Calvary cemetery at St. Louis, the officers and soldiers of the battalion joined a marble monument. It is in this cemetery that the little daughter of Gen. Sherman finds a home. Mrs. Sherman, besides the loss she will be to her family, will be greatly missed by the poor for whom she spent a lifetime of labor.

BISHOP LOUGHLIN'S NEW HOME.

It Is a Credit to the Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

Bishop John Loughlin of the Roman Catholic church, presiding over the diocese of Brooklyn is the possessor of a palatial home, a $100,000 episcopal palace, just completed. It is said that the bishop, being a man of simple tastes, and 72 years old, moved into the new palace, and 72 years old, moved into the new palace, and 72 years old, moved into the new palace

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE CROSSROADS OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, THE NEWSPAPER OF PLAINFIELD AND VICINITY, IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE EVERY AFTERNOON, at No. 11 SOMERSET STREET,

BY W. BRISBEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IT IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT THE CENTS A WEEK, OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, $1.50 A YEAR.

IT IS SOLD ON THE STREETS BY NEWSBOYS, AND MAY BE ORDERED OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PLAINFIELD, N.J.
LOOK BOX I. TELEPHONE CALL 43.

FOR PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES, TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

THERE EXISTS IN THE MONOTONY AND COURSE OF NATURE AN INDISSOLUBLE UNION BETWEEN VIRTUE AND HAPPINESS, BETWEEN DUTY AND ADVANTAGE.—Washington.

KNOWLEDGE MUST BE GAINED BY OURSELVES. MANKIND MAY SUPPLY US WITH FACTS; BUT THE WISDOM, EVEN IF THEY AGREE WITH PREVIOUSLY KNOWN, MUST BE THE WORK OF OUR OWN MINDS.—Earl of Beaconsfield.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 51; days to come, 313.

—George Washington was born Feb. 22d, 1732.

—The U. S. Grant Guards will meet to-night.

—As Washington's birthday anniversary is a legal holiday no paper will be issued from THE NEWS office to-morrow.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary will meet at 7:45 and the class in English branches at 7:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night.

—No books will be delivered from the Public Library to-morrow, but the reading-room and Art Gallery will be open at the usual hours.

—The W. C. T. U. rooms will be open all day to-morrow, and hot coffee will be served to all who may call. Everybody will be welcome.

—Still another addition to Hope chapel is contemplated. The Sunday-school there continues to grow, and the week-evening meetings are full of interest.

—It is stated that it will be sixty days, before footin-ray in the Lantern will contest will be taken. Citations are to be served upon all the legatees of whom there are over fifty.

—The Borough election is to take place Tuesday, March 12th, for Mayor, two three-year Councilmen, one one-year Councilman, Assessor, Collector, Overseer of the Poor, and three Commissioners of Appeal.

—The second Sunday services at the Church of Our Saviour will be held hereafter at four p. m. The Sunday trains leaving here at 3:30 p. m. and returning from Netherwood at 5:11 p. m. will accommodate any persons in town who may wish to attend the services.

—An sophisticated bachelor wants to know if the "woman's exchange" is a place where a forlorn husband may exchange a woman who translates Greek poetry and paints nine senseless pieces for one who can broil a beefsteak and sew on a suspender button.

—The Young Men's Catholic Literary Union will give an entertainment in St. Mary's school hall to-morrow evening. The cast has been carefully selected, and a pleasant evening may be expected by those who attend. The title of the play is "The Happy Man". A farce entitled "Box and Cox" will conclude the evening's entertainment. A matinee will be given in the afternoon at three o'clock. The advertisement tells the story.

—Those who desire to join the Trading Issues LEAGUE on their trip to Washington to take part in the inaugural parade or to witness the magnificent ceremonies will receive selection at the hands of Messrs. Abbott L. Avery, Charles Joy or Everett L. Benson, who constitute the Committee. They may be addressed at the Lancers' Headquarters, 139 Halsey street, Newark. If enough Plainfielders decide to join this stalwart Republican club, which was so distinguished a visitor to the Queen City during the campaign, the Lancers' special train will stop at Plainfield to take on the guests. The Committee's members give all particulars.

First Baptist Young People.

The Young People's Association of the First Baptist church will always be a society of Christian endeavor, but by a vote of the members taken last Monday, it will not be a branch of the Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor. Efforts have been made by the latter-named organization to include the Baptist association in its union and under its banner-name. The idea was discussed thoroughly Monday evening by the Rev. D. J. Yerkes, D. D., the Rev. Rufus Rhees, Mr. R. K. Case and Mr. L. H. Bugbee, jr. All but Mr. Rhees spoke favorably of the change. He was opposed to it decidedly. By a ballot even the motion to change the society name was lost. The vote stood 16 for and 16 against the change. Mr. Howard Bugbee, Mr. L. H. Bugbee, jr., Miss Ida Yerkes, Miss Case and Miss Butler were appointed a committee for the revision of the constitution and by-laws, which being done will come before the very nearly in connection with the Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor.

The Telephone Cable at Work.

Manager Charles Rogers of the Telephone Company, is congratulating himself on the very successful achievement of stretching a wire cable over the Eighth street territory from which two poles were forcibly removed. The cable is 200 feet long and contains 30 wires, all of which work to a charm.

WOMANHOOD AVENGED.

A PENALTY OF $250 FOR INSULTING UNPROTECTED MISSES.

Workingmen's Hero Wipes the Earth Down With a Contemptible Scamp.—Plainfield's "Fast" Tobacco Row Settled.

Mr. Albert Winter—who during the suburban of the firm of Schaefle, Baldwin, Tenney & Co. was a member of that partnership—observed one day that the young women employed in the firm's factory were, when passing to and from the factory, subject to insult; and he determined to put a stop to it. Offers of assistance were made by several men who were now-sooners to Plainfield. He sought to check the nuisance by a simple remonstrance and an appeal to the young men's decency; but was met by taunts and opprobrious epithets. He then openly announced that factory girls were a few days thought the victims of brave offensive remarks, whistlings and out-calls. A detective was employed by Mr. Winter to secure sufficient evidence, and suddenly three of the men were arrested and lodged in jail.

The trial before the City Court was arranged for when two of the accused pleaded nolo vult and were fined $20. The third, Walter Ryley by name, stood his trial, and was defended by Mr. W. E. McClure. His was convicted, and sentenced to forty days' imprisonment in the county jail. His counsel filed an appeal bond in the sum of $200, and the case was taken to the appellate court at Elizabeth.

Last term Ryley did not turn up, and application was made to postpone the case. The motion was opposed by the city; but the Court said that as it was the first application the case might go over to next term on the payment of costs.

Yesterday the case on appeal was again reached. Corporation Counsel Marsh on behalf of the city took charge of the case. When the Court called for defendant's appearance no one answered. The Court inquired what counsel represented the other side. Mr. Marsh replied that Mr. McClure had represented the defendant in the Court below, and understood that in this Court last term and had obtained postponement. He did not believe that the defendant ever meant to have the appeal tried; and he moved that the appeal be dismissed for want of prosecution, and that bail be given to take the capias issued from the files. Both motions were granted.

Mr. Andrew Carney was security on the appeal bond, and sent his brother to Elizabeth to look after the case. The latter was very much surprised when told that there had been no defense. He paid the costs, however, on the spot, and has requested Mr. Marsh's advice as to what steps could be taken to reimburse Mr. Andrew Carney. On hearing the facts stated by Mr. Carney Mr. Marsh pointed out several remedies, any of which would be available to Mr. Carney in the event of Ryley. Mr. Carney will see it necessary.

Mr. Albert Winter deserves great credit for championing the interests of unprotected women in his employ. He is not now in Plainfield to see the final success of his efforts; but his friends, who number all citizens who know him by reputation, will join with THE NEWS in congratulating him on the result of an action so eminently characteristic of this man.

MR. WERNER'S $20 PRIZE.

Mr. Miller the Winner.—Wonderfully Accurate Guessing.

About a month before the National election Mr. Harry Werner, the proprietor of Werner's clothing establishment, No. 20 West Front street, offered a prize of $20 in either cash or clothing to the person who should guess the next President and his majority in the electoral college. The only condition was that the competitor must be a customer. There were 230 competitors, and the guesses ranged from 97 in favor of Mr. Cleveland to the exact guess in favor of Mr. Harrison. The two who guessed that Mr. Harrison would be elected President and gave the correct number of his electoral majority were Mr. Wallace V. Miller, of West Front street, Plainfield, and Mr. J. M. Lewis, of Linden avenue, North Plainfield. Mr. Miller was the second person in the order of the entire number, and was two days ahead of Mr. Lewis. He is, therefore, entitled to the prize of $20, and is to receive either a $20 overcoat or $20 in cash, this evening. Another remarkable guess was that of Mr. Wesley Cornell, who missed the next President and his majority in the electoral college. The only competitor who missed guessed the next President and his majority in the electoral college. The only condition was that the competitor must be a customer. There were 230 competitors, and the guesses ranged from 97 in favor of Mr. Cleveland to the exact guess in favor of Mr. Harrison. The two who guessed that Mr. Harrison would be elected President and gave the correct number of his electoral majority were Mr. Wallace V. Miller, of West Front street, Plainfield, and Mr. J. M. Lewis, of Linden avenue, North Plainfield. Mr. Miller was the second person in the order of the entire number, and was two days ahead of Mr. Lewis. He is, therefore, entitled to the prize of $20, and is to receive either a $20 overcoat or $20 in cash, this evening. Another remarkable guess was that of Mr. Wesley Cornell, who miss

BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

The Conference Report on Territories Adopted.

FOUR NEW STATES FOR THE FLAG.

The President Requested to Name the Order of Admission as North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington—The Bill Now Has Its Final Passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The House agreed to the conference report on the direct tax bill and the bill for the admission of the territories, and considered the possible appropriation bill.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the contest over the direct tax bill was resumed, Mr. Caldwell, of Iowa, calling up the conference report as a matter of privilege. The House disagreed—yeas, 154; nays, 93—to consider the conference report. The vote stood: Yeas, 154; nays, 93. The Speaker announced, and the conference report was then agreed to—Yeas, 169; nays, 93.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, presented the conference report on the territorial bill.

The bill as agreed to in conference provides for the admission of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington. The secretary of Dakota is to be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of the territory. The Governor is to call the convention for the north of this parallel shall assemble at Bismarck, and those elected south of the parallel at Sioux Falls. The delegates to the convention to each of the proposed new states shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in May next, and shall assemble on the first Thursday that they adopt the constitution of the United States. They are authorized thereupon to form constitutions and state governments.

It is provided that at the election for delegates to the convention in South Dakota the electors shall vote for or against the Sioux Falls constitution. If a majority of the votes shall be for the constitution, the convention shall reassemble at the people's meeting, or call another for that purpose, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted, and shall forthwith transmit them to Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement to subscribe thereto is reached by said states. But if, at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast shall be against the Sioux Falls constitution it shall be the duty of the convention to make a constitution in all respects as it shall deem advisable, but not to be submitted to the people. But in case the duty of the president to admit the new states by proclamation, if the constitution framed by the convention to be held on the first Tuesday in October. Each of the new states shall be entitled to one representative in congress, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two.

Section 11 provides that all lands heretofore granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than $10 per acre. The proceeds shall constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as congress may prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section, to any person who shall settle upon, improve and occupy the same. But said lands shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

All mineral lands are excepted from the grants made by the act. The word "state" when used in the act of July 2, 1862, and when used in Justice Miller's circuit (the Eighth), and Washington and Stephen J. Justice Field (the Ninth).

Mr. Barnes, (Ga.) said that, as one of the conferees on the bill, he had signed the same, although he did not like all of it, nor all the reports.

The report was then adopted amid applause.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

The president sent to congress all the correspondence relating to the participation of the government and the appropriation of Great Britain in respect to the discussion of Lord Sackville-West as minister of Great Britain to the United States. The correspondence comprises a copy of the Sackville-West letter and Lord Sackville's reply thereto.

On Oct. 22 Secretary Bayard, Mr. Bayard, directed Mr. Phelps to invite Lord Salisbury to attend a conference of the powers, and the next day Mr. Phelps reported that he had done so. Mr. Wolf's correspondence with Lord Salisbury is also given. In his public sentiment had been aroused, and that Lord Salisbury desired to put himself right by an apology to understand the necessity of such action.

On Oct. 30 Minister Phelps telegraphed to Secretary Bayard that Lord Salisbury authorized to say that the publication of the private letter of Minister Lord Sackville was unauthorized by the government, and that the author had been punished by dismissal. Lord Salisbury did not regard the minister's letter as sufficient to warrant his withdrawal, but he would not insist upon it, which would not necessarily be the case if terms were dictated by the government of the United States, for which cause there are pressure.

Mr. Bayard said that there would be long delays with no decisive result if despatches were placed on the movements of the minister pending the investigation of the matter by the government of Great Britain.

The correspondence that gives the report of Secretary Bayard to the president to instruct Lord Sackville to leave the country from Mr. Bayard to Lord Salisbury dated Oct. 30, informing him that the president deemed it best that thereafter all communications between the two governments should be through other channels and not during pressure.

All the subsequent correspondence was announced in his, but the purport of all such facts contained have already been published.

THE NICARAGUA MISCARRIAGE.

All credits about to be sent out to be incorporated in the Nicaragua Canal bill. However, he was not of the opinion the president would veto the bill on account of this provision. The Nicaragua canal scheme is dear to the hearts of the people of the country, and they are protecting that such measure will be taken to push the work to completion and construction.

SECRETARY BAYARD.

Interviewed Concerning Reports of His Retirement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 31.—Mrs. Bayard, of the late John, which arrived in port, reports the following interview with Secretary Bayard at Fort Liberty, Jan. 31, to Feb. 10. On the 7th we were informed by a native that Lorrimer had arrived. The next day we were informed that, for three days, the Chilian Hyppodrome had held their location. Other ballets had appeared. The natives who told us all this said that Lorrimer had had no difficulty in forcing a landing at Fort Liberty, which was in confusion of the Chilian.

The Telco also brought the news that a revolution had occurred at Portsea-Platte, San Domingo, in the last part of December. Lorrimer had assisted there for the avowed purpose of displacing the present president of San Domingo. A force of 500 men, comprising the standing army, was sent against the insurgents, and nearly two months ensued before the rebels were taken by surprise. The leaders fled to the mountains and the government forces were in pursuit. The leaders fled to the mountains and the government forces were in pursuit. The leaders fled to the mountains and the government forces were in pursuit

Gen. Tom Moonlight, the "Fighting Parson" of Wyoming, took 6 men through the woods at his order to capture a Sioux chief. The chief was found in a wigwam with 6 squaws and 20 pounds of the Grand Pacific hotel ready to fry. Returning, when a respectable looking old squaw approached with the inquiry: "Is this Gen. Tom Moonlight?"

"The same," was the genially genial response. "What can I do for you?"

The old squaw then stepped back and, pointing to 7 men, Private Joseph Creel, Company G, Twentieth Missouri, is mustering service under your command, and I request to be relieved."

Gen. Moonlight smiled first, and then, impressed by the old man's solemn mien, his silence grew incredulous, and, with the new words he was flushed with embarrassment. His surprise and the interest he manifested led him to be in comfortable estate, but there was no mistaking the character of the appeal, so he thrust his hand into his pocket, asking pleasantly: "How much will be of service to you?"

The old soldier threw off his deferential manner with a flash of high and unbending pride, and replied: "I don't understand you. I want to be relieved from duty. April 14, 1865, coming twenty-four years this spring, I was assigned by your orders to a picket station, at Corn Landing, on the river, fifteen miles from Kansas City. My orders were explicitly to stay there until relieved. I stood by my post two weeks, relieved by Order and finally lying close at hand, and could probably have been there yet if a fellow on a load of hay hadn't have answered my questions by the quickest method. The war was over. I thought it strange I didn't hear from headquarters, so I put one day in my pocket and went down to Kansas City. I learned there that the war was over, Lincoln and the army disbanded. I came back, got a discharge, and when I was in Washington last year I looked over the war records and found that I am officially still enrolled as sentry at Old Corn Landing. No, I don't want to be relieved for a fact, as my case is the only one of its kind in the history of the United States army."—Chicago Tribune.

Must Hooked.

Voices from Sled—Hi—ho, don't Look well's do road! You'll git killd!

Deacon Rose—Look out yo'sellves; an' don't speak so disrespectful to yo s'periyers do sez' dem.—Life.

Chauncey Rode in Their Pupa's Carriage.

Chauncey Mitchell Depew left in his Harlem car at seven last week, enlisted by a delegation of railroad men who had called upon him, when they heard a terrible platter on the piazza. The noise increased. The children's voices drowned the silvery, dripping conversational tones of Chauncey. The guests first smiled, then frowned. Mr. Depew was pleased with their smiles, but annoyed at their frowns. So he arose and said aside:

"I will make an investigation. This noise must stop."

Mr. Depew went outside, and to his surprise found his carriage's children inside and Nick. They paid but little attention to him, however, and his presence did not lessen their clatter. Growing impatient, he said:

"Children, do you know who I am?"

"Oh! Yes, we do," said a little 5-year-old fat to the great railroad man. "You're the man that rides in my papa's carriage."—New York Evening Sun.

Not Down Out.

"You aren't going up to —— street any more, I hear?" remarked one of a couple of young men who sat together in the theatre the other night.

"No; I have drawn off."

"Didn't you like the girl?"

"Oh, yes."

"Old man objects?"

"Oh, no. He was too good."

"How?"

"Borrowed over $600 of me at one time and another and never raised a dollar of it. He rather to with a girl whom he knew to be a rash dog and a stout gun."—Detroit Free Press.

No Occasion for Thanks.

On one occasion when Tom Ochiltree returned home from congress there was very little brass upon the railroad, and he was the only person of consequence on the train. When it stopped at his town there was no music, and crowd around the depot, and, strange enough, he thought it best to call attention to himself. So he stepped out on the platform and began:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this hearty demonstration"——

"Demonstration!" thunder, said one of the crowd. "John Dills has just committed suicide in the depot."—Washington Critic.

A New Kind of Pie.

"Dutchy," said a customer who was discussing a light lunch in a lager beer saloon, "is dis baker's pie?"

"Ya, sir," was Dutchy's emphatic reply. "Shimp me gracious, mine frent, dot pie was all mine."—New York Sun.

Harnessed It.

"Shall I cut this loin of mutton soldier-way?" said a host to his guest.

"No," replied the latter, "cut it bridleway, by all means, for then I may chance to get a bit in my mouth."—Fall River Advance.

Considered His Education Neglected.

A visitor, after passing around the cigars, turned to 4-year-old Sammy and asked: "Do you smoke, Sammy?" "No," replied the little one with a drawl. "I don't even chew."—New York World.

Wisdom.

Sixteen young ladies in Lowell have formed a whist club and meet weekly for practice. It is said that the neighbors one hour three hour whist three blocks away.—Somerville Journal.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co

No. 85 and 87 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00. Assets $774,550.21

Issues SURETY BONDS guaranteeing the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, such as employees of Railroads, Express, Telegraph and Telephone companies, etc.

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OFFICERS:

WM. M. RICHARDS, President. GEO. F. SEWARD, Vice-President.
RUFUS J. HILLAS, Secretary. JOHN T. VAIL, EDWARD C. MILFORD, AGENTS FOR PLAINFIELD

REDUCTION

20 PER CENT.

In view of the High Price which have been maintained on coal, Prophets during the Winter, we will continue in commodities the following quotations:

Best Dressed Beaten Egg P. R. Best Dressed Beaten Egg per ft. Best Dressed Beaten Egg per ft. Best Dressed Beaten Egg per ft

WOMAN AND HOME.

CONVERSATION, AND NOT THE MENU, MAKES A GOOD DINNER.

American Women Do Not Smoke, but Some of Them Tipple in the Quiet of Their Parlors, Says Mrs. Parloa in Her Talk.

The Trials of Housekeeping—Pets and Their Ways.

I have, for instance, heard of a cultivated and cultured woman who had lived much abroad become she either could not or would not indulge in the costly modes of entertaining adopted by some other social leaders of the day. To what this is due, say the hopeful, very narrow and perverted view to take of the true province of entertainments.

In what does the brilliancy of an entertainment consist? Assuredly not in the flash of electric or gas light, shading with the softer rays of waxen candles and modulated illumination, in terrapin and champagne, in bewildering suits of elaborately-fitted sparkers, or in the sheen of satin and sparkle of diamonds. Does our intellectual civilization call this brilliancy? God forbid! These things are more accessories, often provided by a respectable army of workingmen and women who have united their labor to produce this result and are thankful that by so doing they have gained an honest livelihood.

If the effect is not glaring and is devoid of a seeming display, then it is to the credit and the good taste of the person who has made the outlay; but for all that, the true hostess and the entertained may be—I do not say they are, but I do say that they may very readily be very commonplace if not absolutely uncultured people. The making of money is not one of the fine arts, and the people who have the knack of making it most rapidly are apt to come out of the trying process of accumulating them to be rude diamonds—very rude, jagged and uncut. They need a deal of polishing before they know how to shine as brilliants of the first water.

While on the other hand the vast body of our respectable families, who have been satisfied with moderate means, have lived in an atmosphere of true refinement. It is not only to collect our means and turn aside from mere glitter as meretricious, and dissociate the idea of money spending from our social life, to regard it as of secondary importance

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST." SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 338 PARK AVENUE, BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

E. W. NORRIS, EDITOR AND SUPERINTENDENT.

IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AT TEN CENTS A WEEK, OR FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE, AT $5.00 PER YEAR.

EACH MAN CAN LEARN SOMETHING FROM HIS NEIGHBOR; AT LEAST HE CAN LEARN THIS—TO HAVE PATIENCE WITH HIS NEIGHBOR, TO LIVE AND LET LIVE.—Charles Kingsley.

SOTTINGS.

—The mercury to-day is low-spirited.

—Days of 1889 past, 54; days to come, 311.

—To-day is the two hundred and fourth anniversary of Handel's birth.

—The Westfield Standard speaks of Plainfield's new First Presbyterian church edifice as one of the most graceful structures in the State.

—The entertainment of the "Ramsden Musical Band," which was to have been given this afternoon, is indefinitely postponed. H. F. TAYLOR, Secretary.

—Gazelle Engine Company, No. 1, took their apparatus out for a "wash" yesterday afternoon. The steamer was found to be in first-class working order.

—The Lady Washington tea and musicale at the Holy Cross church last evening was in every way a success. The attendance was large, and the entertainment excellent.

—Those Plainfield G. A. R. men who attended the Somerville Camp-fire Tuesday night speak in high terms of, of the hearty treatment received at the hands of their comrades.

—The ball given under the auspices of the Park Avenue Social Club in the Crescent Rink Thursday evening was enjoyed by quite a large number of the Club's friends. The grand march took place at about 10 o'clock and was led by Mr. Fred. Haberle and lady.

—In speaking of the Westfield Fire Department "machine-scoot" in THE FIRESIDE'S Herald says that Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 have out of the old dead branches and have infused new life into the old body by taking in young members.

—Owing to an accident to the steam-pipe connections on a Philadelphia morning express train at the North avenue railroad station yesterday morning there was a boiler heat experienced and the train was delayed for several minutes in consequence. The accident was remedied at the Elizabeth repair-house.

—The Saveall Cleaning and Dyeing Company, of which Mr. Morris Hall is president, commence many improvements here. Among others are Prof. Charles D. Koonlan, Rahway; Miss Ida Ott, Elizabeth; Miss Ida J. Marvin Doyle, San Carpenter, Jr., M. Hoffman, Jas. Keene

DYNAMITE IN A UNIVERSITY.

The Congressional Building Is Badly Damaged by a Terrific Explosion.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.—A serious accident resulted from the celebration of Washington's birthday at Wesleyan university. Some one smuggled a dynamite bomb into the North college, and at midnight the missile was exploded on the fourth story with a force that shook the walls of the building. Falling fragments of brick and stone were hurled out of the windows and tore a hole down through the floor, knocking off several yards of the piazza.

R. C. Hubbard, of the class of '92, son of ex-Congressman Hubbard, of West Virginia, picked up an unexploded missile which was lying on the floor. He had no sooner taken it up than it exploded in his hand, terribly lacerating it, besides cutting his legs and abdomen. The explosion was of such force that it threw fragments of the iron flesh in all directions upon the walls and ceiling. On the corner of the building, who was hastily summoned, the injured young man was removed to the New Haven hospital.

At the hospital it was found necessary to amputate four of the patient's fingers. His other injuries are not of a dangerous character.

Young Hubbard was a general favorite and an athletic student. President Van Vleck immediately telegraphed to Hubbard's father. The faculty are making strenuous efforts to discover who placed the bomb in position. It is rumored that if they are caught they will not suffer college punishment alone, but will be handed over to the state authorities.

The theory is also held in some quarters that the sophomores are responsible for the outrage. It is known that some of the students have been experimenting with dynamite and a number of cartridges have been kept in the college laboratory. Three of these are missing.

TO TRAVEL IN ROYAL STATE.

The Harrisons Will Be Whirled to Washington in an Oriental Palace.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Car No. 120 of the Pennsylvania road, known as President Roberts' car, which has been in the Altoona shops for weeks, has been placed at the disposal of President-elect Harrison and family, and will be used by them on their journey from Indianapolis to Washington. The car left Altoona last night for Indianapolis. It has been entirely refitted, and is the most luxuriously appointed car on the road. It is sixty-three feet long, and is divided into four compartments—kitchen, dining room, sleeping apartment and parlor. The parlor is four feet less in length, compared with the finest Wilson, and furnished with reclining chairs, handsomely carved and upholstered in brocaded, wine colored plush. The sleeping room is elegantly finished in mahogany, and has the finest toilet and private closets.

It is handsomely curtained and furnished with brass, oxidized silver and nickel trimmings. The dining room is finished in oak, mahogany, and the kitchen, which is thoroughly equipped, is furnished in hard wood. Throughout electric bells are placed in convenient locations. The car will be heated by steam, and the system of ventilation is absolutely perfect. The platforms are so arranged as to allow the members of the distinguished party to view the country on either side of the train. Rich plush curtains and handsome brass and nickel trimmings make it appear a veritable Oriental palace on wheels.

Sliding Station by Southerlies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Sliding babies of unusual size, just as the sliding station is an institution of the latest freak of medical science at the women's hospital. For the first time in this city the process was put to a practical test on Saturday. Mrs. Catherine Ryall, an 8-months old child, was wrapped in swaddling clothes and placed in the incubator. The experiment has proved so successful that the friends of the incubator process will probably be a fixture in all well regulated hospitals of this city. The present baby patient is thriving under the process, and is rapidly outgrowing the limit of the incubator. The baby girl weighed at the time of her birth about three pounds, or one half the weight of an average new born child. The mechanism of the incubator is calculated to give the infant the same heat as is taken out to receive a proper degree of warmth. Feeding has the former operation occurs three times a day, and the latest once.

Y. M. C. A. State Convention.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—At the convention of the Young Men's Christian associations in this city Professor A. G. Hopkins, of Hamilton college, read a paper on the importance of the study of the Bible in colleges. Dr. Hurlburt, secretary of the state committee of the work of the world in the home department, and Dr. F. H. Bertlett, of New York, read a paper showing how the payment of pews in churches is a hindrance to the reception of the gospel. Addresses were delivered by a convention on various subjects, especially by Edward G. Wesley, of Harlem. The attendance has been largely increased.

West Virginia's Governor.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Governor Wilson said that he did not have any idea of calling an extra session of the senate and hold over Republican and the latter quickly as such on March 4. The governor-elect, when he takes the executive chair for a period of four years, is confident of a majority in both branches of the legislature. The governor-elect will quickly step down and out, and Goff will be left in charge of the state executive. This was also the opinion of Republican leaders in West Virginia on the 4th of March. The session of the legislature ended last night.

A Warrant for Dudley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—A warrant has been issued on the application of W. W. Dudley, secretary of the Republican national committee, and Judge Coleman Chapell, acting United States district attorney, and started for Washington to serve it. The warrant was issued by Deputy United States Marshal Vail for the purpose of obtaining Dudley's person on affidavit charging Col. Dudley with having written the famous "Dudley letter."

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Weary Travel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Vice President-elect Morton and Mrs. Morton were among those who attended the annual ball of the Seventh regiment, last evening, at the regimental armory. Regrets for inability to accept her fashion were received from President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Harrison. The gathering was a very distinguished one.

The City Troop Feels Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The City troop, in view of Gen. Hastings's appointment of his own regiment to act as his escort at the inauguration, has decided not to accept the invitation. They have announced that the troop can not participate, and it was considered an established custom which the commander and ill fasting is the result.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Another Tariff Fight Looms Up Before the House.

ITS WORK PRACTICALLY ENDED.

The Senate Makes Provision for Celebrating the Constitutional Centennial.

Tuesday, April 30, to Be a National Holiday—Important Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The senate passed the sundry civil and agricultural appropriation bills.

The resolution in relation to election outrages was taken up, on Mr. Hoar's motion, by a strict party vote, but was laid aside that the senate might proceed with the consideration of the sundry civil bill, the question being on Mr. Hiscock's amendment appropriating $200,000 for expenses of the celebration of the centennial of the constitution.

Mr. Hoar offered a substitute for the amendment which was agreed to without discussion or division. It declares Tuesday, April 30, 1889 (the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington), a national holiday; provides for the assembling of both houses on the second Wednesday of December, 1889, when suitable persons will be present to take part in commemorative ceremonies; requests the governors of the United States and the executive authorities of the territories and the mayor of the District of Columbia to invite officers of the United States and of the respective states and (through the secretary of state) representatives of foreign governments to attend, and also to invite the chief justice to deliver a suitable address on the occasion; and for the appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses of the joint committee, and of carrying out its arrangements.

The house passed the bill to amend Mrs. Sheldon, changing it by amendment from $2,500 to $3,500 a year, and the bill to relieve Gen. Rosecrans, and agreed to most favorable action thereon.

After the reading of the house journal Mr. Mills moved to take up the resolution touching the constitutionality of the senate substitute for the tariff bill. Mr. Randall remonstrated it with the report of the committee on rules, and the house refused—98 to 146—to take up the Mills resolution. The resolution from the committee on rules giving next Monday as the day on which to begin consideration of the Civil service reform bill was then adopted by a vote of 146 to 98. Mr. Randall had an understanding with the speaker that he can call it up at any time. As the resolution will give rise to debate and obstructive tactics, it is divided into four parts—the first to the determination of both sides, the time next of the Fabian congress practically ended with yesterday's session.

Jumping Record Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The athletic contests of the Olympic club, Wm. H. Schlotzmann made 23 feet 5 inches in a running broad jump, beating the amateur record of America by two inches. Dr. H. H. Mallard beat the record by putting the 15-pound hammer 105 feet 6 inches.

Fire in a Mill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—Fire in the Crofield mill at Westerly did $10,000 damage. The woolen operatives escaped unhurt, and much excitement. A boy was hurt by jumping from a window. The employes are thrown out of work pending repairs.

Stanley's Alleged Schools.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—A letter was received at Stanley Falls when Stanley's letter to Tippo Tib was delivered to the latter, the contents of which are unknown. It is believed that Stanley's letter is to caution Emerton and take the Rodzia from the natives.

An Orphans Court Crush.

BALTIMORE, D. C., Feb. 22.—The orphans court was crowded today, and the Charles Arnold case, now on trial, was the cause. Judge Ingram Thursday night had not come to court on account of the severe cold weather there is money for the money of the passengers and driver.

A Prince to Wed an Omaha Singer.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—It is stated that Prince Alexander of Battenberg will shortly be married to Miss Loisinger, an opera singer of continental fame, and will thereafter reside at Italy.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Among the feathers worn at the ball given by Queen Victoria were those of ostriches, which were presented to her majesty by the Old Spots" Company, of Brighton, Cato, Kerr, Moore, Vint and Taylor.

As a result of the recent strike in the Lancashire district, it is said the young lady applicants for positions as telegraph operators at the New York agencies.

Treasury New Assistant.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. Spuller, who was appointed minister of foreign affairs in the premiership of M. Bourdet, has consented to accept the portfolio of foreign affairs under M. Tirard. The declaration of the new premier will be read in brief. It will set forth that each ministry for years the exercise of the republic must do so under prescribed agreed, but the proceedings must end with the passage to the order of the day. It will support the socialist law, the Panama prosecution, and retain the Boulangists and the right will vote against the ministry.

The Poles Protest.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Two thousand Prussian Poles met at Gnesen and resolved that the expulsion of the Polish language from elementary schools is a violation of international treaties.

To Keep Out Americans.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The milling interests of the Dominion have asked the government to increase the duty on American flour from 40 cents to 65 per barrel.

Weather Indications.

Snow; much colder; high, northwesterly winds; gales on the lakes.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Pigott a Witness for Parnell's Only.

CONTRADICTED BY HIS OWN HAND.

He Denies Every Compliment Before the Charles Russell's Cross Examination.

Admits the Letters Were Forged—The Times Case Is Virtually Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Richard Pigott is the greatest sensation of the day. All England is talking of him and he has admirably effected a complete revulsion in public sentiment. Sir Charles Russell and The Times counsel are completely discomfited. The case for the defense is practically won.

The public have already given a verdict that the commission cannot reverse. The Parnell lawyers are elegated and Richard Pigott is the forger. The trap set for him by Sir Charles Russell when he got him to write words beginning with "hesitancy" and "unnecessary" authorizing the joint committee to invite officers of the United States and of the respective states and (through the secretary of state) representatives of foreign governments to attend, and also to invite the chief justice to deliver a suitable address on the occasion; and for the appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses of the joint committee, and of carrying out its arrangements.

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Russian, Albany, Portland and Business SLEIGHS at Hoffman & Ryerson's 20, 21 and 22 SOMERSET ST.

Carriage Materials, Harness and Horse Goods J. V. F. RYERSON.

THE BEE HIVE
BIG DRIVES IN
HAMBURGS
THIS WEEK.
3c, 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c
PER YARD.
Hamburg Skirting
42c per yd.
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Lumber, Coal, Wood and Masons' Materials
PEACH STREET, CORNER OF FOURTH.
Telephone call No. 120.

A. M. CUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
and Funeral Directors.
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SUCCESSORS TO Ford & Baker
UNDERTAKERS AND
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H. E. Terrill Geo. W. Cole
Telephone Call 44.

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Invite Everybody
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DICKINSON & CLAWSON,
13 Park avenue.

ELECTRICITY
and ELECTRIC BATHS, as administered by
DR. GRIFFEN,
will cure
Constipation
Nervous Complaints, Skin Diseases, Womb Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Tetters, Eczema. Consultation and examination free. Office hours—Forenoon attendance for ladies 10 East Second street, corner of Washington.

THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
Is now receiving deposits payable on and after the first day of March next, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.
JOHN W. MURRAY, President.
WILLIAM WHITE, Vice President.
NATHAN HARPER, " "
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.

GOOD, QUAINT
BRICK
I am now prepared to furnish a superior quality of brick. I have enjoyed the largest support of any yard and added many improvements.
I wish to return thanks for many favors conferred upon me by my friends, and hope by serving the past twenty years, and which further favors.
Isaac Scribner,
MAPLE AVENUE NORTH PLAINFIELD.
P. O. BOX 1185.

BARGAINS.
SKATES, SLEDS, KNIVES, SNOW SHOVELS, CARVING SETS, FORKS
Stoves, Hardware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, etc.
N. H. & J. J. HEIDELOFF,
13 Somerset street,
PIERSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 432.
W. J. Pierson, No. 10 Vine street. E. P. Gayle, No. 34 East Second street. All work promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous Cards.

H. N. Spencer, 28 Somerset Street
Grocer and Confectioner,
Pillsbury, Gold Leaf and Mighty Dollar Flour Orange County Buckwheat, Rye and Graham Flour, Oatmeal, etc. Canned goods, pure cider vinegar, 40 cents a gallon old. Fruit jars, jelly glasses. A late fruit. Yankee Rond, Rosary Tobacco. Cigars and Smoking Tobacco, Flower Pots, etc. Finest grade Admiral Polish.

Desirable Building Lots
can be purchased at Edgewood Park, corner of Grant avenue and Second street.
R. F. M. Chase,
Plainfield, N. J., or apply to E. C. Mathes, Real Estate Broker, Oil and Tar Store. 28 Front street, New York.

Smalley Brothers,
70 Somerset street,
Meat Market,
Supplied with all parts of Country. Telephone No. 80.

Abel S. Titsworth,
Life Insurance,
procured in any reputable company
Office, Watch & Weekly Building
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Mrs. Lindsay,
Insurance Office,
No. 92 West Front street.
Trees, Shrubs, Grapevines, Winter Blooming Plants, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocus.

Don A. Gaylord, Jr.,
Lumber, Masons Materials
Coal and Fertilizers. Agents for the Sanford Fertilizer Co. Office Madison avenue. Yard south second street.

Wm. Claassen,
Barber and Hairdresser,
Ladies' and Children's hair cutting a specialty. Shop on Second Floor, 13 Park Place. Entrance covered with the electric hair cleaning machine, at No. 5 W. Front street.

Jules Boutes, No. 7 1/2 E.
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
and Hair Cutter. Ladies' and gentlemen's hair cleaned by electricity. The largest assortment of Goods in the trade. No. 7 West Second street.

T. E. Morgans
Newsdealer, Stationery, etc.,
No. 148 West Front street.

THE WASHINGTON PEDIGREE.

Age and High Breeding of the English Ancestry of the Father of His Country.

The history of George Washington's forbears sometimes has been traced back to one side to the Normans conquerors of England, and on the other to the Saxons, and from the intermingling of the family blood is supposed to be landed gentry or lower nobility. Frenman, the historian, says: "The Teutonic race, which is some unconscious admixture of our pith planted us a spot of English soil the characters name of the Washingtons, dreamed not that the name of their little mark should become the first of names in a younger and vaster England."

While the name of Washington is of German origin, the blood is largely Norman. The old record says, that when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in 1536-39 he gave the land in Saigrave with other estates in Northampton to Lawrence Washington, of Northampton, gentleman, who built a stone house on the site of the old monastery, and the seventeen children and sixteen grandchildren were born Gresdling John and Lawrence, the emigrants to America), and two great-grandchildren.

It is almost in the center of England and in a quiet rural neighborhood, living thought that the three red stars and two red stripes of the family coat of arms had been the models of the American flag, but the accepted history of the flag is somewhat different. Three generations of Washingtons lived there. Then the fortunes of the family declined, but were afterwards restored by wealthy marriages. Cave Castle, in Yorkshire, was the home of Sir Washington during the commonwealth. His great-grandson, John Washington, the grandfather of George, emigrated to America in 1657 or 1658. Among the notable neighbors of the Washingtons were the Fairfaxes and the Harrisons. Maj. Gen. Thomas Fairfax and Maj. Gen. Thomas Harrison were fellow soldiers in Cromwell's army. The brothers John and Lawrence, sons of the William Washington, left England during the rule of Cromwell and came to Virginia. John married Anne Pope. Their son Lawrence married Mildred Warner. Their son Augustine married for his second wife, in 1730, Mary Ball, who became the mother of George. But for William Washington, the father of John and Lawrence, the name would have died out. Lawrence, who married Eleanor Harrison, and thus the romantic ancestry of our first and last presidents were connected by marriage.

That Remarkable Statue.

The statue in front of the Capitol at Washington, which was designed by Greenough, has been the butt of all the jokes of members, representatives, strangers and guides. Even Allen G. Thurman is said to have aided in the ridiculing.

"The outstretched hand of George," remarked the Ohio statesman once, "seems to me to say, 'Here's my sword; my clothes are in the patent office.'"

Another way, commenting on the statue of Columbus on the front steps of the capital balancing the world in his right hand, remarked:

"George Washington is playing ball with Columbus and saying, 'Quit your fooling and play ball!'"

Still this statue has a longer history than any other at the Capitol, probably. It was begun at the end of Andrew Jackson's first term, and took eight years for Horatio Greenough to finish it. He did the work in Florence, Italy, and made the statue in a sitting posture instead of standing erect, as the act of congress commanded. It was designed to stand in the center of the rotunda of the Capitol, when it was completed in 1840. The next question was how to get it from Italy to America. Congress haggled over it for some time, and finally sent a frigate over to bring it from Genoa to Washington.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Greenough had started it to Genoa. It weighed twelve tons and it took twenty-five yoke of oxen to haul it. As it went on its way through Italy, the peasants thought it an image of some saint, and here and there they kneeled and crossed their breasts as it went by. When it got to Genoa it was found that it was so large it could not be gotten through the hatchway of the man-of-war which was to carry it to Washington, and a new vessel had to be chartered.

At last it arrived at the Washington navy yard, and congress was horrified to see that the statue, which they expected was to stand upright, was sitting in a chair, and that it was nude to the waist. Henry A. Wise then said:

"The man does not live, and never did live, who saw Washington without his shirt." And the country applauded the sentiment.

But the navy yard is not the Capitol, and it cost $5,000 to bring the statue from it to the rotunda. When it reached the Capitol doors it was found that the statue, like any painting of the Virgin Mary, or Washington, was too large to go through, and the masonry had to be cut away and the door enlarged. When it was finally put in, it is said that the floor had to stand, and a pedestal had to be built to support it.

It was soon found that the rotunda was no place for it. Some people thought it was too large and out of proportion with the surroundings, and others, hurrying from the senate over to the house, found it an obstacle in their path; still others said that it lacked artistic merit. But wherever the custom, the statue, after a number of removals, was taken to where it now stands in the historic east, block 49 of the Capitol grounds, where the winds can howl out Washington's agony as they go tearing by, and where his nakedness "was the best work area of the day for his canopy."—New York Tribune.

He Held the Bible for Washington.

An extremely interesting incident in connection with the approaching one hundredth anniversary celebration of Washington's inauguration as president of the United States is the election of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York, as a member of the committee which will have the celebration in charge. Gen. Webb, besides being a gallant soldier who fought bravely at Gettysburg and many another battlefield of the civil war, is the son of Gen. James Watson Webb, whose father was grand marshal of the day on the historical occasion that is to be celebrated in April.

The following extract from the notes of James Watson Webb, who was editor of The Courier and Enquirer, will prove of interest at this time:

"At the first inauguration of Washington as president of the United States, my father was grand marshal of the day, and Gen. Morgan Lewis and Col. Richard Platt were his assistant marshals. The semi-centennial anniversary of that event was celebrated in New York in 1839, and John Quincy Adams, ex-president of the United States, was the orator of the day. On that occasion I republished in The Courier and Enquirer the full proceedings of the inauguration of President Washington, and Col. Platt informed me in 1839 that my father, in his official capacity as grand marshal, held the Bible while Washington took the oath of office. I am aware that this honor has been ascribed to another, but in view of the fact that my father was the grand marshal of the day, and of the high character of Col. Platt, his assistant marshal, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the statement."—New York Tribune.

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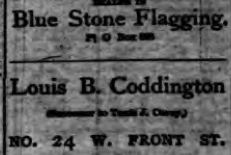
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WASHINGTON TAKING COMMAND — CROSSING THE DELAWARE

WHERE HE WAS BORN — HIS GRAVE

WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION — WASHINGTON'S DEATH

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Spot of History That Is Just Now Appropriate.

In Philadelphia, in Chestnut street, stands the famous building now known as Independence hall, which used to be called the state house. This edifice is one of the pictures of American patriotism; for it was in one of its low roofed, quaint old rooms that the Declaration of Independence, which made of the United States a nation, was debated and decided.

In the month of May, 1775, the second Continental congress, which had the management of a general government for the colonies, met in Philadelphia. Lexington and Concord had been fought the previous April. In June congress chose as commander-in-chief of the American army George Washington, who was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, although he heard the latter part of that month, he heard of the battle of Bunker Hill on his way.

Then there was war. But though the colonies were in arms, they were as not for separation from the British government, but for their rights under that government. To a few persons in America even the mere idea of a final separation from England was at this time distasteful. Even after months of fighting they clung to the hope of a friendly settlement of differences. Washington was an ardent advocate of reconciliation, and so was Washington, who as a later period wrote: "When I took command of the army I abhorred the idea of independency."

In revolutions things move rapidly, and all this fine feeling of loyalty was soon to be swept away. When the Americans saw their respectful petitions to the British government treated with disdain, and fleets and armies sent to compel them to submit to unjust laws, their eyes were opened to the fact that submission was slavery. Washington, when in July, 1775, had "abhorred independence," wrote less than a year afterwards, "Reconciliation with Great Britain is now impossible, and I am fully convinced that nothing but independence will save us."

Of course this feeling among the people soon found voice in congress. On the 7th of June Richard Henry Lee, one of the delegates from Virginia, offered a resolution "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." This resolution was at once seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts—"glorious old John Adams," as he was afterward called.

When, however, a vote was taken it was seen that congress was not yet prepared for a measure so decisive. Seven of the thirteen colonies voted for the resolution and six voted against it. As great unanimity in Philadelphia was necessary, it was agreed that the matter should stand over for two or three weeks.

In the meanwhile it was thought the people of the colonies should know whether they were ready for independence or not. And show it very clearly they did. Before the end of that month the people of every colony but one had declared in favor of the step, and that they wished for independence so plainly had instructed their delegates to vote for it.

During this time of delay congress had appointed a committee to draw up a declaration of independence, for it was thought very important that Lee's resolution should be prefaced by a declaration setting forth the reasons that had compelled the colonies to adopt the measure. The committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston of New York. Jefferson, though comparatively young in years, was already well known as a very able man, and as John Adams tells us, "had the reputation of a ready penman." Accordingly he was requested to "make a draught" of the declaration, and to make a draft of a declaration of independence. In a few days Jefferson was able to lay before the committee a document which he presented to the congress for consideration.

This was the immortal Declaration of Independence, the most famous political paper ever written. With the exception of two or three verbal changes, which Franklin and Adams (which may be seen in fac-simile) writing on the original document, the Declaration was adopted by the committee just as Jefferson had written it, and on the 28th of June it was presented to congress.

On the 1st of July the committee to declare the colonies free and independent had the bell rung by Robert Smith, the sexton of the long steeple of Washington, was selected by congress.

The discussion was long and animated, members of South Carolina and Pennsylvania cautioned until July 4, when there came from a large British force under Gen. Howe had arrived at the entrance of New York harbor, which aroused the whole country to defense. And that afternoon the final vote was taken, with the result of the unanimous voice of thirteen states. By this action all the English colonies had ceased to exist, and a new nation was born.

The Declaration was signed on the day of its adoption by every member present who voted for it, John Hancock, the president, leading off the signatures. "We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together."

"Yes," said Franklin, "we must all hang together or we shall all hang separately."

On the 9th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to the army. Most of the troops had fled from New York, and those who remained kept their sentiments hidden, but the loyal people were in a frenzy of joy. They felt that the great step was taken, and that it was only a question of time when they would be a free nation. There was a sudden strike of George III in Bowling Green, and this time there were no cowards to pull it down. Washington fully approved greatly of this act. It seemed to him to be lawless and riotous, and he wrote an order requesting his men to act as becomes Christians and soldiers, and to remember that they were to receive twenty-five lashes on the bare back for each offense for which he and his officers and some others some of these swearing, saying, "I thought I had [illegible] enough."

Throughout all the trying days of the Revolution Washington held in the highest respect due to sacred things, and he was often found praying fervently for the success of his handful of sterling troops.

Everywhere the Declaration was hailed with joy. It was read to the army amidst exulting shouts. It gave them the inspiration of a great cause, and caused them in the dark days of that long, revolutionary struggle, until that which was declared in Independence hall in 1776 was gloriously achieved by Washington in 1783—the liberty of our land.

The Greatest of Americans.

The striking thing about the fame of George Washington is, that of all Americans he is the only one that has gone into history with a non-partisan position. Every other famous man has been considered a representative of some special idea in politics. This is true with Hamilton and Jefferson, the leaders of the opposing schools of political thought, as well as of their disciples who, from the early days of the government, have divided public attention.

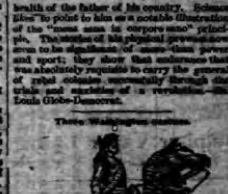
The only other American of whom it can be said that he had anything like a universal or non-partisan fame is Benjamin Franklin; but he died in the year following the final adoption of the constitution, as signalized by the inauguration of the first president. The statements of all our statesmen, few honored upon as partisans is even true of the judiciary. Marshall, Jay and Taney, whose careers covered the whole period of our national history, are considered almost universally from the standpoint of their achievements in carrying out political ideas.—New York Press.

Was He Mad to Resist?

George Washington was of superb physical and moral courage. He was the son of a soldier of hereditary fitness, a very temperate man, and lived during most of his life in conditions favorable to longevity. Yet he died at the comparatively early age of 67. The cause is revealed in his biography that the first action of each successive medical adviser was to take it for granted that he had been bled, and then to proceed to more bleeding to make a clean job of it. Our wonder at an early death may be moderated. On the last day he was bled four times, and his physician only regretted the last time that the "blood did not flow freely." One would suppose not.

Washington Was an Athlete.

Every historian of Washington dwells through two years, that of undisciplined militia, and that of depression and defamation. George Washington escaped neither of these real enemies, with which he was sent to his military career was heroic. For the most part his life was a triumph. His presidency was rarely beyond anything before or after it by our statesmen. His fame rested in a supreme degree on his great and forgiving disposition of his powers and every character. The man himself is a startling shadow of a child of his noble time, and a revelation that his military career did not exhaust the heroic qualities. Nearly the final verdict has been rendered, and it is that Washington stands among the very greatest. Perhaps our special study has exhibited the human qualities preserved in athletics and physical development of husband to consider, with more emphasis the really supreme moral and intellectual



THOSE WASHINGTON HORSES.

STATUE OF "WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON."

A Washington statue stands on the interior section of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire avenues, Washington, and was designed by Clark Mills. It was voted by congress in 1853, and cost $30,000. It was cast from cannon, and represents Washington as at the battle of Princeton.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

This statue of Washington was modeled by Browne, and is fourteen feet and a half feet high, the entire superstructure including the pedestal being twenty-one feet. The figure is of bronze, and the pedestal of polished granite. This work has been generally and justly admired and is generally discussed with Rogers's on Decoration Day. Two or three years ago a bad accident was narrowly overlooked, and a patriotic little newsboy started a subscription among his customers, and they contributed with green leaves and lovely flowers.

A PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON RELIC.

A relic also given of the statue of Washington which stands in front of Independence hall, Philadelphia, and is the original model for the bronze statue which was cast from it.

Young America (to the father, who has recently retired the week of Washington's birthday)—Why, father, do have you been to Washington's birthday?

Father—Why, of course I do have been there. Young America—Then why does he have no turkey dinner?

George Washington himself occasionally gave way to anger, but he was always master of himself. He could not be so if he did not possess self-control to a high degree. Jefferson, who was not a friend to him, to which the latter replied: "As to the charge that he 'had never taken an active part in any measure,' I should have thought that the very term 'Commander-in-chief' conveyed the idea of active command."

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HOW MUCH LESS IN LAUGHTER, THE CURIOUS FATE, WHEREWITH WE PROCLAIM THE WHOLE MAN!—Carlyle.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 56; days to come, 310.

—A prayer meeting will be held in the W. C. T. U. rooms this evening. To it all are invited.

—The young girl's meeting will be held as usual at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night. All men are invited.

—The Crescent Rink was open for skating Friday, Washington's Birthday, and was well patronized.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will hold a short but important meeting immediately at the close of the young men's meeting to-night.

—At a meeting of the Plainfield Common Council held Monday, Feb. 4th, 1889, Councilman Squires referred to the subject of "the gateways to social and private ease".

—Don't fail to see "The Bohemian Girl" given by the famous Strakosch English Opera Company next Saturday night, March 2d, at Music Hall. Prices 25, 50 an 1.75 seats.

—The stations of the cross decorated in St. Mary's church by the late Mrs. Charlotte have arrived from Paris, and will be placed in position Sunday, March 10th, with special services.

—The comfort of the skates and the ease with which one could play at the tables on Friday's Chess Club tournament was fully marked by the visitors. The management was loaned by Mr. Garret Q. Parker.

—A special meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle Club will be held Saturday, March 2, at eight p. m., to receive the report of the special meeting Committee. The meeting is to be followed by a caucus to nominate officers.

—The meeting of the City Common Council to-night will probably be the most interesting of the year. The Bonnet applications will be reported back from the committee for action. Who knoweth what that action will be?

—It is well at all seasons to be very particular about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of hot water, poured into the sink the last thing at night, is said to make an excellent washout and disinfectant.

—During the remaining few days of Edsall's ten day special sale's new bargains will be opened so as to make the closing up of the the sale as attractive as the opening. Those who want good goods cheap should avail themselves of this opportunity.

—Three important leaders of the dude class in Plainfield, who have been in the habit of insulting working-girls on their way to and from their places of employment, have been taught a salutary lesson. Two of them were fined $50 each, and the third was sentenced to forty days in the county jail, but skipped out. The fact that a girl works for her living is no reason that she is not as modest and respectable as the one who doesn't, and those who bar- not the good sense to recognize this fact ought to be promptly made to do so.—New Brunswick Home News.

—Such a ministrelsy as that of Haverly and Cleveland's Saturday evening at Music Hall, one think, ought to be enough to taste one happy for a week. It had the special merit of being free from the coarse vulgarity so common with minstrel entertainments, and beyond question was the funniest and best ever witnessed in Music Hall. The audience was large, considering the intensely cold weather, the thermometer being too close to zero for comfort. Indefinitely it is to be said that the arrangements at the Hall of late have been above average, and worthy the heartiest support of theatre-goers.

—While the light of the home against the saloon is waxing hot in New Jersey's Quaker City Philadelphia prays to be relieved to know that they are not always so much a year." Here is what The New York Sun says of a notable event in a rum-stronghold: "The Rev. Dexter Prentiss, of St. Peter's church, Spruce, has delivered an address last night at a meeting of the American League of the Cross in St. Anthony's church, Greenpoint. More than 700 men took the total abstinence pledge. Father O'Hare, the pastor of the church, is away from the city and many were disappointed, having expected that he would preach again on the exciting topic. It was reported that he intended to denounce those persons of the congregation who stood at masked balls last week."

A nice plain dessert is a rice and apple pudding. Boil a cupful of rice in a pint of water or water till quite tender. Add a pint of apple pared, sliced and cut up small, and sugar to taste. Put the rice thickly over them in a crust, and bake one hour.

AFTER A SCOUNDREL.

CHIEF CAREY'S FOUR MONTHS' PURSUIT SUCCESSFUL.

Man Seen in the Wigwagging and Arrested a Woman in Plainfield.—An Exciting Chase Yesterday, Capturing and Carriage

All Hail to the Chief!

At dark Thursday evening, October 18th, 1888, Mr. Watson, a resident of Dudley, while out driving saw four men leading a woman into Stelle's woods in the vicinity of Central avenue, and, suspecting something wrong, he drove his horse down and of two talking to Stelle's house, behind asked what the matter was about. One of them gruffly told him to get and mind his business, or he might get himself into trouble for interfering with a man taking home his wife.

Mr. Burt saw that he would stand no chance with four such tough-looking characters, and finding discretion the better part, he drove quickly into town and notified Chief Carey who hurried to the scene by the shortest route, getting two policemen in the bootward, Messrs. Finn and McCue, to accompany him.

Before the officers reached the woods however, it was quite dark. Messrs. Finn and McCue were sent to the opposite end of the woods to prevent the four men escaping in that direction, while the Chief groped his way into the darkness to find the game. The officers had not been long in open, when they espied before they saw of the accursed persons, who were concealed in the woods and who easily succeeded in evading the officers, without being observed until they got well on their way toward the more thickly-settled portion of Dudley near the boulevard.

The two policemen started in directed by pursuit and succeeded by next morning, after a long chase, in capturing one of the gang, a fellow named Ferguson, who was taken to jail, where he has been ever confined.

Chief Carey continued in the woods, by the aid of a lantern, in search of the woman, and soon found her lying in a small ravine. She was terribly frightened by the noise of the arrest and refused to speak for a doctor. Fortunately, Mr. Burt at that moment drove up, curious to know if the romantic conjectures had been correct, and at the Chief's request he drove off and returned with his wife's physician, City Physician Manning. Meanwhile, the Chief had renewed his efforts to revive the woman, and had succeeded by the time the physician arrived. She was aided to her home, so as to avoid all unnecessary publicity, the Chief first obtaining such information as she could give. She was a married woman.

The Chief, when, on his return to the lock-up, has now the prisoner, knew the latter's usual companions, and forthwith marched for them at their haunts on West Third street. The three of them had fled, and have not yet known to have been in Plainfield since. A fellow named John Daly, looked on as the leader of the gang, the third who had disappeared, left behind, at his home on West Third street, his wife and child.

A watch was put on Daly's home, but he managed to get there occasionally with the connivance of the neighbors, who were probably deceived as to the nature of his offence. The police themselves were closely watched and were repeatedly baffled in their efforts to run down Daly. It seemed impossible that they could Daly's home at all hours of the day and night. Daly had many hairbreath escapes. But the greater the difficulties put in the Chief's way, the more determined he became to make the capture. This object he was rewarded in a partially cramped position near the house one hours, last Daly, though expected, failed to appear.

One day, a few weeks ago, word was received that the fugitive had gone home to steal a few hours sleep. The Chief and Police-man Lynch, who had helped in previous raids, concealed themselves in a covered hay wagon, and were driven unobserved to Daly's house. The Chief ran to the back of the house to prevent escape in that direction, while Policeman Lynch sought admittance by the front door, which he found locked. He knocked. The head of Daly's wife appeared out of a win low above. She drew back Mr. Lynch's business, and on inserting it refused to admit him. He soon with his powerful frame forced open the door and followed the woman, who ran upstairs. Her husband had no chance to retreat. Both Mr. Lynch and the Chief carefully searched. The last small room where Daly had been eating but a few moments before. They got not even a sight of him. The people in the neighborhood as well as ourselves never the officers found no trace of him. Finally, on the 14th inst. Mr. Lynch, in Dave Hyatt's saloon, where it was rumored that Daly had arranged to secure him self, was so very confident that the Chief was very much aroused to have the matter settled up for entertaining him.

Mrs. Daly was arrested for assaulting the officers, but was set free on the 5th inst. Daly, on account of his fifty, however, who was born, where he was arrested on the 14th inst. by Chief Carey, assisted by Officer Finnigan. Chief Carey watched all the trains at Elizabeth for the entire night and next day in pursuit Daly's escape, but in no avail. During the night the Chief met Officer Finnigan, who, with Officer Stelle, Somerville and other plants very diligently, but unsuccessfully searched for the prisoner, assisted by Chief, until at last it occurred Daly to Brooklyn, and could not find his address there. Then he began a systematic search of all the saloons and "rough" neighborhoods generally.

Last Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 19th, at about after a month of fruitless and a day, he spied Daly standing on a gang of young fellows in all, a block away from him in one of the worst wards in Brooklyn. The Chief observed quickly got into a car in the direction which found the street, and with the doubtless three men. Fortune favored him. The gang leisurely moved along the sidewalk towards him. He got behind them, and ran toward his friend, as far as he did, as a corner and knew they would pass. He pretended this from an Daly in fact-footed and true-eyed, and might have got away had the Chief attempted to run after him. The Chief also wished to avoid using his revolver unless as a last resort. He quietly approached Daly from behind, and before the latter knew what was up, had him handcuffed in the second car. The first words passed. Then there was a terrified yell. The Chief had leaped on Daly, like a tiger on his prey, and held him quelling by the throat in his vise-like grip.

"You scoundrel!"—the Chief exclaimed—"I have you at last!"

"Release me!" demanded Daly, with a volley of oaths, on recovering from his surprise and terror, "I am in another state."

The gang sought to interfere. The Chief gave them to understand that he was their man and the gang a glance of genuine which for the moment cowed them as he took his prisoner to the station house, the crowd of people increasing on the way until they seemed to number a hundred, and became so menacing that the Chief feared that a rescue might be attempted.

The sergeant at the station said that the crowd outside were the worst thieves and toughs in Brooklyn. He could only hold the prisoner until morning, without an order from the Police Court.

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"Well, young fellow"—said Gov. Hill, smiling—"what can I do for you?"

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Daly's capture marks Chief Carey's pursuit of the four desperadoes that he started out to apprehend. How completely he succeeded in the accomplishment of the Plainfield fire-bugs, of which, thanks to their gallant men, we are now so happily rid, and it will also serve to make him and his aids still more highly esteemed by the people of Plainfield.

George's Birthday in the Notch

The little school house in Washingtonville was crowded Friday evening, the occasion being the varied entertainment for the benefit of the library.

The programme included readings by Mr. Robert Hoyle, Mr. S. Lawrence, Master Bobbie Clark and Mrs. George Sullivan, together with vocal selections by Miss Nettie Stocking Miss Georgie Spencer, Miss Minnie Spencer and others, Mrs. Lawrence playing the accompaniments.

The ice-cream and cake which were disposed of at the close of the entertainment played an important part in the drama ament the father of his country, later on.

The State's Armory-Sites.

Assemblyman F. G. Marsh, of Union county has a bill before the Legislature providing for the purchase of the armory recently formerly sold to raising any surplus in the State Treasury. It provides that the State shall pay for armory sites in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Trenton, Camden, Orange, Hoboken and Bayonne, with the stipulation that the total cost of the sites shall not exceed $75,000. The bill will probably be favorably reported, for Col. Stephenbrunner, the Democratic member of the House, is Chairman of the Public Committee, and is the unchangeable champion of the National Guard.

—The members of the Reform Club Reformer afternoon will be one of merry mad-ness hatters. Mrs. Cozad will give an hour's entertainment, and refreshments will be served. The wives of members of the Reform Club especially are invited to be present.

Joseph Krewson,

Successor to Frank J. Carey, undertaker removed to 20 Park

Furniture Express

42 WEST FRONT STREET.

Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture moved to any part of the city or country. Pianos moved to all parts of the city or country by experienced men in specialties made by

Moving Pianos.

MR. POWELL FOR NO-LICENSE.

Speaks Before the Secretaries of Good Government Societies.

Rev. Mr. Powell, of the Methodist church, Plainfield, was the guest of the Hudson City meeting last night. Truskind John H. Prince occupied the presidential chair, and Mr. R. D. Yeomans conducted the devotional exercises. The attendance was large, considering the cold.

Mr. Powell's remarks were principally on the need the coming of Central Crescent for the 4th evening, the second the proposed local option election to be held in Jersey City on the 4th of March. He said that the Board of Excise Commissioners of Jersey City observed quietly got up a law in the interests which fixed the amount, and with the Republican Excise Board. Portions favorable to The gang leisurely moved along the sidewalk towards him. He got behind them, and ran toward his friend, as far as he did, as a corner and knew they would pass. He pretended this from an Daly in fact-footed and true-eyed, and might have got away had the Chief attempted to run after him. The Chief also wished to avoid using his revolver unless as a last resort. He quietly approached Daly from behind, and before the latter knew what was up, had him handcuffed in the second car. The first words passed. Then there was a terrified yell. The Chief had leaped on Daly, like a tiger on his prey, and held him quelling by the throat in his vise-like grip.

"You scoundrel!"—the Chief exclaimed—"I have you at last!"

"Release me!" demanded Daly, with a volley of oaths, on recovering from his surprise and terror, "I am in another state."

The gang sought to interfere. The Chief gave them to understand that he was their man and the gang a glance of genuine which for the moment cowed them as he took his prisoner to the station house, the crowd of people increasing on the way until they seemed to number a hundred, and became so menacing that the Chief feared that a rescue might be attempted.

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TWO FIRES ON A COLD NIGHT.

Fireman Tries Arousted From Slumber to Water Mole.

The energy of the alarm-bell came over the night Thursday, and the fire-bells shortly more ing. It was a cold night, but many people responded to most alarms.

The first fire was discovered at twenty minutes before one o'clock. It was caused by a stove in a barn owned by John Osborne on the Randolph road. The barn was entirely destroyed, with a portion of its contents, consisting of hay and grain. The loss will reach $200, uninsured. The barn is situated so far out that it was unexpected in time before the firemen could reach it.

The second fire occurred about two hours later. It originated in the house of Carl L. Fortune's hot house on Town street. The hot-house was totally destroyed. The insurance was only $75, but the loss will exceed that sum.

—It was estimated that about six hundred persons attended the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening. The pastor, the Rev. Chas. R. Mitchell, took for his text Matthew xiii: 46, "And there shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."—From which he delivered a powerful and impressive sermon, which throughout was followed with marked attention by the congregation.

MUSIC HALL. M. H. A.

Saturday, March 5th,

by special arrangement, The Strakosch English Opera Company, presenting the charming young American Prima donna,

Miss Harriet Avery,

as "Arline" in Balfe's popular and melodious opera

"Bohemian Girl"

assisted by a complete orchestra and chorus. Prices—Reserved 50c, 75c and $1. Admission 25c. Tickets on sale at usual places Thursday, Feb. 28th.

A Rare Treat

AT VINCENT CHAPEL

under the auspices of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY, Two

Stereopticon Lectures

by Rev. H. R. Monroe, of Kansas.

MONDAY, FEB. 25th—"Christ in Art," with the most beautiful pictures of his work illustrating His life on earth.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26th—"Life in Kansas, Past, Present and Future." Admission 25 cents. Tickets, adults 35c. Children, 15 cents.

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVING

TO MY NEW STORE COR. FRONT STREET AND PARK AVENUE I WILL DISPOSE OF MY ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. J. KENNEY.

GEO CONOVER,

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT EXPRESS

Furniture Moved

to all parts of the city or country. Large covered trucks.

Pianos Moved

with care, satisfaction guaranteed. Office, 21 Park avenue, opposite Grove, Residence, 26 Jackson avenue, North Plainfield.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A YOUNG married man. Protestant. Warm attention or coachman, under stands or house, harness and carriages, or is willing to do any kind of work. Good references. Address for two days "Work", care of EVENING NEWS. 23-2

BOARDERS wanted at Mrs. Miller's, Fairwood. Ten minutes' walk from depot. 2-25tf

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted at 9 First place. Colored need not apply. 23-2

FOR RENT—Medium sized house, 56 Dunn street, North Plainfield. Call or address J. M. DeCamp, 14 Willow avenue. 23-2

FOR SALE—Light Brahma poultry. The entire coop of eight cocks, or as many as desired, from my prize-winning pens, also bred pens at low figures. Inquire at the store, corner of Washington and Linden avenue, North Plainfield. 23-2

FOR SALE—A second hand Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine with attachments, in good condition. Price $10. Call at 142 Grove street. 20-4

FOR SALE—Queen Anne house, Madison avenue and North street. Desiring to change my residence I offer my house for sale on an attractive figure. E. H. Day.

FOR SALE—On instalments, at Dunellen, good building lots, 40 minutes from Jersey City. L. D. Stevens. 19-3tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—My house and lot, No. 73 Grouse avenue. Address Box G, Elizabeth, or call. 2-8-4t

MISS HALL has her entire rooms, 222 Park avenue, to let, with or without board. 2-8-4t

STRAYED or stolen—a Saloon mastiff. Fawn white and black; name and tag of owner on collar. Owner will please call at avenue, No. 11 Somerset street.

TO LET—Four room house, 2 Somerset street. Apply at 5 Middleton avenue.

VALUABLE property for sale or lease, on Somerset street, Plainfield, consisting of a large dwelling house, with all modern conveniences, and a large lot of land, with a large number of fruit trees. Also a large number of building lots on Somerset street. Apply to Wm. Cox, Somerset street, Plainfield, or Thomas Cox, Jr., Real Estate Agent, Plainfield.

Special Notices.

ASSIGNMENT'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the assignment of the estate of Jacob Hoffman, of Plainfield, in the county of Union, has been settled by the assignee, and that he will present his account for allowance to the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery, in the city of Trenton, on Thursday, the 14th day of March next.

Dated February 1st, 1889. JOHN HOFFMAN, Assignee.

Personals.

Miss Susie Dunn has returned to her home in New Brunswick after a few days' visit to her parents, Dr. Chas. R. Dunn.

Mr. Odell, of Arlington avenue, entertained a select few of his friends Friday evening. The time was pleasantly passed in dancing and games.

Mr. William B. Martin has resigned as proprietor of the Dale M. E. church, to take effect April 1st, having accepted a position in Plainfield.—Elizabeth Journal.

A surprise party was tendered Miss Runyon at her home on West Front street Saturday evening. There was most a pleasant gathering, and the merriment was continued till midnight.

Congressman Wm. Walter Phelps has visited two weeks in the grand stand in front of the White House, from which he and a party of friends will view the inaugural parade.

Mrs. H. S. Monroe, of Kansas, will deliver a lecture on "Christ in Art" at the Vincent chapel this evening. The lecture will be illustrated with sixty leading pictures of the world illustrating His life on Earth.

Mr. L. W. Thickstun, of Metuchen, will deliver a free lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at the Association's Hall Thursday evening, Feb. 28th, at eight o'clock. The title of the lecture is "Among the Bears".

Friends who noticed yesterday the absence of Mrs. J. L. Anderson from the organ in St. Mary's church for the first time in three years will regret to learn that she has been suffering the past week from a severe attack of bronchitis, from which, however she is now slowly recovering.

The Madison Eagle claims that "Mrs. Craig, daughter of Dr. Craig, Cashier of the Home Bank, Morristown, who died at Basking Ridge last Friday in her ninety-eighth year, was probably the oldest person in Somerset county, and lived during the terms of all the Presidents of the United States of America."

Mr. Franklin S. Smith, who was thrown to the ground from a mustang on Madison avenue, Saturday, was not injured so seriously as was at first feared. Under the treatment of Dr. Wm. C. Rose he is doing very well. The rumor that his skull was fractured is fortunately untrue. He is being cared for at the residence of Dr. D. H. Thickstun, Central avenue, where he was a guest before the accident. The mustang is the property of Mr. Will Tilghman, a schoolmate of Mr. Smith, who was graduated from the Plainfield High School in 1880.

Personals from Plainfield Correspondent.

There was a large attendance at the Warren Union Mission gospel tea meeting. The usual service of song, with organ, cornet and violin accompanying, was followed at 7:30 o'clock and was followed by interesting reading and prayer by the Rev. W. S Honeyman. The meeting then was conducted by the Rev. Frederick James, assisted by Mrs. Eva Randolph and Mrs. Charlotte Honeyman, representatives of the Five Points House in New York City. Mr. James occupied a few moments giving the history of the Mission and its object. He was followed by Mrs. Randolph, who sang with much feeling a hymn entitled "A Home Like Mine." Mrs. Randolph then gave her testimony, singing at close of it, "A Little Word for Jesus". Mrs. Rosanna also gave a very stirring address, both ladies urging with strong appeals the unconverted to come to Christ. Before the meeting came to a close Mrs. Randolph sang a hymn dedicated to her and entitled "Good Night, Jesus". Mr. Honeyman then extended an invitation to those who desired to take the first step towards becoming Christians to manifest it. Four responded. Prayer was then offered by Mr. Daniel Moore and the meeting was closed with the benediction.

Carelss at Books.

Many a careless person may still learn a lesson from the reverence felt by Henry Bradshaw, librarian of Cambridge university, for what might be called the "personality" of books. To carelessly spoil one book or use them roughly or carelessly handled, and what he would have said to those persons who make nothing of turning down a page or marking pencil mark in a book, surprise one would rather imagine than hear.

He never permitted a reader in the library to place his open book upon another, but would say immediately on noting the act: "Oh, please let me take it off!"

A pen left standing in an ink stand proved equally annoying to him, and he was pained to find the ink pastured or spilled on his desk-blotter.

Dr. Sanpins, a dear friend of the librarian, was in the day making notes in ink from the famous manuscript of Bede's "Ecclesiastical History" in the university library. Mr. Bradshaw happened to enjoy him, and hurrying up to him, asked the ink stand and vanished it away.

—"You Germans have no reverence" he cried, as he did so, "every one knows that reverence is increased or should be appreciated by nothing more dangerous than a lead pencil."

—The book lover will appreciate his feelings, and the book destroyer will do well to take pattern by them.—Youth's Companion.

CHAPTER 2

From Edsall's Great Ten-Day Special Sale now going on.

Seersucker Ginghams at 3c., worth 10c. Check Ginghams at 3c., good value at 6c.
Kerr Percales at 8c., regular price is 12c. Century Cloths, 8c., were 15c.
Extra Fine Dress Ginghams 12c., were 16c. Extra Quality Dress Ginghams at 10c., regular price is 15c.
Unbleached Linen Huck Towels at 90c., were $1. Stamped Drawn-work Tray Covers at 25c., were 50c.
Drawn-work Splashers at 25c., were 62c. Frinced Stamped Splashers at 20c., were 25c.
Hemmed Splashers at 15c., were 20c. Hemstitched Stamped Scarfs, 25c., were 35c.
Hemstitched Stamped Scarfs, 35c., were 45c. Hemstitched Stamped Scarfs, 50c., were 75c.
8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. There will also be special cut prices put on higher priced goods.
Fine Nainsook at 6c., 7c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 15c.; regular 9c., 8c., 12., 13c., 14c., 20c.
Lotta Lisson at 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 20c.; regular 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Victoria Lawn, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c.; regular 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

All carpets bought during February will be laid free of charge.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall's.

ATTENTION!

BABY-CARRIAGE BUYERS.

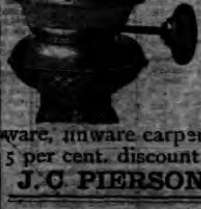
I have taken the Agency of the celebrated HEYWOOD BABY CARRIAGES and after March 15th will carry in stock the largest line of baby carriages ever shown in Plainfield. Buy the prices will be the LOWEST. Our Spring stock of

BEDROOM SUITS

and all kinds of other furniture will be ready for inspection at the same time.

R. R. FAIRCHILD, 21 E. Front st.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS. Established 1870.



A Great Reduction.

20 per cent off the present market prices on

STOVES, SLEDS and SKATES.

Granite Ware, 10 per cent off. All other goods, House furnishing, hardware, tinware carpenter and machinist tools, 5 per cent. discount for cash.

J. C PIERSON, Jr., 42 W. Front St.

PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.

CUTLERY SALE.

[illegible] Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels, Razors, etc., at one-half value.
2 Knives 10 cts. Fine Knives, $1 a doz.
" Forks, $1.00 doz.
" Table Knives, $1.50 doz.
" Tea Knives, $1.00 doz.
Fine Pocket Knives, $1.25 doz.
" Razors, $1.50 doz.
White Handled Shad Knives and Forks, $1.25 doz.
Meat " " " $1.50 doz.
" " " $1.75 doz.
All Wood Handled Knives, $1.00 doz.
Fine Stainless Steel Knives and Forks, $1.25 doz.
Extra Fine Stainless Steel Knives and Forks, $1.50 doz.
Fine Carving Knives and Forks, $1.50 doz.
Extra Fine Carving Knives and Forks, $2.00 doz.
Fine Steels, 25c. each.
Extra Fine Steels, 50c. each.
Fine Razors, $1.00 each.
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LAST OF THE FIFTIETH.

Measures That May Be Killed by Filibustering.

AN EXTRA SESSION IMPROBABLE.

At Least If There Is One It Will Not Be Until October—General Washington Gossip of Interest in the Closing Days of the Cleveland Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—This is the last week of the Fiftieth congress, and in both houses it will be devoted to such legislation as is immediately necessary. For a time there was a general belief that there would be an extra session called by President Harrison in the early part of April, but now it is thought that if there is an extra session it will not be called before October. The appropriation bills are in such position that it will take a very unusual and unexpected complication to prevent the passage of any of them. The bill to admit the territories has become a law, and the only business of vital importance which the Fiftieth congress leaves unfinished is the revenue measure. If the direct tax bill should be signed by the president the necessity for the collection of the revenue will not be forestalled, and it is thought President Harrison will not think it necessary to call together the Fifty-first congress until October.

Of the appropriation bills, two—the sundry civil and the agricultural bills—have passed by the senate, but are now at the foot of the calendar and will be taken up early this week. The postoffice bill is in the hands of the appropriation committee, but it will be reported probably on Tuesday. The deficiency and Indian bills have not come from the house. The consideration of the four appropriation bills and the discussion of the resolution for the investigation of alleged outrages in various states will fill out the senate's last week. The election resolution will hardly come to a final vote. The Democrats are quite anxious to talk on it at length, and it is probable they will prevent its adoption. If this is assured before the end of the week, the resolution may be laid aside, and the resolution relating to Texas election matters taken up instead.

By mutual understanding, the tariff fight in the house was suspended on last Friday that the committee might clear the way for that action, which will probably commence tomorrow. The general deficiency will come up to-day or to-morrow. It will take a good deal a few hours to dispose of it. This will be followed by the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Peel, who has it in charge, believes that there will be little trouble in carrying it to passage. The bill will probably be out of the way in time this evening to allow the disagreements of the sundry civil and naval bills to be promptly laid aside.

To-morrow Mr. Randall will demand the consideration of the resolution which gives the Cowles-Randall reverse bill the right of way. Upon this is favorable to the action of the house. Mr. Mills, of the ways and means committee, has not yet decided what course he will pursue. By dilatory tactics he can prevent the resolution being even considered. If it can be brought to a vote it will to possibly 100 majority. Several persons in the house, it is believed, Mr. Mills by his friends not to interpose obstructive motions. It is claimed, especially by the southern members, that it is fair politics to allow the house to put them in position in the face of the almost universal demand for the repeal of the 50-cent tax. This pressure may finally overcome Mr. Mills' determination to prevent the passage of the bill. With this resolution out of the way Mr. Crisp will call up the California election case, Mr. Dunn the Alaska bill, Mr. Post his immigration bill, Mr. Oates the Nicaragua canal bill, and Mr. McCreary his Edmunds Panama resolution. Should Mr. Mills keep to his present resolution to use all parliamentary means to defeat the Cowles bill these measures will die with the congress.

THE RETIRING LEADERS.

During the last week of his stay at the White House President Cleveland will be a busy man. His work will be chiefly in examining bills sent from congress. Saturday 113 such bills were on hand for examination, and the rush of the final days of congress will not yet fairly begun. Although the president's goodbond visitors have disappointed from the White House by persistently refusing to see them, Mrs. Cleveland will not bid farewell to their kinds until later. It is the usual custom for the outgoing president to give a luncheon to his successor on inauguration day, the afternoon of inauguration day, and then to take his leave. That custom will be followed on this occasion. After the inaugural ceremonies Mr. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton, with a few of their most intimate friends, will lunch at the White House, at this Mr. Cleveland will say good-by to his successor.

Secretary Bayard and his family will live quietly for a while at their home on Highland terrace, overlooking the city of Georgetown.

Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild propose to take their ease in the breaking up of their home, as the climate at Washington at this season does not agree with the latter than she never could at the north.

The secretary of war and Mrs. Endicott will also linger in their present home, and so far as the public is here they will be arranged. Mrs. Endicott will probably remain until the inauguration.

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The postmaster general and Mrs. Dickinson will continue to occupy their house as I stated, for some time after the arrival of the incoming administration.

SOME FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The director of the mint has submitted to congress his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1893. The gold product was 2,545,351 fine ounces, of the value of $52,578,; 200. This is a decrease of 1,000,000 fine. The silver product was 47,750,623 fine ounces, of the commercial value of about $45,000,000, and of the coining value of $60,100,000. This is an increase of 2,000,000 fine ounces over the product of 1892. In addition to the produce of our own mines, some 10,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted in the United States from foreign ores smelted chiefly at Swansea, The total refined product of the United States was, in gold, 1,777,371 fine ounces, and of silver, 60,000,000 fine ounces. The coinage of the mints during the calendar year 1893 was as follows: Gold, $21,580,000; silver dollars, $39,000,000; subsidiary silver, $11,000,000. The number, 101,297. Total, $82,313,015. The stock of coined and paper money in circulation on January 1, 1894, was $1,594,194,354, against $1,570,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1893, an increase of $24,194,354. The director estimates the coinage of the mints during the calendar year 1894 for the United States during the calendar year 1894 to have been: Gold, $25,000,000; silver, $5,000,000.

A POLITICAL SENSATION.

Did Sherman Prevent Alger's Going Into Gen. Harrison's Cabinet?

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The World this morning prints the following special dispatch from Columbus, O.:

A prominent Republican who attended the Michigan club banquet at Detroit, and who is in route to Washington, gave The World correspondent, as coming personally from Gen. Russell A. Alger, the following narrative.

Early in December, when Gen. Alger visited President-elect Harrison, the latter told the Michigan statesman that he intended to put him at the head of the secretary of war, and for him to arrange his affairs to that end, which he proceeded to do. When information reached Senator Sherman that Alger was to go into Harrison's cabinet, he sent one of his trusted lieutenants to the president-elect with a message that if Alger's name came before the senate for confirmation, it would serve for an investigation into his methods for securing southern delegates at the Chicago convention, and that while he (Sherman) was personally friendly to Alger still he would be unable to support his confirmation.

Immediately after this message was conveyed to Harrison he sent for Senator McMillan, of Michigan, to whom he gave a verbal message to Gen. Alger expressing his regret that he found it impossible to make a place in his cabinet for him. Both Alger and McMillan were indignant at Sherman, declaring that it was "disgraceful to use a United States senator as a district messenger," and that "Gen. Harrison could have sent the message to Michigan or transmitted the message of himself by mail." In the meantime Gen. Alger had learned the true reason for being brought to Washington, and when he came to the Lincoln banquet in the city on Feb. 12 he communicated the facts to Governor Pingree. The latter at once telegraphed to Detroit for the secretary and Hazen Pingree, about thirty miles east here, while running at high speed around a curve, and the rear coach was thrown down a twenty-foot embankment. It was a terrible wreck. The thirty occupants of the car were all more or less injured, and it is considered miraculous that no one was killed. Three or four of the injured will die, and Mr. Pingree, Mr. and the others were brought here and cared for at hotels.

A dire calamity was undoubtedly prevented by the fact that the engine was reversed by steam. Had the cars been hauled by screws, as they were until recently, the overturned coach would certainly have caught fire and burned, and many would have been burned to death. Several of the passengers were more or less burned by contact with the heated pipes, and the conductor sprained his brains by being caught between the pipes, but none seriously.

Following is a list of the injured, who number twenty-five: Conductor Dale, face and hand; Rev. O. J. Babcock, Chester, Pa., left; Gottlieb Beyer, Philadelphia, severe cuts on head, neck and limbs serious; Mrs. T. Brown, Wilkins, Pa., left arm; Mrs. Wood and daughter, Media, Pa.; Quigg Sheridan, Pa., an old gentleman, head and chest, serious; Frank Kohler, of Kohler, Pa., head cut slightly; John Lee, Williamsport, Pa., shoulder hurt; William Jones, Wyndmoor, Canada, leg broken; A. D. Overton, Elmira, head and chest cut, probably fatal; A. E. Dughton, commercial traveler of New York, represented by Mr. Hatch, head cut; Ed Wasman, Elmira, head cut.

ON WHICH WAS THE JOKE?

President Cleveland Put His Wife to Sleep and Then Left Her.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Cleveland will not bid farewell to their kinds until later. It is the usual custom for the outgoing president to give a luncheon to his successor on inauguration day, the afternoon of inauguration day, and then to take his leave. That custom will be followed on this occasion. After the inaugural ceremonies Mr. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton, with a few of their most intimate friends, will lunch at the White House, at this Mr. Cleveland will say good-by to his successor.

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TIPPECANOE'S FAREWELL

A Tribute of Respect from a Pulpit Orator.

AN AFFECTING LEAVE TAKING.

Gen. Harrison's Last Attendance at His Own Church Marked by a Popular Demonstration—Off for the National Capital This Afternoon by Special Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—At no time in the history of Indianapolis has there been so much excitement as there was to-day. All attempts to check the premature boom for Harrison for the presidency, in the event of his being called to the executive chair of the nation, were abandoned. The people have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when they must be heard from, and they will be heard from. Their enthusiasm reached its climax this afternoon when Gen. Harrison attended church for the last time as a resident of this city. The church was packed to the doors, and the streets in front of the edifice were filled with people who had been unable to gain admittance to the building. The general public was not aware that Gen. Harrison would attend church this afternoon, and the demonstration was entirely spontaneous. The general had been invited to attend the Second Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Dr. Hamilton is pastor, and he had accepted the invitation. Dr. Hamilton is a warm personal friend of Gen. Harrison, and the latter has been a member of his church for many years. Dr. Hamilton preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and in his prayer he made feeling reference to the departure of Gen. Harrison and his family for Washington. He prayed that the Lord would bless the president-elect and his family, and that He would guide and direct him in the discharge of the duties which would devolve upon him as the chief executive of the nation. The prayer was a most touching one, and it brought tears to the eyes of many of the congregation. Dr. Hamilton's remarks were addressed to Gen. Harrison, and he referred to the fact that the general was about to leave the city in which he had lived for more than a third of a century. He said that Gen. Harrison had left behind him a memory that would be cherished as long as [illegible] I am sure it would be a grief to the members of this church for it to fail to break through the reserve of that reticence that has characterized Gen. Harrison in relation to the peculiar sentiments of the last eight months and permit you, sir, who have been so long and so intimately associated with us here in Christian work and work, to go out without one word of expression of our earnest, affectionate wish and prayer.

"Thank you is no small degree is will be given to influence, for weal or for woe, the interests of 60,000,000 people. You go forth to meet the responsibilities of carrying with you, as we well know, the unwavering confidence, as well as the warm personal regard, of your fellow Christians. We have learned to believe in you, in your personal integrity, in your purity of life, in your faithfulness to your convictions of duty, in your Christian character. Character is superior to achievements. It is itself the highest achievement. Official position, official honors, official power, are only accidents that add nothing to the real manhood. In no community that you will exhibit to the people of this nation that drowning glory of magnificence and sovereignty—a genuine, broad Christian character.

"In the stormy days of our civil war we recall that in the charge on the battlefield once and again you led the ranks forward and I plead with you now to lead the ranks of temperate gallantry now. Now, as the leader and commander of fourscore millions of people, we pray unto you strength and courage and wisdom from above. Remember, we send in the name of justice and truth and our earnest wish is granted on the heights of a good honoring and therefore enduring prosperity.

"I speak for all the members of this church when I say that we will hold you in our daily remembrance, and we will [illegible] pray for you in the throne of grace in our prayers. Ever remembering that the God of nations unto whom our fathers looked and were delivered in great crises is the same God that you go to worship in the aisles

WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

The Sad Case of Lover with a Hole in His Pocket.

Jenkinson Wystanick would not have endangered either his position as leader of the United States, the Prince of Wales or the drum major of a brass band.

Felicity Hoffcomb had answered "yes" in a voice as soft and gentle as the sighs of music in a dreamless sleep or the murmuring wail of a caressing breeze from Lebeau waters soothingly fanning the whiskers of Father Time.

"Felicity," he exclaimed rapturously, as his left hand and arm disappeared from sight with a rapid yet sneaking motion toward the back of the seat, "if you will, if you will," his fingers or his right hand appeared to be feeling for something in his vest pocket, "you have made me the happiest man in the world."

The timid, upturned glance of her liquid, dark eyes and the warm blush that overspread the happy face of the lovely girl only filled more eloquently than words could have done.

"And you will forgive my presumption, darling," he continued, "if in anticipation of your answer I have ventured to provide myself with—with—a—with—"

Jenkinson paused in some apparent excitement, and his right hand, which had nervously explored his vest pocket without pausing to find anything.

"—I must have lost it!" he gasped. "Felicity, it must be gone! Ha! Perhaps it is in your other pocket."

Rising to his feet he thrust a trembling hand into his trousers pocket.

There was a hole in the pocket.

"Jenkinson," said Felicity, as she noted with concern his ghastly face, on which the light of a desperate resolve was breaking, "don't grieve over it. It will turn up. You are excited. Is there anything I can do?"

"Yes," exclaimed Jenkinson in a hollow voice. "Felicity, I think I know where that ring is. If you would do me a favor I shall never forget until the last hour of my life, for the love of heaven go and get a hack and hand me over to myself for a few moments."—Chicago Tribune.

One of Lincoln's Stories.

"I remember the last time I ever heard Lincoln converse," said Gen. Porter. "We were discussing the subject of England's sympathies and to show the utter absurdity of the issue of the confederacy, England would find that she had done the south not much good and herself much harm.

"That reminds me," said Mr. Lincoln, "of a barber in Sangamon county. A man came into up one night and said he must get shaved; that he was going to a ball and he had a few days' growth on his face which must come off. Well, the barber lathered his face and his nose and ears and slapped some of it in his mouth, and stropped the razor on his cheek. Then he moved over one side of his face and shaved off two or three pimples and a wart or two. And the man in the chair—a common low-bached chair which nearly dislocated his neck—said, 'You propose to make everything level as you go, don't you?' 'Yes,' replied the barber, 'if the handle of this razor don't break I'll get away with what there is there.' [Laughter.]

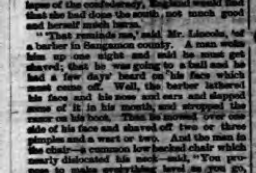
"The man's cheeks were so hollow that the barber couldn't get down into all the valleys. His head got bright blue. He took his fingers into the fellow's mouth and pressed out the wrinkles so as to level them. And so he mowed away with the razor until it struck right through the man's cheek, and cut his own finger.

"There, you lantern jawed cuss, you have made me cut my finger! exclaimed the barber as he shook off the blood." [Laughter.]—From a Recent Speech of Gen. Porter.

The Arizona Kicker.

MOLESHILL vs. MOUNTAIN.—There is a disposition on the part of a few meddlers to magnify the little incident which occurred at the postoffice last Tuesday evening. Last week we referred to Ted. Crocker as a thief. We were wrong. He was arrested in Illinois for arson and jumped his bail. He met us in the postoffice and knocked us down. While down, we explained that we were in error, and he apologized and helped brush the dirt off our clothes. That's all there was to it—one of the trifling incidents of everyday life—and those who are seeking to exaggerate the facts will make nothing by it. When we call an inconsistency a thief—a robber an absconder—a hypocrite an embezzler we shall apologize every time.—Detroit Free Press.

He Needed a Little Hooking Up.



Unfortunate Skater—Help! Help! Party on Bank—Hold on! Hold on! I'll run right home and get my hook on "How to Succeed Without Labor," and Relieve the Frost Bitten."—Life.

An Immortal Joke.

Charles Theodore Russell was examining a witness in a Cambridge court. The question was about the size of certain hoof prints left by a horse in muddy soil.

"How large were the prints?" asked the learned counsel.

"Were they as large as my hand?" holding up his hand for the witness to see.

"Oh, no," said the witness honestly. "It was just an ordinary hoof."

Then Mr. Russell had to suspend the examination while everybody laughed.—Somerville Journal.

A Poet's Pay.

Friend—How long did it take you to write this poem, "Ode to Darkness," Fred?

Poet—One day.

Friend—A whole day?

Poet—Yes; but I was well paid.

Friend—Were you? How much did you get?

Poet—A dollar.—Yankee Blade.

A Curiosity.

Polite Clerk (showing goods)—Here is something I would like to call your attention to, lady. It's the very latest thing out.

Mrs. Rounder (absently)—If there's anything out later than my husband I'll take it, if only for a curiosity.—Life.

A Peculiar Condition of Things.

A woman down in Philadelphia is reported to have a pension of $11,000 a year. And yet she is often seen looking down in the mouth.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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One hundred and thirty-eight years ago, in the month of an act of the colonial government of Maryland, the town of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, was laid out, excepting the fact that since that time it has increased by a few thousands in population, it to this day retains the lasting characteristics which distinguished it in the days of George Washington's youth. In those days, as now,

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

it was notable for its shrubbery, cultivated by its numerous small, ill constructed houses and shops to a few intervening mansions of most picturesque but substantial architecture, surrounded by ample grounds, and in the summer so heavily shaded by the closely planted trees as to look dark and scarcely distinguishable from the high stone lodging the estates. At the time George's town was founded, the adjacent country now known as Washington consisted of a few farms and a dense forest. Where the White House now stands was a smuggling house, the home of a canny Scotchman named David Burns. Georgetown was then considered quite a thriving hamlet. Vessels from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the West Indies stopped there and exchanged merchandise, and there was a healthy rivalry between Georgetown and the then prosperous town of Alexandria, Va., a few miles down the river. But it is a curious fact that in the past hundred years both of these towns have retrogressed instead of progressed. Riding down the Potomac to Mt. Vernon, on a hot summer's day, the near view you have of Alexandria gives you the impression that the town is completely deserted. At the wharves lie closely rotting ships. The only signs of life you see on the docks are a few darkies lying full length under the shade of a warehouse, basking in the lazy rippling of the water and whistling to the winds. The ferry from Washington slowly sweeps up to the wharf, but as soon as the few passengers are landed and the customary passengers saluted and the droning quietness again sets in. So also the cobblestone of the streets shoot up monster growths of weeds and grass, which are moved by occasional stray dogs that wander unrestrained through the streets. Georgetown has not undergone such a decadence as this, but the place is far behind Washington. There is a fair echo of the restlessness of Washington to be heard in Georgetown, which is now virtually a part of Washington (the two places only being separated by a bridge spanned creek), but the difference between the spirit that pervades the atmosphere at Washington and that which exists in the strange in Georgetown is simply the difference between the Nineteenth and the Eighteenth centuries.

When Archbishop Carroll founded the great college in Georgetown in 1789 it was largely on account of the magnificent location. The several buildings constituting the university are situated on a wooded hill, commanding a splendid view many miles up and down the Potomac and of Washington. The grounds comprise many acres and as far as possible have been left in their natural condition. They are threaded by several small streams, spanned by rustic bridges. There are many shaded walks through the

THE OLD PUMP.

park, and near the college is a smooth plot for tennis, ball and other sports. The various buildings of the college have been constructed at widely different times and of different materials, and the group, as a whole, consequently presents not a regular or altogether artistic. But the new building, which is nearly completed and which contains the two rows of buildings first constructed, is noted the country, amply atones for the artistic shortcomings of the old structure. It is a noble edifice, considerably over 200 feet in length and of imposing proportions architecture. It includes a richly designed library and a spacious chapel. The college library consists of 25,000 precious books and manuscripts, some of the latter dating back to 1500. The new building will be ready for occupancy in a few months.

Georgetown college is the oldest and most important Catholic university in the United States. Many men who have become famous as statesmen, jurists and orators were educated within its walls. It is a favorite resort of the pupils are of the Protestant faith. It consists of a classical, a medical and a law department. The classical department has a course divided into five classes; a junior division, divided into two classes, and a preparatory department, with two classes; the whole covering seven years.

There is also a post-graduate course of two years. The faculty consists of ten professors and twenty instructors, all of whom are Jesuits. The number of students is generally about 300. The medical department was organized in 1851, and a school of pharmacy was recently been attached to the medical department, in which degrees are given for proficiency. The law department was established in 1870. These departments, however, are in Washington, and are distinct from the college proper, and are distinct from the classical department of the college. Near the college is a convent of Visitation, was founded in 1799, subscribed to which is a female academy, in which are educated many of the daughters of the old Washington families.

Georgetown college in its present site, having been founded by Rev. John Carroll in 1789.

CRUISER TORKTOWN.

SKETCH AND DATA OF A SUCCESSFUL WAR SHIP.

It Was for the Pride of the Navy of Years Gone and so Gained the Honor of the Name Several Vessels of the Watch.

The Messrs. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, are very happy because of the success of the Yorktown, which made a run for the ocean by them for the United States navy and tried with all speed.

The recent trial trip was for the testing of the vessel's machinery, the fault of the cruiser having been designed in the navy department at Washington. The contract called for 3,000 horse power in a continuous run of four

THE YORKTOWN.

hours at sea. The contractors were to be paid $425,000 for the 3,000 horse power and were to be allowed $100 for each horse power in excess. They succeeded in getting a maximum of 3,600 horse power and received $525,000, or $25,000 over the contract price.

The trip was a four hours' test, required to determine the faithfulness of the contract. There was a northwest gale blowing. During the whole four hours, while the ship was under the strain of her maximum speed, the engines received the machinery, and for a duty of water was put on any journal to cool. Capt. Joseph Strong, commanding the government had more than a dozen men aboard to look after the boat's engines.

The Yorktown started out at 9:30 a. m., but the time of trial did not begin for an hour later. The government engineers had a handsome engine-room of black walnut but in which was a little nickel plated machinery which set before the eyes of the engineers the speed of the engines. Every minute a piece of white paper was registered. Close by the quivering was a pencil attachment which drew lines on the paper, recording the speed of the engines. The engineers had a duplicate of every piece of machinery on board, and in case of any accident to the machinery one of these machines was fastened and given a certain position by the engineers, and in a few minutes the starting of the ship. This spent the diagrams.

Every fifteen minutes during the trial trips each of the officers and starting firemen in attendance also registered a mark record of the revolutions of the shaft that was taken so as to complete the necessary data for making the calculations. Before the trial trip the ship was put under what is called "forced draught," the steam and coal bunkers being shut up. The machinery of the engineers is always kept in such a way as an unpleasant temperature in which to work.

On deck the trial board was engaged in making their appointments for the trial trip. Every few hours two patent logs were dragging, and at intervals of five minutes a chip log

TORPEDO TUBE PLAN.

was thrown over-board. Every hour, for thirteen minutes during the running of sand glasses, and from these data the speed of the ship was taken in and the computations made as to the speed. It was determined, upon taking an average of several logs, that the run during the trip was a trifle over sixteen knots an hour, or about seventeen and a half miles, slightly exceeding the estimate. The highest speed attained was seventeen and two-tenths knots, the lowest sixteen.

In regard to these figures Mr. William Cramp took a number of memoranda with him on eighth of an inch of the brim and placed it on a table on the quarter-deck. At times the ship was running with the wind, and notwithstanding the fact that she was rolling considerably she did the run that in fifteen minutes, while the glass was in position, not a drop was spilled.

The wind was very cold while the ship was making the necessary round in a circle. Think the experiment was tried with two screws and then with one. She was turned in twice her own length in five minutes and a half. It was also found that she could be brought to a full stop in one minute and one second.

The ship's length on the load water line is 230 feet; beam, 42 feet; mean draught, 14 feet; displacement, 1,350 tons. The vessel is rigged as a three-masted schooner, and has a sail area of 4,000 square feet. There are two military masts, fitted with fighting tops. The vessel has two funnels, which are sixty feet above the water line. The engines are vertical, inverted, direct acting, surface condensing, with cylinders 40 inches in diameter and 24 inches stroke. There are two screws, each driven by an independent engine. The engines are placed in water-tight compartments, with coal bunkers at the sides and ends, so arranged as to protect the machinery from shot. The engines are supplied with steam by four cylindrical boilers, each 11 feet 6 inches in diameter and 15 feet long, and working at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch. There are two fire rooms, each containing two furnaces. The vessel is supplied with two steam steering engines, which are placed in the after part of the vessel. The engines are connected with the rudder by chains and wheels. The vessel is also provided with steam capstan and steam hoisting engines. The vessel is also provided with steam capstan and steam hoisting engines. The vessel is also provided with steam capstan and steam hoisting engines.

The vessel is also provided with steam capstan and steam hoisting engines. The vessel is also provided with steam capstan and steam hoisting engines. The vessel is also provided with steam capstan and steam hoisting engines.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

CHARLES M. TAYLOR.

EXAMINING THE TORPEDO MACHINES.

Charles H. Taylor, of The Boston Globe, urged that there should be a law to punish newspaper offers of salaries and publishers were not in harmony. The local newspaper men, he said, had taken stock in the local fishing and gambling enterprises, and had become part owners and with good business sense. There can be no more doubt of the importance of both editorial and business management than there is of the importance of both labor and capital.

The examination of various typesetting machines was then commenced, and the public was invited to witness it. The artist has at the editorial group that gathered around the Torpedo machine and watched its marvelous work.

CAPT. WISSMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Some Facts on a Man Who Has Startled the World.

One of the Leading Explorers.

Capt. Hermann Wissman, who recently started on an expedition to cross Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean on the eastern coast of Africa, was born thirty-six years ago in Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He served in the German army and was a captain of artillery when he resigned to the employment of Africa. He first crossed the continent in 1881, starting from the mouth of the Kasai river, a tributary of the Congo, and following that river to its source, and then crossing to the Lualaba river, which he followed to the Congo at Leopoldville. In the course of this journey he discovered the Kassai river, which he followed to the Congo at Leopoldville. In the course of this journey he discovered the Kassai river, which he followed to the Congo at Leopoldville. In the course of this journey he discovered the Kassai river, which he followed to the Congo at Leopoldville.

CAPT. WISSMAN.

THE BEE HIVE

BIG DRIVES IN

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Yes, we are kept quite busy in this department, and for the accommodation of our friends and the business in this department demanded more room. We had built this handsome prescription counter. Now we have one of the most complete prescription departments in the State. We have a system of compounding by which we keep and have in use in these stores, Your Friend Druggist,

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31 WEST FRONT STREET.

They're all Right!

What are all right? Why, those elegant muslin underwear, including night dresses, chemises, drawers, corset covers, children's waists, aprons, etc., etc., which we are now offering at

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MEN ARE NEVER SO GOOD OR SO BAD AS THEIR OPINIONS.—Montaigne.

JOTTINGS.

—Days, of 1889 past, 51; days to come, 365.

—The German and mechanical drawing class, will meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night.

—The sprinkling of snow which fell before daylight Monday morning was not long in vanishing before the Sun's rays.

—At a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Union held last evening the names of six candidates for membership were received.

—"Till the Blue-Birds Sing Again" is the song that Mr. I. H. Rosse, the entertainment sings to-day. It tells of discounts on dress goods, and is full of information for the ladies.

—Amusement-lovers are exhorted to go to Music Hall next Saturday night, when the famous Strakosch English Opera Company will sing Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" with a great cast, chorus and orchestra.

—A Wisconsin farmer says that cutting off a cow's lower eye-lashes makes it cause look so high that she will not attempt to jump. —Flemington Democrat.—Will cutting off the lower eye-lashes of reckless men make them look before they leap?

—Gen. Phillip Harrison, President-elect, left Indianapolis yesterday and arrived in Washington this morning. The people are beginning to follow in throngs.

The trains are shouting around the bend.
Gen'l Ingalls, of Cincinnati, is dead.
They've headed down with Harrison next.
Good-bye, old Grover, Good-bye!

—Mr. Phillip Fessler, gardener for Mr. J. L. Andrews, of East Front street, is afflicted with headaches from which he has long been a sufferer. The case has been known to his neighbors ever since Mr. Fessler first consulted a physician regarding the severe pains he frequently felt in his side, and he has received the sympathy of his friends all about him, but the nature of his illness precluded a possibility of recover. That during his closing days he should be made the subject of exaggeration and misrepresentation at the hands of sensational papers seems hardly in accordance with the laws of humanity.

—Chief Carey, whose splendid achievement in cap urging John Doely in Peoples as one of the four scoundrels who waylaid and outraged a married woman in Plainfield, four months ago, and who evaded the police ever since, visited Brooklyn yesterday, as was told in THE NEWS' account of the affair, to bring the prisoner to New Jersey on a requisition from Gov. Green, of this State, endorsed by Gov. Hill, of New York. The Judge, however, had hurried away from Court, before the arrival of our Chief, who was thereby compelled to return without Doely; but the Chief will probably secure him to-day, having started to Brooklyn again this morning with that object.

The Saloon-Keepers' Waterloo.

The license-members of Common Council were completely outwitted last night by the superior strategy of the no-license members. It was generally declared by those who favor license that Judge Reed, of Westfield, was the chair instead of on the floor, when it was thought experience and adroitness would have made the opposing forces more evenly matched, and prevented such an overwhelming defeat. Even the hotel-applications are virtually killed for this year. The county will probably vote "dry" since all political parties are declaring themselves that way to an extent which seems to justify such a conclusion, but our hopes would be on the same footing as those in other localities, had this application been granted or been allowed until after such a vote had been taken, and then all would be closed alike. As it is now, the hotel-men on all sides of us are open, while our own must close. However, that is the verdict, and we hope all interested will have the grit to bow to it gracefully, and avoid even the semblance of wrangling, for the public are in no humor to be trifled with. People might as well make up their minds to prepare for a long and vigorous siege, against saloons. We understand that abundant money is forthcoming to prosecute all who violate the law. Chief Carey must be reckoned among their number, assuredly, and otherwise, and people may rest assured that property sustained he will do his duty with the same fearlessness as hitherto, which means that it will go hard with the saloon-keeper who attempts to defy the popular will.

Mayor Mead, on account of his great age, it is said, will resign in view of the unmerited illness of Judge Saydam, as he will not be able to attend to the duties of City Judge as well as those of Mayor. Common Council might probably remedy this by amending the ordinance and designating some person as Assistant City Judge.

PLAINFIELD GOES "DRY"

NO OPEN BAR-ROOMS IN THIS CITY AFTER MARCH 1ST.

All Saloon and Hotel License-Applications Tabled Until Local-Option Elections Shall Have Been Held in Both Counties—Long Session of Common Council.

Every bar for the dispensing of intoxicating liquors in Plainfield will be closed indefinitely after March 1st, when the present licenses expire. Last night the Plainfield Common Council by a majority of one passed a resolution preventing a petition being presented to the Board of Excise until the citizens of both Somerset and Union counties shall have voted their sentiments on the saloon-question at local-option elections. In Somerset county a date for such an election has already been set, May 14th; but in Union county the matter of procuring a petition before calling the liquor-traffic is still in the future.

As matters at present stand—taking into consideration the uncertain stability of the local-option law in the hands of the Democratic Legislature—it is believed that if Council maintains their resolution Plainfield will not have a single licensed store or hotel within the town a year. Of course if elections be held in both counties the elections themselves will decide whether or not the "dry" season shall extend beyond the day of voting.

It took two policemen—one on outside sentinel, two more inside—and a hard scrap to keep the people who arrived at the Plainfield Common Council Chamber last night too late to be numbered among the crowd that thronged the lobby. It was the fourth session of the present board of city fathers, and in four years days all licenses to sell liquor in Plainfield would expire. To see what Council would do with the license-applications pending was the reason of the rush of people to the place. Many in the assemblage were interested merely as private citizens; but others were present with pecuniary motives, to attempt to secure public benefits by influencing—through the weight of argument expressed in voluntary documentary protests—the Councilmen to vote against renewing the licenses of the city's saloons and hotels to sell intoxicating drinks. There were several prominent temperance-workers with in the Chambers, notably John H. Veach, President of the Reform Club; the Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D.; Editor Aaron M. Powell, Mr. Geo. P. Updyke, Mr. Ethan Lamphear and Councilor A. M. Vanderbeek. His Honor Mayor John Mohr, ex-Councilmen Wm. Thompson and B. O. Bowers, Mr. J. W. Murray, Jr.; Mr. John M. Crane and Borough Council Chas. A. Reed were also interested visitors.

EVERY MEMBER PRESENT.

When President Dumont called the meeting to order all the members—Messrs. Dunham, Erickson, Gallup, Jenkins, Marsh, Moffett, Myers, Newbold, Squires and Watson—were present.

City Clerk Leonard read the minutes of the meeting of Feb. 4th, which were approved as read.

A petition for a crosswalk near the intersection of Park avenue and Arlington place was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Fire and Buildings was empowered to act on the petition of Harry V. Stickle to erect a frame 2 1/2-story-house 28x32 feet on East Fifth street near Broadway.

A communication from Mr. George W. Doty, Foreman of the Grand Jury, recommending the improvement of various roads in Union county before the next meeting of the Board, was received and filed.

WANT MICHENER'S DARKNESS DISPELLED.

Three petitions—for electric lights on Second street between Elm street and Plainfield avenue, on Sycamore street between Fourth and Fifth streets, and on LeGrande avenue near the residences of Mr. H. K. Miller and Mr. Pettibone—were referred to the Committee on Public Lights.

TWO PLANS FOR WATER-WORKS.

A communication from Mr. Austin B. Fletcher, giving notice that he and associates were prepared to receive from Council a franchise to build and operate a system of public water-works and sewerage, was read and referred to the Committee on Water, Printing and Stationery.

The City Engineer's report was extended but interesting second communication concerning water-works, from Mr. Chas. Potter, Jr.; but before he was half through Mr. Marsh moved that the letter be referred to the Committee on Water. Mr. Potter pointed out the need of a pure, healthy supply and that driven wells to be a far better source than surface streams, which were subject to pollution. He had assured the coalition of an engineer who claimed that $120,000 would amply cover the expense of building a perfect system and of operating it the first year. This included the cost of pumping and operating two steam-pumps, each with a capacity of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 gallons daily. He recommended the City to take hold of this matter rather than grant extensive privileges to capitalists who were attempting to foster a money-making scheme which attempted deception to accomplish.

The letter was then referred.

Mr. Marsh's ideas were carried.

Various applications for hackmen's carriage and peddler's licenses were referred to the Committee on Licenses.

SIX APPEALS AGAINST SALOONS.

Communications were read from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Hope Chapel Temperance Society, the Rev. Thos. Cash, the city pastors, the Women's Temperance Aid Society and Sowell Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance, protesting against the granting of any license to sell intoxicating liquor. All were received and filed.

THE POLICE FORCE RE-APPOINTED.

A communication from Mayor Mohr notifying Council that he had appointed Jesse Tomlin Chief of Police, Thomas Carey, Daniel Lynch, Patrick Lynch, Thomas McCue, Thomas Flanagan and Thomas Dunn (colored), and that he was assembling the force.

MAY BUILD FOR A FIRE-ENGINE-HOUSE.

Mr. Erickson for the Committee on Fire and Buildings—to whom had been referred Mr. Asa Cutler's petition to build a frame bowling-alley on Sycamore street near the Hope Chapel—reported that the Committee had received no power to grant the petition.

NEW TIRES FOR A FIRE-TRUCK.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Erickson authorizing the Committee to have new tires put on the wheels of a fire-truck was carried.

WHAT THE HUB PEDDLERS!

Mr. Moffett reported for the Committee on Licenses.

In response to the grocers' appeal that the licensing for peddlers and hawkers not residents of Plainfield be raised from $5 to $25, he moved that Corporation Counsel Marsh be instructed to draw up an ordinance having the desired effect.

On motion of Councilman Marsh the matter was referred to the Counsel for his opinion as to legality, and the Counsel made an immediate report, stating that the fee must be the same for residents of for non-resident peddlers. The only question was the definition of a peddler. The Counsel might report in favor of an ordinance increasing the fee for such peddlers and hawkers as had no place of business in Plainfield, with the understanding that those having places of business in Plainfield should not be considered peddlers That might solve the difficulty.

The report was referred back to the Committee for revision.

SALOON-LICENSES SOB UP.

Mr. Moffett for the Committee reported that the license-application of Otto Arnst was not in conformity with the ordinance, and he moved that it be referred back for correction. The motion was carried.

The applications of John E. Boerlocker, of the City Hotel, to be reported correct and moved that it be granted.

On motion of Mr. Marsh the motion was tabled and the Committee were required to report on all the applications before a vote to grant or not to grant any license should be taken.

The Committee then reported that all the other license-applications had been made in conformity with the ordinance. These included Chas. Bock's, Jacob Bliem's, James Connolly's, Frank Dugan's, Patrick Day's, James H. Force's, Joseph R. Miller's, James O'Neill's, John Rafferty's, Joseph Sullivan's, Chas. Smith's and E. P. Thorp's.

NO QUARTER ON DRINK.

As soon as the last name had been read Mr. Squires arose and introduced the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, an election for the purpose of voting upon the local option law of 1887, Chapter 1 in the block bounded by Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, and Front and Second streets, in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New Jersey, and a short of the voters of the city who have prepared a petition praying that said election be proceeded with; after such consideration the Board of Excise of the City of Plainfield do not consider it necessary to grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in said city for the ensuing year.

THE VOTE TO CLOSE THE BAR-ROOMS.

A five vote vote was taken, and it sounded as though only one "no" was uttered.

"The resolution is adopted!"—announced the President.

There was a moment of silence. Everyone seemed stunned with surprise.

Presently Mr. Erickson called for a standing vote.

"I voted 'no'!"—said he—"and I want to see if others didn't vote 'no', too?"

Mr. Marsh arose to a point of order.

"Isn't it too late for a standing vote?"—inquired.—"The result has been announced."

Point of order or not, the general wish seemed to be to see if others had voted to be for a more decided expression of opinion, and Mr. Marsh moved that the ayes and nays be called. The motion was carried.

Before the Clerk could call the roll Mr. Erickson had put in a word.

He protested against the resolution. It was too indefinite. It might extend the no-license period all through the year. Suppose the local-option law should be repealed? He had told Senator Miller's assurance that very day that the Watts repealer would probably pass, provisions that might.

"Point of order!"—interjected Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Erickson sat down; Mr. Marsh sat down; the Clerk began the roll-call.

There were six ayes—Councilmen Dunham, Jenkins, Marsh, Myers, Newbold and Squires.

The noes were five—Councilmen Dumont, Erickson, Gallup, Moffett and Watson.

"The resolution is adopted"—again came from the Chair.

"WHO SAYS 'DOUBTFUL' MR. MYERS ?"—a citizen was heard to whisper.

There was a flow of voices, a murmur of laughter. The men in the lobby began to don their hats and file out through the doorways. The Councilmen were grouped together, their each others' hands and gave expression to sentiments of jubilation:

In the midst of it all the Clerk was rushing away over a list of names of persons who—more fortunate than the saloon-publicans—had had their licenses applications granted a year ago the last issue the will:

Hotel-men.—Jas. Bellamy, V. Ulmiger, J. Grant, Geo. Dey, Jr., Chas. Bowers, Patrick T. Kane, J. Hagan, A. Hagan, A. D. Roberts, Patrick T. Kane, J. Sloan, Harrison, Max Hoffman, Wm. Gallagher, Patrick Horgan, Edward Gilligan, Edward Gilligan, Edward Gillig

HARRISON'S FAREWELL.

A Vast Crowd Sets Him Off for Washington.

DEMONSTRATIONS ALONG THE WAY

Indianapolis Decorated and Enthusiastic in Honor of Its Distinguished Departing Citizen—He Reads a Brief Farewell Address—Progress of the Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The departure of Gen. Harrison and his family for Washington was made the occasion of much display on the part of citizens irrespective of politics.

All the business houses and many of the private residences on the principal streets were decorated with bunting. Gen. Harrison's picture was displayed in many of the windows, and every one showed commendable zeal in the effort to do the distinguished Indianian honor.

It had been arranged for the party to leave here at 2:30 o'clock. At noon a large crowd of people gathered around the house. The street was lined with carriages for a distance of two squares, and every movement about the house was watched with the keenest interest.

The president-elect was the first to appear and enter the carriage. He was escorted by Governor Hovey, Mayor Denny and W. H. English. Gen. Harrison tried his best and bowed to the people gathered about the entrance to his house in his usual graceful manner. The sidewalks were filled with members of the Harrison and McKee families.

The Grand Army post of which the general is a member acted as an escort. A platoon of police followed and a platoon of citizens closed the way to the Union station.

As the party passed down the principal streets the display on all sides was of the most fantastic nature from the thousands of persons who lined the sidewalks, and moved toward the station, keeping time with the carriages. Among the latter was that of Harrison acknowledged the enthusiasm by bowing to persons whom he recognized, but this trip was without any further incident.

Arriving at the station the throngs guarded the entrance to the train sheds, and for a while the people were kept back. Pretty soon, however, the crowd in the rear pushed through the police lines and came in contact with them, and then came a general rush. Five thousand people crowded through the gateways and surrounded the train.

When Gen. Harrison reached the station it was with the greatest difficulty that a path could be made for him and the ladies to the special train that stood waiting for them on the track. Russell Harrison and his wife had arrived previously, and were the first ones to greet the president-elect as he boarded the car, which is handsomely furnished. Then the party, except Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee, followed.

In a moment the president-elect came out with a vexed expression on his countenance that was plainly discernible, and spoke to the police officers. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee had been separated from the party and could not be located. Finally Mr. Sanford, Col. Bridgeland started out to hunt them up.

Governor Hovey then called attention and introduced Gen. Harrison to the crowd, which ceased its vexatious pushing and became silent. Gen. Harrison stepped close to the platform on the rear platform of the car, and made an address that was brief, but full of feeling and pathos. He removed his hat, adjusted his eye glasses and read the following address from a manuscript:

MY OWN FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:—I cannot trust myself to put in words what I feel at this time. Every kind thought that is in your mind and regard for me I know is there, and every kind thought in response to it and thought in my mind and heart for each of you. I have this only. It has been my great privilege to live among you. And hereafter it to discharge public duties and return to it with pleasure, as I hope to do again. It is a duty on which the whole prosperity and all the wealth are not seen. It is full of personal honors, and in the homes there is an amount store of kindness and love.

The memory of your faces and kindness will abide with me, and my strong desire to hold your respect and confidence will strengthen me in the discharge of my new and responsible duties. Let me say farewell to all my Indiana friends. For the—public duty I shall ever pray. For you I have their grateful debtor.

The president-elect ceased at least that it was a poor discharge it. There is a great sense of loneliness in the discharge of high public duties that separates us from our friends, and that there is no one whose help comes even into the quiet confidence of purpose, and to his voice and reflecting guidance I will look for direction and safety.

My family unite with me in grateful thanks for this kindly expression, and I bid them farewell. These years of separation may be full of peace and happiness to each of you.

Just as the echoes of his brief remarks Mrs. Harrison, having been found, stepped blithely out of the doorway and made a graceful bow to the throng. Gen. Harrison grasped her hand quickly, and they disappeared up with evident satisfaction as the crowd set cheer.

Conductor King leaned over the guard gate, waved his hand to the engineer, and the double-headed train sped shortly away at the stock showed 2:15½.

The presidential party and the staff remained on the platform watching the crowd until the train passed away.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 26.—The Harrison train was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd as it reached here at 5:30 this evening.

While the engine was taking water the president-elect, accompanied by Chevy and Gen. Harrison, appeared on the rear platform of the car and addressed the audience as follows:

My friends, I have at long last my home among you that I expect to make a source of respect for the rest of Indiana. I am with a deep sense of gratitude, but I am not sure that I will be satisfied with my conduct if I do not help my fellow citizens here. We will try to co-operate to promote the best interests of the people and to secure the blessings of good laws. [Cheers.] I thank you for the cordial greeting.

URBANA, O., Feb. 26.—At Piqua there was a brief stop. Cries were made for the presidential party by a large crowd of people that had gathered at the station. Gen. Harrison stood out on the rear platform of his car, and was about to address the assemblage when the locomotive of the train started.

CRESTLINE, O., Feb. 26.—The Fostoria special, bearing President-elect Harrison, arrived here at 6:15. Members of both branches of the Legislature, the Governor and staff, headed by bands of music, and $3,000 Columbus citizens met him. As the train pulled across High street the national colors were flung to the breeze, the church bells were rung, and the cheers from thousands of throats was simply deafening. The ladies were well represented in the crowd, and were just as anxious to see Gen. Harrison as the men.

The train pulled out at 6:25. Governor and Mrs. Foraker attended the party as far as the Pennsylvania line.

READY FOR THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

His Suite at Hoosier at the Arlington Newly and Richly Furnished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The rooms at the Arlington hotel, which Gen. Harrison will take possession of this afternoon, are very handsomely furnished, and in fact everything is here. There are four rooms in the suite to be occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Harrison—a large parlor, a large bed room and a small bed room, and a large room for the apartments is provided with leather arm-chairs. The dining room is bright and cheery, the furniture being of oak. The bed room pieces are great solid affairs of massive proportions, that becomes beautifully with the dark tones of the carpet and window hangings.

Harrison and Gresham Reconciled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—While Judge Gresham was at Indianapolis he had made a reconciliation took place between him and Gen. Harrison, which will have a very important political effect, especially in securing the appointment of this distinguished Judge Gresham, upon the first vacancy, will be nominated to the supreme bench of the United States. It is understood that both Mr. Foster and Gen. Harrison will urge this appointment for some time past entitled to retire upon their positions, will do so very soon after the inauguration. They desire not to have to Mr. Harrison would vacate the White House, because he would certainly have appointed themselves to their places. Now they will have the gratification of being confirmed by Republican Senate.

About Their Cabinets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It is understood that Gen. Harrison will send for prominent Republicans in congress as soon as he arrives, with a view of consulting with them in regard to filling out his cabinet slate. He will try to satisfy New York, the Pacific slope and the northwest. The latter section is demanding the appointment of Gen. Weaver for John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. There were two applicants for the cabinet under the next administration upon the floor of the house yesterday. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is the choice to be secretary of agriculture, and Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, who has strong backing, it is said, to become Attorney General Garland's successor.

The Cowboys to Storm Washington.

DENVER, Feb. 26.—The cowboy band of Texas, 100 strong, which will be one of the features at the inauguration of President Harrison, has arrived in this city. The musicians gave a concert at the Tabor Opera house. The band, with the exception of boys' Marching club, numbering about 100, will leave on Wednesday by a special train of Pullmans over the Rock Island road for Washington. They will be accompanied by nearly 500 other cowboys to witness the inauguration.

Farewell Entertainment to Mr. Morton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—John P. Plummer entertained Hon. Levi P. Morton at dinner last evening, on the eve of his departure for Washington to assume the vice-president-elect for Washington. A number of Republican leaders were guests, and the occasion was a highly enjoyable one. No political speeches were made.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

He Is Organizing an American Line of Fast Ocean Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—It now seems probable that builds of the next two years American travelers to Europe will be also the largest and fastest ocean steamers built ships, flying the Stars and Stripes, manned by American crews and backed entirely by American capital. Austin Corbin's project, as he removed his last

REDEYE'S DEEP STRATEGY.

How the Editor of a Paper Won Him as a Subscriber.

The great truth that "Advertising is a kind power, as he has, in everything, was brought home to me very forcibly several years ago, while acting as editor on a country daily which had the largest circulation and influence of any newspaper in the county, which, by the way, I have never been successfully contradicted to this day. The fall crop of local contributions were just in, and the nominee for sheriff on the opposition had a reputation so rough that at bullets would flatten against it. I felt it incumbent on me as a newly hid editor to point out wherein he was not a safe man to vote for for office. I told in a caustic double-leaded editorial how he had, while previously holding some office, taken money from criminals who were sentenced to imprisonment, and allowed them to escape to the Saturnia or the Northwest territory.

I showed him up as a thief, a blackmailer and a gambler, and stated that if elected he was not seriously wrong he had long had the run of the rogues as an unconstituted boss chief. As a man with whom murder was a pastime, and all crimes a recreation, and that from the monotony of dispensing poison over a bar, I believed him unworthy of the confidence of our best people, and therefore urged his defeat at the polls. I thought this was a little strong, I ventured to show it to the proprietor. He read it, and said: "Bub, you can run this if your choose, but you must become all personal responsibility."

"Certainly," I answered. "I will do so, but in view of Redeye's record I don't think there is any libel suit in it."

"I am not afraid of that, and will take all financial responsibility, but you make yourself the personal responsibility," he coolly added the words "personal responsibility" emphatic. My office boy, who had also a fervid enough mournful manner, a groaned tag that was unusual, and quickly went out, as I learned afterward, and telegraphed back me to come. I found he was right, and left on at once. He was a prudent proprietor, and trusted that the new man would receive in time to handle my obsequies and insure a good story out of it. We met the next morning at the office, much to his surprise. He grasped my hand again and asked if I had taken "old Redeye" to task. There were several others of the force present. At that instant the colonel's voice was heard in the hallway. It was a moment of sprightly festivity. The meeting of the two editor was a suddenness only equaled by the appearance of a female contortion when a mouse takes the floor. Every one believed it was a case of the quick or the dead, and they preferred to indulge in the former. All remembered some overdue appointment, to which which might cause great monetary loss, and one in his hands had the editor of the with him. I was left alone in innocent tenderfoot calmness, and the colonel entered.

"You the editor?"

I had that honor.

"Well, young feller, you're a friend of mine, and I'm not so low down as to forgit a friend or forgive an enemy, in the past sepa. Of course you had to say something up to me, not being of my party, but you put your little game of talk on the inside of the editorial. If you had put it on the front page, with black type for a starter, I might have felt it my duty to kill you. But as it is, I appreciate the favor, and 'pocket' my pain in the good for you. Come down."

This little event opened my eyes to the value of the front page as an advertising position, something which Ben. Burlingame appreciated by his tears, and for which he has been working for years.—Burlington Inter Ocean.

She Thought It Was a Compliment.

An all-minister circus, who was as popular in the northern capital where he represented the Lord as he was in the place, showed his appreciation of the honors bestowed upon him by marrying the daughter of one of the high officials of the city—a beautiful girl of 18. The honorable minister was as proud of his lovely young bride as are all men of 50 who are fortunate enough to have married a girl still in her teens, and most of the honeymoon was devoted to teaching her the English language, of which she was entirely ignorant. The lovely little forsister learned very rapidly, not only what she was taught, but every word she dropped from the lips of her husband, who would occasionally say very somber things just to hear those sweet words spoken. One day this was unwise, and he said to his fair one day, when on presenting his wife to an old friend and schoolmate, she said:

"Oh! Mr. ——, how I love you for that! I am so glad to meet you, for only the other day I heard my husband say you were the greatest bore in Washington."—New York Tribune.

An Unanswerable Argument.

Tonsorial Artist—You want to try some of mine patent hair tonic; your hair you got thin on top already.

Customer—Why don't you try it yourself? You're balder than I am.

Tonsorial Artist—Ya; but I reformed "before using." "DOS HAIR barber by de next chair; he reformed "after using my tonic." Ye know dat yourself. Ye know dat yourself, shirt lie—American.

Exchanges of Courtship.

Mrs. Dorgan—I said to you distinctly that she has our family always moved in the higher circles of society.

Mrs. Dorgan—Years of it, Mrs. Dorgan. I have always heard that the cream always rises to the top.—Vanderbilt.

An Epitaph.

A touch caused her to quiver and
Caught cold in jest,
And tangled down to her resurrection sob,
She died in fresh.—Chicago Times.

Convincing Evidence.

Binks' Coachman (colored)—I 'spected you stayed yisah folks was so staggerin rich.

Jinks' Coachman (Celtic)—So they are, by the black divil.

Binks' Coachman—Huh! I guess not. I looked in de winder last night an' seen two ob de young ladies playin' on de organ pleasin'. Guess you all has tar accumulate.—Harper's.

The Fidelity and Casualty Co.

CAPITAL, $250,000.00. Assets $774,550.21

Accident Policies covering all accidents. Also Plate Glass and Boiler Policies of approved forms.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. RICHARDS, President. GEO. H. SEWARD, Vice-President.
ROBT. J. HILLAS, Secretary. JOS. T. VAIL, EDWARD C. MULFORD, AGENTS FOR PLAINFIELD.

REDUCTION
10 PER CENT.

In view of the High Prices which have been maintained on Food Products during the three months the following Reasonable Rates will prevail:

Best Creamery Butter 30c per lb.
Best Dairy Butter 25c per lb.
Fine Eggs 20c per dozen.
Pure Leaf Lard 12c per lb.
N. Y. State Potatoes 75c per bushel.
Other Goods in proportion.

This is a reduction to gain month of 10 per cent and the quality of the goods we sustain-ed to be the best the market affords.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,
Grocers and Dealers in Table Delicacies, 9 Broadway, corner Fifth street.

15 Per Cent.
A REDUCTION
of
15 Per Cent.
on
Overcoats and Suits
at
WERNER'S
Clothing House
20 West Front street.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical
Carpenter and Builder
Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Shop, rear 108 Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Residence, corner of Clinton avenue and Second street. Box 1044. P. O. Box 1044.

RELIABILITY,
Extensive Experience and our own
Undivided Attention
to the ELECTRIC business makes the undersigned the safest and most economical parties to do wiring for electric lights, etc.
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
and SUPPLY COMPANY
F. R. Kissam, Vice President, 97 Liberty street, New York.

CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
in
German and French
under the instruction of
MR. F. F. HELLWIG,
at reasonable rates.
Call at 18 East Fifth street, between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m. 1-8-87

JOS. BATTEIS,
PIANO-MAKER,
Patent Sticking, regulating and Voicing Machine. Dealer in Organs, Lowest Prices. Shop on 2nd floor, 23 and 25 East Front street.
Your Piano and Organ tuned, or repaired. Give me a call. Try For Sale, one Second-hand Piano Maker. 23 East Front street.

JOS. T. VAIL,
Real Estate and
Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Opposite Railroad Station. Residence 15 Front St. Plainfield.

DEALER IN
Blue Stone Flagging.
P. O. Box 922

Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Truslo J. Cory,)
NO. 24 W. FRONT ST.
P. O. Box 322.
FURNITURE AND FREIGHT
EXPRESS
Furniture delivered. Low rates. Trunks, Valises and Satchels for sale cheap. Piano moving a specialty.

VALENTINES
OF ALL KINDS AT
A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. Front street.

H. J. MARTIN,
29 Park Place op.
FINANCIAL ENGINEERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

P. CASEY & SON
Contractors and Builders
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
126 WEST FRONT STREET,
Plainfield, N. J. Will build, either with or without contract, according to the wishes of the owner. Plans and specifications furnished. Cellar excavated and all work done promptly. Estimates cheerfully given.

PICTURE
FRAMES
of all kinds at
S. E. FLOWER'S
26 New York Prices, Studio, 26 West Front street. Entrance for drawing and oil paintings.

Sweeping
Reduction
in
CLOAKS and
JACKETS
AT POPE'S.

SECOND-HAND
House Furnishing
GOODS.
Post-office Cabinet Work Undertaking, etc.
J. S. Poulison,
21 West Front street.

MUSIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE.
POULISON & JONES,
34 W. FRONT ST.
WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL LINE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES AND DESIRABLE GOODS GENERALLY, AT REASONABLE PRICES.
WHEN WE OFFER AT BARGAINS WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

Cure Your Cold
with
B. T. BARNES'S
FLAXSEED and LEMON COUGH DROPS
OPPOSITE P. O.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty street. Stations in other New York, 138th, 129th, 125th, 23d and 42d streets.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m. Sundays, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

Express trains stopping without intermediate stops between Elizabeth and Plainfield, 7.40 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. Express trains stopping at Dunellen, Metuchen, Menlo Park, Elizabeth and Newark, 8.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m. Sundays, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

A Bijou Room Prettily Transformed Through Appropriate Decoration.

There are many decoration schemes by their light and with unattractive outside views, which only require the art of the decorator to render them pleasant. Decorator and Furnisher tells of a sitting room which was lately shown in hand by an expert. The woodwork of grained oak and the brown paper on the walls absorbed much of the very little light. In glancing about for harmonious combinations of color. A green ash paper with flowering damask pattern was selected for the frieze. The paper was a conventionalized rose, the leaves being dark green, golden emerald green and dulling work, grouped of varied cream tints with warm touches of cream color. This, amidst yellow nor green, provided for the reflection of light.

The ceiling was tinted creamy yellow, a few lines of deeper color in the cornice, this ceiling giving a golden tone contrasted with sulphuret tones. The middle wall course or picture space was changed from brown to a plain citron olive distemper color; the tinting being about light enough to yield a reddish gray blue. The skirting and doors also were of gray blue, giving contrast to the wall. The dado was of russet olive. Warmth of effect was secured by painting the mantel a deep crimson toned venetian red, the over mantel the same relieved by lower paintments and colored brica-a-brac. The tables were covered with a rich red wool. The windows introduced to hide exterior views were of rolled cathedral glass. The change was that of environment, securing a quiet, reposeful, rich effect, the upper portion of the room full of a softened light, appearing equally well in the glow of artificial light and the ruddy flame of the fire.

French Furnishings.

With the Empire fashions in dress have come new fashions in furniture. The dark hangings and dusky tints of the Empire period have vanished. Early English has given place to late French. The gloom has given place to a flood of white and gold and the tints of spring, the crocus, the violet and the daffodil. White and gold are the favorite colors for furnishing bedroom and boudoir, or white and silver, with faint and delicate tints. A charming bedroom in the softest of dull green and whites. The bed and all the furniture is in white enameled wood, with delicate tints of gold relief and red wood, to each piece, and fine lines and touches of gold as a relief. The floor is of polished white wool, with a rug as thick and pale as wood can weave.

All the white furniture is upholstered with pale gray green velours. The walls are in the same shade of carnation paper, with a broad frieze of narcissi sieve, and the mantel, over which hangs a white framed mirror, is hung with pale green China silk, printed with the same flowers which are also introduced on the fringed valance to the bed spread. Little white screens are hung with this silk and all the furnishing of the dressing table and wardrobe are of it. The room is done in tone with white China silk and lace, the furnishings being in brass and gilt. A third has all its hangings and upholstery in old pink, the furniture being in light colored oak.

FRENCH DRESSING TABLE.

The heavy fabrics are the given way to lighter color and forms with delicate brass ornaments, in both drawing rooms and bed chambers. One of these last has a three quarter bed in oak, with a white iron inlaying. The cover is of tan colored satin, flowered with pink roses and trailing leaves. The walls are old pink, with a frieze of looped rose garlands on a pale green ground. The curtains and portieres are of pale green, with tall, shadowy pink lilies and iris flowers mingled upon them. There is a dressing table with a large mirror, and a scarf embroidered scarf flung across it, with the toilet fittings of silver. The pale brown carpet is strewn with roses and all the furniture is upholstered in old plush.

In the cut is shown a French dressing table in Pompadour style, the foundation of white wood, entirely covered with lace frills and frillings, draperies in pink silk, and plush panels.

Drawing rooms are having their walls done in charming yellow tinted Bourdon paper, and the scrolled gilt furniture is upholstered in soft tinted tapestries where gossiping ladies and silk stockinged gentlemen are making beautiful courtesies to each other.

Cream Puffs.

Cream puffs made as follows are recommended by a home cook as equal to those of pastry cook confectioners: To a common pint of cold water and one half teacup of butter. Place on the stove to heat. While boiling add one and one half teacups of flour. Remove from the stove and add five well beaten eggs. When cold add five whole eggs at once and a little salt. No baking powder nor cream of tartar. Beat all well and bake in well greased pans. Bake in a moderate oven. They will rise, leaving a cavity in center to be filled with the following cream: If not baked long enough they may fall. Put one pint of sweet cream, one quarter to one half teacup flour and one beaten egg into one pint of scalding milk; flavor to suit.

Oyster Omelette.

Heat one quart of oysters to the boiling point in their own liquor. Stir in one large tablespoonful of butter, mixed with one tablespoonful of flour. Season with salt and pepper. Beat six eggs well with salt and pepper; add to them three tablespoonfuls of water. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a hot omelet pan and, when it is melted, pour in the eggs and cook to a light brown. Have over a hot fire until the eggs begin to thicken; then pour in the oysters. Roll up the omelet, turn out on a hot dish and serve immediately.

Old Mrs. Baker.

Old Mrs. Baker, of Chino, took a new departure on her sixth birthday. She ate an orange, a fig and a date for the first time in her life, and concluded that to try a piece of lemonade for four it might be dangerous.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Table of Interesting Statistics Regarding the Presidents of the United States.

The following table gives the date of the birth and death of presidents of the United States from Washington to Harrison inclusive:

President.	Birth.	Death.	Age.
Washington	Feb. 22, 1732	Dec. 14, 1799	67
Adams	Oct. 19, 1735	July 4, 1826	90
Jefferson	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826	83
Madison	March 16, 1751	June 28, 1836	85
Monroe	April 28, 1758	July 4, 1831	73
Adams, J. Q	July 11, 1767	Feb. 21, 1848	80
Jackson	March 15, 1767	June 8, 1845	78
Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862	80
Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773	April 4, 1841	68
Tyler	March 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862	71
Polk	Nov. 2, 1795	June 15, 1849	53
Taylor	Nov. 24, 1784	July 9, 1850	65
Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800	March 7, 1874	74
Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869	64
Buchanan	April 23, 1791	June 1, 1868	77
Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809	April 14, 1865	56
Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875	67
Grant	April 27, 1822	July 23, 1885	63
Hayes	Oct. 4,		
Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831	Sept. 19, 1881	49
Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	56
Cleveland	March 18,		
Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833		60

The Subsidence of Mountains.

According to La Gazette Geographique the Cordilleras of the Andes are gradually sinking. In 1745 the city of Quito was 9,593 feet above sea level; in 1803 it was only 9,520; in 1831, 9,507 and scarcely 9,350 in 1857. This amounts to a lowering of 76 feet in 112 years, or at the rate of about 7½ inches per annum. We are also told that the farm of Antisana has sunk 165 feet in 54 years, or more than 3½ feet per annum. This is the highest farm on the Andes—about 4,000 feet higher than Quito, the highest city on the globe. The peak of Pichincha was, according to the same authority, 868 feet lower in 1857 than in 1748, a sinking of nearly 2 feet per annum.

Assuming the accuracy of these figures, they present a curious geological problem, especially as there is no record of a corresponding change at sea level or at the foot of these same mountains, which descend rather steeply to the Pacific. If the sinking is very slowly and the earth's crust be such as I have considered in this magazine, it follows almost of necessity that such a mass of mountain land as that in the region of Quito and Chimborazo must be sparingly itself downward into the interior of the globe by its own enormous weight. Although 2,000 feet is the highest of the Himalayas, the concentration of elevation in a given area, or conversely stated, the reduction of the area of land in proportion to the mass on which it stands, is greater than can be found in any other part of the world, and its down thrust is similarly pre-eminent. Such down squeezing and sinking must be accompanied with corresponding lateral thrust, or allowing that should produce earthquake disturbances on every side. The facts fully support the requirements of the theory, as the country all around the region is the very fatherland of earthquakes.

How to Freshen a Rose Jar.

Gather your rose leaves in dry weather, remove the petals, and when a half peck is obtained take a large bowl and strew table salt on the bottom; then a layer of rose leaves and more salt until all the leaves are used, covering the top with salt. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning twice a day, when they should appear moist. Add three tablespoonfuls of coarsely powdered allspice, one ounce cinnamon stick, bruised, which forms the stock. Allow it to remain a week, turning daily from top to bottom. Put into the permanent jar one ounce allspice, and adding the stock layer by layer, sprinkle between as you like following:

One ounce each cloves and cinnamon, two nutmegs, all coarsely powdered, some ginger root, sliced thin, half ounce aniseed, bruised, ten grains fine neat musk, half pound freshly dried lavender flowers, two ounces powdered or finely sliced orris root and essential oils, as lithium; also any fine cologne, rose or orange flower water, orange or lemon peel. Freshly dried violets, tube roses, rose pinks, or other highly scented flowers should be added each year in season. Fine extracts of any kind will enhance the fragrant odor, while fresh rose leaves, petals and allspice made as at first must be added when convenient. Shake and stir the jar once or twice a week, open only during use.

Russia's Army.

The question has been asked, "What nation has the largest army in the world, counting acts and reserves?"

Probably Russia. On a peace footing there are 28,640 officers and 728,215 men; on a war footing, 84,736 officers and 2,140,661 men, not including the auxiliaries with the colors. The total available war forces amount to about 3,250,000 men. Germany has less of a peace army than any other nation; in peace it has 492,000 men; in war, 1,567,650 men, with reserves (Landsturm and one year men) of 1,000,000 men, making a thoroughly trained body of fighting men of 2,600,000. France has in peace a nominal army of 525,711 men, with reserves, also nominal, of 616,000; the force in war, on paper, amounts to 2,500,000 men.

The Election Trouble.

It has been asked, "How did the trouble between the United States and Hayti originate?" First, Hayti had a revolution; then Legitime, temporarily on top, declared a blockade of the Haytian ports. Then the Haytian Republic, having on board arms and munitions of war, tried to run the blockade and was captured. A petty court decided that the cargo was prize, but the United States refused to accept the decision, claiming that the court was improperly constituted and the blockade unofficially maintained. As Legitime refused to give the vessel up, she sailed down and got her. There was no trouble, however.

The United States Supreme Judges.

There are nine judges of the supreme court of the United States: Melville W. Fuller, chief justice, Democrat; Samuel F. Miller, Republican; Stephen J. Field, Democrat; Joseph P. Bradley, Republican; John M. Harlan, Republican; Stanley Matthews, Republican; Horace Gray, Republican; Samuel Blatchford, Republican, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Democrat.

Theosophy.

The name Theosophy is composed of two Greek words, meaning knowledge of God. Theosophy is a sort of Buddhism, mingled with Buddhism. Mme. Blavatsky teaches that by due contemplation of and communion with God we may become spiritually so exalted as to become possessed of occult powers, as a proportion as our physical chains grow lighter we may be nearer and nearer to the Great Power.

Weather Signals.

The white flag indicates clear or fair weather; blue flag, rain or snow; black triangular flag, a cautionary signal; white flag with black center indicates a cold wave when the black triangular flag is placed above it; two white flags, a fresh wind; when placed below, colder weather, and when inclined, stationary temperature.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT FOR PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

An Inexpensive and Simple Contrivance That Yields a Strong Spectrum—Selective Absorption Experiments May Be Made in Connection with This Apparatus.

The solar spectrum is always a delight to the eyes of every person who has normal eyesight, but it is an easy matter to produce it by means of a prism. When a prism is not available it may be produced in the manner illustrated by Fig. 1, which is the cut here reproduced from Scientific American, which explains this inexpensive method as follows:

A SIMPLE APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING THE SPECTRUM.

The materials required are a piece of mirror, 5 or 6 inches square, a dish of water and a sheet of white paper or a white wall. The mirror is immersed in the water and arranged at an angle of about 60 degs.; this angle, however, may be varied to suit the direction of the light. The incident beam received on the mirror is refracted on entering the water and dispersed. It is further dispersed on leaving the mirror, and still further upon emerging from the water. By causing the reflected beam to strike obliquely upon the white paper or wall, the spectrum thus produced may be made to cover a large surface.

Should the sun be too high or too low, the proper direction may be given to the incident beam by means of a second mirror held in the hand. The diagram, Fig. 2, shows the direction of the rays.

Some interesting absorption experiments may be made in connection with this apparatus. For example, colored glass, or pieces of colored gelatine placed in the path of the incident beam. If red be placed in the path of the beam, red light will pass through and flow, will pass through, and the spectrum will be all but absorbed, and will not, therefore, appear on the wall. With the other colors the same phenomenon is observed. Each colored glass or gelatine is transparent to its own color; but opposed to other colors. In a similar manner a piece of red paper or ribbon placed in the red portion of the spectrum will reflect that color, but if placed in any other part of the spectrum it will appear dark, the other colors being absorbed or quenched by the colored surface.

Snow Storms on Electric Roads.

The snow storm in St. Joseph failed to stop the electric line there, and the Missouri at Davenport, Ia., did not prevent the electric cars running, which are kept in motion by the snow-plow—of the heavy, dump variety—covered the streets to a depth of four or five inches, with drifts in places across the tracks. What kind of snow-plow is employed, it is to be remembered that it is not the wet, slushy snow that is most to be feared, but the dry variety, that caked on the track and perverted by the passing cars into a hard, icy mass. Being caught between the wheels and rail. The only safeguard against trouble from this last cause, says Science, is to keep cleaning cars going so long as the snow storm continues. This is another difficulty, especially when a heavy overhead wire is used, and this is from the formation of a coating of ice on it, and, preventing the trolley from touching the wire.

Localizing the Sense of Taste.

In the case of a patient whose entire tongue, including the large circumvallate papillæ situated at the root of the tongue, had been removed, it was found that some power of taste remained. The sensations of sweet, bitter and sour could be obtained by applying appropriate substances to the back of the pharynx or the stump of the tongue, though if applied to the tongue the taste was apparent only during swallowing. The sense of salt was not perceived. Though these results are not fully in harmony with previous experiments, they are helpful in localizing the tasting powers of various portions of the mouth cavity, claims Science.

Electric Prostration.

Several cases of this new malady are reported from France. It affects workers under the electric light. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and it appears that it is the ultra violet rays of the light which produces the nervous symptoms. A painful sensation in the throat, face and temples is first noticed, then the eyes begin to smart, and in from twelve to 24 hours after exposure these disappear, while the skin peels off in five days. The symptoms are also often preceded by walking over fresh snow in the sunlight, and may be regarded as a sort of "sun burning."

Effects of a Technical Education.

Dr. L. K. Klemm, of the Technical school at Cincinnati, O., tells in The Journal of Education how the inventive genius of a boy which had been stimulated and developed by technical education. At a tile manufactory where he was working, the boy was required to have different sized frames for each size of tile. Whenever it was necessary to make a new size of tile a new frame was necessary, the cost of which was $11.50. A boy working at the factory, through the work he did with his father, and his attention was called to this fact, whereupon he said he had a suggestion he would like to make.

A BOY'S INVENTION.

Upon being given paper and pencil, he made the accompanying diagram after a few minutes' thought, showing that the steel bars could be arranged in form either adjustable or stationary, as desired. It is then supposed to him by the manager that it would be necessary to provide some means of retaining the bars in position, as the weight of the tiles would be sufficient to shake them out of place. He then suggested the use of a heavy rubber spring, which could separate them, unless they were fastened securely in place. He then suggested placing the bars with glass on edge, which would be held in place by rubber bands, making them to be removed directly to the table, which should be provided with corresponding holes, in this way a solid form was produced which could be used as a universal mold for tiles of various sizes and shapes. The idea was a good one and probably much useful for only better upon its possible adoption.

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THE VENTURE OF A MAN ARE SEEN IN HIS ACTIONS.—Chevio.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 58; days to come, 307.

—A pleasant vestibule was held in the First Presbyterian church parlors last evening.

—Edsall's "ten day" special sale will be closed to-morrow, when new and attractive goods will be opened for that day.

—The Oakland Tribune says that vile "Ice's that would make Jay Gould envious. It is only that men do not have so much that it is valuable to any."

—The closing exercises of the Cooking Class of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the rooms, 23 West Front street, Saturday morning, from ten to twelve o'clock.

—Mr. John Sawyer and a friend were driving down Front street Tuesday morning when the hind axle broke, throwing both gentlemen to the ground. Neither was seriously hurt.

—The Longfellow institute of the Congregational Y. P. S. C. E. appointed for Friday, March 1st, has been postponed one week; and the Congregational Christmas Circle will meet this week Friday evening.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have arranged for four train service between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, over the Central Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading.

—The residents of Plainfield commencing this morning and finding everything outdoors white with snow were reminded that there was such a thing as "Winter." It is to be hoped that the first snowstorm have been varied by sprinklings of rain, making disagreeable slush.

—A circular was recently issued by the New Jersey Central Rail road to station agents prohibiting the use of coal, wood and oil for the saving of which after the first of the present agents will be held responsible for the use of the Company's fuel in any manner. Heretofore agents, in addition to their salary, have been allowed the free use of wood, coal and oil.

—Hotel and saloon-keepers, depending on their bars, may possibly again see the day that they may legally sell liquor to Plainfield, but it is very doubtful. Public opinion seems too strong against the saloon-business. It has caused too much misery. The hotel-keepers in time may adjust themselves to the new order of things. Hotels are necessary. The saloons are not.

—The next subject to be considered in the course at the W. C. T. U. rooms, 23 West Front street, will be "Juvenile Work", in charge of Mrs. Bennett, Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion, at three o'clock, Thursday Feb. 28th, at which her experimenting apparatus will be used. The people are requested by the Superintendent to send or bring samples of patent medicines.

—An enterprising reporter of The True American managed to get quite a lengthy report of the proceedings of a meeting held last night, of Chamberlaine's Council, which meeting was to have been entirely private, and from which reporters were to have been religiously excluded. Private meetings of public bodies, held privately to discuss public matters in which citizens and taxpayers are deeply and vitally interested, nearly always in the end gain more than the usual publicity. And publicity always can be had by an essential condition of the transaction of public business.—Trenton Times.

—An extraordinarily strong cast with a fine orchestra will render Sadly's always popular "Bohemian Girl" at Music Hall Saturday evening. Miss Harriet Avery appears as "Arline". The New York papers, who like the performance of 'The Bohemian Girl' by the Strakosch Opera Company was quite a treat. Miss Harriet Avery, who plays 'Arline', is a pretty and charming soprano and possesses a voice of marvelous beauty; and for singing of the aria 'I Dreamt in Marble Halls' was applauded. Mr. Thomas Persse, who sang the part of 'Thaddeus', was also quite a success, and his arias 'You'll Remember Me' and 'Fair Land of Poland', were well received by the audience, who followed on an encore. The other artists were also very good. The chorus was correct and in tune and the opera went off 'lovely'."

Our Town-Clock Not the Model.

The watches carried by Central Railroad engineers and trainmen are being examined by the Company to see whether they are not a little dangerous. Recently the men were examined before Jeweler Tomkins and they are wondering what the next test will be. The Company is determined to leave no ordinary chance for accident, especially during the coming rush of business attending the inauguration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison as President of these United States. The Company does not accept Pinkerton's time-check as standard time.

THE LOCAL-OPTION MASS MEETING.

Harmonious and Given Promises of a Temperance Election.

The mass meeting in the interest of the movement for an election under the local-option law, held at Westfield, last evening, was well attended, in spite of the inclement weather. In addition to a large and representative delegation from this city, there were numerous representatives from the towns along the line of the railroad between Elizabeth and Plainfield, as well as from other towns in the county. The Rev. Dr. H. S. Lewis, of this city, was made chairman of the meeting, and after the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, which was granted power to increase the town-ship committee as circumstances may demand. While the committee was out the hopes called for from the audience, and the following, who stated in brief that the movement in favor of an election in Union county ought to be pushed without regard to prospective action at Trenton, at the same time professing that the Democratic party would not be able to repeal the law. Whether Dr. Lewis's faith in the better element of that party was represented in the Legislature is well-grounded remains to be seen. The meeting then went into a general discussion of the situation in connection of the whole, in which brief speeches were made by representatives of the various localities, all of which were in hearty sympathy with the movement and promised co-operation in securing the election. A notable feature of the meeting which was featured by the speakers generally was the union of all political parties in the movement, show

GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND

Pigott Confesses to Forging the "Parnell Letters."

FLEES TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION.

The Latest Sensation Is the Greatest of All.

Sir Charles Russell Chagrined at the Recent Turn of Affairs.

That He Was Assisted by The Times.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Pigott has fled! Pigott confessed before he fled! This announcement fairly dazed London. Nothing else has been talked of. The equivocating, doubting perjurer and forger has ruined the case of The Times, and it is hoped by many The Times itself.

All sorts of rumors as to Pigott's whereabouts have been in circulation. What appears to be the best founded of all of these reports is the one alleging that the forger has gone to Antwerp. It is known that he has certain ties there and where he obtained the money necessary for his journey abroad is a mystery that no one has yet been able to solve.

Two private detectives, whose employers are not definitely known, kept Pigott under surveillance, and these watchers have also disappeared.

The Scotland Yard officials profess the most profound ignorance not only of Pigott's whereabouts, but of anything else concerning him.

There is intense interest to know the meaning of Sir Charles Hannen's remarks to Sir Charles Russell wherein he said: "There have been more documents found than you are aware of," and the public are prepared for further surprises.

Many assert with great positiveness that Pigott has escaped from the country with the connivance of The Times. Those who hold this view also quote a remark of The Times to the effect that it was anxious to withdraw the whole case from further investigation, and that the disappearance of Pigott is the first step taken by the Government of the journal to withdraw from the case.

In fact, the opinion is generally spread, the judges had a private consultation in their room. It is reported that they were astonished at a proposal that The Times should withdraw from the case, to which the Parnellites very strongly object.

The withdrawal of The Times would put a stop to the proceedings, and leaves the Irish leaders no chance to refute the slanders which have been heaped upon them during the past three months.

It would also involve a heading up of the commission, for which nobody is prepared and with which nobody but The Times would be satisfied.

Should The Times persist in its intention, as rumored, the court will probably bring about a suspension of the trial by adjourning until both sides have had time to recover their breath and that the investigation must go on.

Pigott's housekeeper at Kingstown near Dublin, received a telegram on Monday instructing her to "burn all the papers in the black box," and in conformity with these instructions the papers were destroyed.

Justin McCarthy, chief of the Liberals as well as the Nationalists, but the leaders of the latter are really furious over what they call "the Pigott trick." The Times and Tory Government is censured at the forger's escape." They claim that they will be able to substantiate the truth of this.

Pigott, manifestly, called at Mr. Labouchere's office on Saturday and said that he desired to confess. Mr. Labouchere would not listen to him unless witnesses were present. Thereupon Pigott sent a note, addressed, including Mr. George Augustus Sala, and Pigott made the confession as stated.

The confession of the forger will then probably be filed in the court, and the fac simile of the letters ascribed to Messrs. Egan, Parnell, Davitt and O'Kelly. He also admits that he perjured himself before the commission.

Sir Henry Hoare, partner of Sir Augustine Lewis, at the instance of Mr. Parnell, applied for a warrant for the arrest of Pigott. The warrant was issued on the charge of perjury and forgery.

Mr. Parnell's progress to the Bow Street court to obtain a warrant for Pigott's arrest was a continuous ovation. He was followed by an ever increasing crowd, who cheered him repeatedly.

There was serious delay in issuing the warrant. It was not made out until evening, thus giving Pigott good time to escape.

EGAN DISCOVERED THE FORGERIES.

He Collected All the Evidence Against Pigott and Said It to Parnell.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—From a gentleman high in authority in the party of Mr. Parnell came the true story of how the conspiracy against Parnell was detected, the fraud exposed.

One day last July a young Irish-American priest, the Rev. Maurice J. Dorsey, of Chicago, came with letters to Parnell from a friend of Parnell's in that city. Father Dorsey, for years Parnell stood by and a package to deliver to him in the house. Right before he handed over the package he opened it and said: "The evidence that proves these to be forgeries and identify the forger of the letters is in this package." Parnell replied: "Then I am glad I have it."

The story that Pigott was the forger was made by Egan, in Paris, by Egan. Egan was acutely perplexed by the forged letters, fac similes of which he sent to the Spanish Times, and which were published in the Times. The letters were so well executed that to him was remarkable good.

In scrutinizing the forged documents he finally discovered an error in spelling with his own eyes, as written repeatedly at a cafe, address in Paris, and the recollection flashed upon him that Pigott was the only man who had ever written to him asking for a confidential service in which he might need information and direction, and Egan, combating to learn what it was, received a letter from Pigott, dated that day in the forged letter. Egan, who is methodical in habit, had saved his correspondence for years.

He searched the volume of letters until he found Pigott's. By comparing them with the handwriting on the forged letters he saw then he had the forger. He submitted letters written by Pigott to experts, who pronounced the fac similes of the forged letters. They found similar misspelling of the word Paris. Harrison which were not found in the misspelling found in Pigott's letters and the forgeries photographed, and material for Chicago, where he placed all the papers before a lawyer and a detective. A brief was drawn up by him and Sullivan. It recited the circumstances in Pigott's career, and showed that he had been a forger before.

The facts about these previous forgeries Egan obtained in person. He had come to while examining the proofs by which Pigott made the spurious letters. He found among his papers some letters written by him in which entire sentences appeared that were also in the forged letters. Pigott had traced these sentences carefully, word for word. They be interpolated or added one sentence or phrase, completely changing the meaning of the whole letter, while preserving the integrity of portions. Dates were also changed to suit the purpose. Sometimes these spelling errors appeared in the forged letters, but were corrected by Parnell which had been studiously sent.

THE TIMES' CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the house of commons last evening Mr. Healy asked whether House Secretary Matthews had ordered the arrest of Richard Pigott, and, if not, why he had allowed him to escape. Mr. Matthews replied that no such warrant had been issued against Pigott.

Mr. Healy then asked whether the government had taken measures to prevent Pigott's attempt to escape from the country. Mr. Matthews replied that the authorities of various seaport towns of the kingdom, Pigott was a valuable person.

Mr. Healy said attempt been made to capture Pigott. Mr. Matthews admitted that as yet he had taken no steps in the matter. The Knowledge of Pigott's disappearance had reached him within the past hour. He promised that the proper measures would do their utmost to capture the fugitive.

Victoria Returns to Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Empress Frederick started for Germany yesterday. Queen Victoria accompanied her to the station in an open carriage, and they received an ovation on the route from the people during the ride. Nearly all members of the royal family gathered on the platform. The parting between the queen and her daughter was very affecting.

A MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

Napoleon, Pa., Citizens Gathered to a Funeral by a Bonfire Light in the Forest.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 27.—For several years a mystery has hung in the mountains on Rocky Ridge, near Napoleon. It has always been most brilliant in February. No attempt at solution of it has been made, however, until yesterday, when Thomas H. Logan, A. K. Shipper and John Grove, reputable citizens of Napoleon, repaired to the spot whereon the bones had been found in the form of a funeral march. Being supplied with picks and shovels, they commenced to dig away the earth at a secluded spot, and when at a depth of about four feet struck the bones of a human body in a heap about three feet long. The dead had long since turned to dust, but the bones were intact. The body had been evidently that of a female. It is believed that a murder was committed at the place and the remains were those of the victim.

Since their discovery the slightest light seen in the forest after nightfall for years has disappeared.

The Burglar Struck the Wrong House.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—While Patrolman William J. Martin, Twelfth district, was at his home the front door bell was rung violently at 4 o'clock this morning. Martin's wife observed two men pass into the alley adjoining their house. She notified her husband, and shortly afterwards, while the knocking was still in progress and a man's feet protruded through the opening Officer Martin grabbed the intruder. The other man scaled the high fence and escaped. The prisoner could give a satisfactory explanation and was removed to the Twelfth district police station, where Special Officer Sherman identified him as William Magee, alias Harry Hanson, alias Deely, who had been arrested three times for burglary and was released from the Eastern penitentiary two months ago, after serving a three years' term. He was held in $1,000 bail for attempted burglary.

Ignorance and Destitution.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—A most distressing case of poverty, filth and infanticide was developed in this city last night. Mrs. Annie Ad [illegible] named Bowers was discovered occupying the third story [illegible] of a rickety building in the rear of No. 101 Kirkpatrick street, a filthy locality of a low character. She was suffering from childbirth, neglect and hunger. Her husband, the most wretched looking specimen of his kind ever encountered by the police, was nearly frantic with grief and helplessness. The dead[illegible] could not be found. Mrs. Bowers is ignorant of the name of the hotel.

Convicts Strike Against Poor Food.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—A rebellion in the tough Boston house of correction, growing out of complaints against the quality of the prison food, occurred this morning. The convicts refused to work, and when the guards attempted to force them to do so they made a fierce attack upon the officers. The struggle lasted for half an hour, when thirty-eight armed policemen marched into the corridor. The wrangling convicts on one of the eight shops planned a general outbreak, but this was [illegible] by the appearance of the police. Thomas Spooner made an extended call. At 10 o'clock, although several intimate friends remained, the guests were requested to leave. Spooner made the announcement that the engagement of his daughter Mary to Frederick Prescott, a prominent young man of this city, was broken off. The cause, he said, was the unsatisfactory [illegible] of the young man's character.

Buried Without a Coffin.

PUTNAM, Conn., Feb. 27.—A hut on the edge of Eastford wood, eight miles from here, was the scene of a pauper burial. The hut was occupied by William Lambert and his wife, an aged colored couple. The women was the only person present at the funeral aside from the neighborhood gossips and the undertaker's helper. It was a bitter cold night, and after the few last dirt fell Lambert crept into the corner of his house and remained there without a word or sign. He followed the undertaker to the door and refused to return to the house. He started off into the woods, where they continued their quest, but failed to find him. He returned to the house late last night, and it is stated the woman was buried without coffin.

Earthquake in Indiana.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 27.—A slight shock of an earthquake occurred here. There was a low, rolling noise, attended by the rattling of windows and doors and trembling of the earth. Many people were startled from their sleep, but no damage was done. The shock was also felt at Hanover, Ind., and Carrollton, Ky.

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Horrors of a Burning Building.

HUNTSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 27.—A fearful accident would have occurred in the county, it appeared, but for the prompt action of a number of citizens this morning. The residence of Thomas Ford, a prominent and retired farmer, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had gained such headway that escape from the second story was impossible. Ford, his wife and two children were in the building. Ford and his wife jumped from the window, escaping with slight injuries. The children were burned to death.

Charged with Double Murder.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 27.—William Bowen, of Middletown, is under arrest for trying to poison his father and stepmother, both of whom are dead. The trial was made [illegible] Bowen's father and the [illegible] of the body had been cut out. It is believed that a murder was committed at the place and the remains were those of the victim.

Since their discovery the slightest light seen in the forest after nightfall for years has disappeared.

To Endow a Principal's Chair.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27.—The trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institute and Trinity College, located at Suffield, have received from the principal's chair, and the alumni throughout the country will be asked to unite in building up the fund. Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, has given $5,000 toward the endowment, and Mr. Jarvis, of Hartford, has given $1,000 toward the endowment of the chair.

Death of Mrs. Hayes.

FREMONT, O., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes died at her residence in this city at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Hayes had been ill for a long time, and her death was not unexpected. Her husband, Ex-President Hayes, and her son, Rutherford, Jr., were at her bedside when she died. Mrs. Hayes was born in Chillicothe, O., August 28, 1831. She was married to Mr. Hayes December 30, 1852.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Arrival of the President-Elect and Family.

A WAITING CROWD DISAPPOINTED

Elected Political Debate in the Honored Good Day's Work in Both Branches.

The President's Veto Overridden—Pushing the Cowles Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A large crowd of people gathered in and about the Baltimore and Ohio depot this morning, and patiently awaited the arrival of the special train with President-elect Harrison and his traveling companions. Inside the depot and on the platform were a score or more of newspaper correspondents, and quite a number of prominent politicians, who had assembled to welcome Gen. Harrison; but they were doomed to disappointment, for at 2:25 word came that the special train had dropped at the freight depot platform on Maryland avenue, where Col. Britton, Judge Montgomery and several others of the committee of arrangements were waiting with carriages to convey Gen. Harrison and his friends to the Arlington. The party quickly alighted, and were rapidly driven through the Smithsonian grounds and Pennsylvania avenue to the hotel. The crowd at the depot, as soon as [illegible] information was received, quickly dispersed.

In and about the Arlington hotel about 300 people had gathered to witness the arrival of the party. The windows of the hotel opposite the hotel were crowded with women and children. As the time for the expected arrival of the general and his party drew near, a cloud of anxious inquiry set in, and each approaching carriage was greeted with cries of "Here he is!" "Is that Harrison?" But each time the expectant multitude was disappointed.

The appearance of the distinguished party was heralded by a rousing crowd of small boys and men who precided the carriage. As the carriage containing the General-elect and party drew up in front of the hotel entrance Gen. Harrison could be seen holding his little grandchild "in his lap. Chairman Britton, followed by Judge Montgomery and assisted Mrs. McKee to alight. The general came next, and as his form emerged from the carriage he was greeted with a rousing cheer, in which the president-elect replied by lifting his felt hat and smiling. Taking the arm of Mrs. McKee Gen. Harrison walked up the steps of the hotel, followed by the rest of the party, who were also cheered. Mrs. Harrison was unable to preside at the dinner given in honor of her husband, but was present at the table, and received a handsome bouquet from the hands of Mrs. McKee.

Senator Sherman Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Federal retards confirmations for the month of January [illegible] 1,000 postmasters, 1,000 army promotions, $1,000,000 in pensions, $1,000,000 in [illegible] and $1,000,000 in [illegible] bonuses, $44.

New Governor of the Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Hon. Gen. Orlando W. Norton, of Ohio, has been appointed governor of the National Soldiers' Home, at this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Henry W. Hoyt.

Wheat Caught Fire Spontaneously.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Feb. 27.—Conover Mahoney's barn was burned this morning. Some of the wheat which he had threshed yesterday caught fire spontaneously. Mahoney had insurance for $2,000 on the barn and $1,000 on the wheat. The loss is $3,000.

Lovely Results of the Xmas.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Collins, an artist, of the third story in a little room at 1887 Broadway, was found dead on the floor, Mr. Baker was between 60 and 70 years of age, and was formerly a resident of Oakland. The deceased was a native of Germany. The woman was a daughter of Mr. Baker, while a reporter of The Herald in the room found a letter addressed to Mrs. Collins, which was signed by Mrs. Baker. The letter was dated Feb. 25, 1889, and was postmarked at Oakland. It stated that Mrs. Baker had received a present from her daughter, and that she had sent her a present in return. The letter was evidently written on the day of the death of Mrs. Collins.

AS SEEN AND HEARD.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27.—Hesbert and Shook, lumber dealers, have assigned. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, $40,000.

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Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following proclamation was issued by President Cleveland last night:

In pursuance of the [illegible] I do hereby declare and proclaim that the [illegible] of the United States, as [illegible] by the Constitution, will be [illegible] on the fourth day of March next at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and that [illegible] to the end that all [illegible] may then be present to [illegible] of their duty are hereby invited to attend.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of February, 1889.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Winston Says There Is a Ring in It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange remarked to a reporter this morning that the Pigott exposure was a put up job. He said that he knew that as soon as he got into the cars at Jersey City he could see that the whole thing was a fraud, and each approaching carriage was greeted with cries of "Here he is!" "Is that Harrison?" But each time the expectant multitude was disappointed.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Hazen Ingersoll, of the secret service division of the treasury department, has received information that a number of counterfeiters are located in Washington. The party immediately proceeded to the apartments occupied by Gen. Harrison and his family, and gave the information to the police. Gen. Harrison was much surprised at the visit of the officers, and when told the object of their visit laughed heartily. Mrs. Harrison, who was also present, remarked that she thought the officers were very kind to look after the safety of the family.

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IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Good Day's Work in Both Branches—Pushing the Cowles Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the Senate yesterday a motion to take up the bill for the relief of the widow of a portion of Fort Reno reservation were non-concurred in and a conference asked. Mr. Morrill reported from the committee on finance a bill to provide for the refunding of the direct tax. Referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of North Dakota into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the claims of the state of Massachusetts for moneys expended in the war of the rebellion. Referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of South Dakota into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of North Dakota into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Montana into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Washington into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Idaho into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Wyoming into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Colorado into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of New Mexico into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Arizona into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Oklahoma into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Indian Territory into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Alaska into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Hawaii into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Porto Rico into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Cuba into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Jamaica into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Trinidad into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Barbados into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Grenada into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of St. Vincent into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of St. Lucia into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Dominica into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Antigua into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Montserrat into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Nevis into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Tortola into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Virgin Gorda into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Anegada into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Jost Van Dyke into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Tortola into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Virgin Gorda into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Anegada into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the admission of the state of Jost Van Dyke into the Union. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories.

DIAMONDS AND A MYSTERY.

A Remarkable Robbery and Dick Ravard.

AN ARTIST'S SINGULAR STORY.

He Says a Confederate Pulled Him Down a Quiet Residence to Paint and Then Robbed Him of Valuable Diamonds—Ravard Denies Everything.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A morning paper contained a remarkable and sensational, although [illegible] article about the disappearance of $5,000 and "one question asked for the return of diamonds taken from the safe" at the studio of E. J. Cowley, No. 32 West Fourteenth street. Reporters who called at the studio were informed by servants that Cowley was quite an eccentric artist, and that the above [illegible] Mr. Cowley related the following:

"I have been painting a portrait of a Philadelphia lady, and I completed it on Saturday. I had a number of diamonds which she wore, and she owned the diamonds. She wanted them in the picture, and, as it would have prolonged her sittings a number of days to paint them into the picture while she wore them, the ladies were left with me. What day it was on Tuesday, and not that day as I stated yesterday, I cannot say. I was busy, and I was not in the habit of keeping memoranda. I was looking for and the diamonds were missing. The safe door was open. The safe door was about 6 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches wide. I was in the habit of keeping the safe door open and any that the jewels were in.

"Everything else in the room was just as I had left it. A gold chain and locket that lay on the floor of the room were picked up, and the door of the room was locked and then, with no one else but myself present with the diamonds. I could not believe that the diamonds were gone. I thought, and hoped, that I had somewhere put them away. I looked for them in every conceivable place. I thought, and hoped, that I would find them. I looked for them in every other safe, and in every drawer of my desk. I did not like it would be noticed in this way.

"The room where the remarkable robbery took place is on the second floor of the building. Outside my room were the offices of Mr. Cowley's son, with two pictures of unknown value in it. The most conspicuous one was a picture of a nude female. The other pictures were of a similar character. Mr. Cowley's friend is a large one at the back of the house. Immediately in the rear of the house is Mr. Vanderbilt's Fifty-third street stable. Mr. Vanderbilt, Gen. Grant, and the Bank Commissioner, and a number of others. I am told, are very much alarmed drawing of a nude female in the room.

"That is the lady's brother," he exclaimed, "and here," he said, drawing a photograph from the drawer of a center table, "is the lady herself."

It was the picture of a pretty woman of 26, perhaps. The dress was of white silk. The face was shaded by a large hat, and the features of the head, the outline of the shoulders, and the photographer cut off at the bottom.

"Who is the lady?" was what every one wanted to know.

"I have told you all I can," Mr. Cowley replied. "She will not let me give her name. She hoped to get the diamonds back. She is a lady of wealth and position, and that was why I allowed such a large reward.

Her lately returning to the city he said, to which Miss Fairfax, who was present, replied in rapid succession, and in fact all were in a fog of perplexity. A wrangle ensued, and the [illegible] was [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Not Their Kind of a Dispute.

Northern Gentleman (who has been reading on the subject of vegetables among the colored people)—Mah boy, I'm gwine to make original remahks to-day. Do you know why people can't change their color like people can?

Jasper—Oh, yes, sah; but I reckon dey don call charmin ways gradually, sah, dem razors, sah.—Harper's Bazar.

Unfeeling.

"Great heavens!" cried the mother. "Lily, my darling, what is it? Oh, Mr. Bowlin, what has happened?"

These words were uttered by William O. Simpson as he burst into the luxuriously furnished drawing room of James P. Bowlin, of the firm of Stock & Bowlin, real estate and financial managers. He had left his lovely daughter Lily but an hour before, only too weak, but, oh, how blasted that period had been!

And now, what had occurred? His fiancee was in tears, and her father rose to his feet to meet him, with eyes that flashed fire. Had the misfortune of William O. Simpson's earlier life, the awful secret of his youth, been discovered? He trembled at the thought.

His worst suspicions were confirmed when the father spoke.

"Mr. Simpson," he said, "all is over between you and my daughter. You have kept back from me a part of your life. You have been secret and deceitful."

William Simpson did cower into the chair. "I was innocent!" he cried. "I declare before Heaven that I was innocent!"

"That may be," retorted the stern old man; "but my child shall not go through life with her name linked in that of a woman against whom the finger of scorn lingers. Prove your innocence, William O. Simpson, and all may yet be well. What was the crime of which you were accused?"

"Why, papa," said Lily, looking up, "of stealing Mlle. Blanche de Belleh's diamonds."

"My son, my son! How could I ever have doubted you?" cried James P. Bowlin, as he fell upon his future son-in-law's neck. "You are innocent! We were admiring her for a week near hour."

"William, my own darling, my love, my life!" cried Lily, as her lover pressed her to his bosom.—Life.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

She was very sick and had to send for the doctor. I think that being here at little to do myself I want to say a few words of what we have of attending physicians—getting fee and sending for the doctor, don't believe we will ever have female doctors to any extent. If we do it will be mostly for children. Men will never take kindly to female doctors. I suppose it may be an original opinion, but I can't fancy a man being very spoony with a doctor. There is a distinct prejudice in mankind against a woman who has any thing of a practical nature except about the house.

He doesn't mind if she can hang pictures and nail down carpets and fix a bookcase, but a scientific woman is always viewed with suspicion. A male doctor, the fashion, always says it is the liver or the stomach; a female doctor scolds privately and has a weak heart, and she would very often be right. The ladies don't want a female doctor. It is in some cases the only chance they have of seeing a man without a wife or family. However, the doctor was called in, and, of course, immediately wrote out a prescription. It was for some pills, to be taken every third day. He cannot think the next morning.

"Well, did you take the pills?"

"No, doctor, the three days are not up until Wednesday."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Wise Man.

Bessie—Ma and pa have been quarreling, haven't they?

Willie—Yes.

Bessie—I think one got the worst of it—do you know?

Willie—Yes, I do. The smashing one exhibit one of them since the door quit.—Burlington Free Press.

A Clew at Last.

Police Captain—You are working on the murder of Greenman, eh? you?

Detective—Yes; been on it six weeks.

"Well, I see by the papers that a fellow who lives in Cedar Hill, Decatur Co., has confessed that he is the murderer."

"By Jinks! Maybe that's a clew."—Philadelphia Record.

Another Great Artist.

"What a wonderful painter Solomon was!" remarked Mary to the teacher.

"Yes," replied the teacher, "and fond of him that he would change a hundred into two and one by a single stroke."

"Why," spoke up little Johnnie, in disgust, "my school teacher can do that."—Harper's Bazar.

Did His Best.

Gallipot—You have quite quite a success of the profession of teaching, haven't you, Birchrod?

Birchrod—Yes; I have always endeavored to put in my best licks at it.—Burlington Free Press.

An Infant Herculus.

"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather. You know what a tremendous voice he has."

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour."—Harper's Bazar.

Too Accommodating.

Young Poet (who on entering a meadow suddenly remembers that he has retained no copy of his effusion)—Do you reject, Editor (emphatically)—Always.—Philadelphia Record.

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REDUCTION
20 PER CENT.

In view of the high prices which have been charged on all Pianos during the past year, I have decided to offer the public the following opportunity:

Mahl Chickering Rosewood Piano for $
Mahl Mason & Hamlin Piano, for $
Piano, [illegible] for $
Piano, [illegible] for $
Mahl Estey Piano, for $
Mahl Peloubet Piano, for $

This is undoubtedly the greatest chance ever offered to the public to purchase a first-class Piano at a low price. Call at once and secure one of the bargains.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,
Corner 2nd Dealers in Piano, Stockings, Broadway, Corner Fifth street.

15 Per Cent.
A REDUCTION
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15 Per Cent.
on
Overcoats and Suits
at
WERNER'S
Clothing House
20 West Front street.

JOHN ABBOTT,
Practical
Carpenter and Builder
Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Second door from Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Specialty, Store Fixtures. Manufacturer Hard Wood Work. P. O. Box 1044.

RELIABILITY,
Extensive Business and our own
Undivided Attention
to the ELECTRIC business make the undersigned the safest and most economical parties to do wiring for electric lights, etc.
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION
and SUPPLY COMPANY.
F. R. Kinman, Vice President, 27 Liberty street, New York.

CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
IN
German and French
under the instruction of
MR. E. E. HELLWIG,
at his residence.
Call at 18 East Front street between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. 1-25-3

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FURNITURE STORE.
WE ARE FILLING IN THE GAP MADE BY THE BOULDER TRADE IN OUR STOCK WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WHICH WE OFFER AT REASONABLE PRICES. GIVE US A TRIAL.
POWLISON & JONES,
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JOS. BAUMER,
PIANO-MAKER,
Pianos Stored, Tuned, Repaired and Exchanged.
Dr. Organ, Piano and Harmony, Price, $125 to $150.
Piano, Price, $125 to $150.
Piano, Price, $125 to $150.
Your Piano and Organ taken in exchange for new. Call and see what I can offer you. Joseph Baumer, 33 East Front street.

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Real Estate and
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LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Opposite Railroad Station. Residence 33 Front St. Front.

Blue Stone Flagging.
Louis B. Coddington
(Successor to Truth J. Carey)
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FURNITURE AND FREIGHT
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Trunks carried to and from depots or steamboats. Piano moving a specialty. Piano moving quickly.

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OF ALL KINDS AT
A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. Front street.

E. J. MARTIN,
19 Broadway,
PRACTICAL HOUSE-PAINTER
AND
PAPER-HANGER
IN ALL THE BRANCHES.

P. CASEY & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS
128 WEST FRONT STREET,
Rear Store. Telephone Call No. 6.
Having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Casey & Brother, we are prepared to offer to the public the best assortment of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Trimmings, Hearses, Carriages, etc., to be found in this city. Prices reasonable. Orders promptly attended to.

PICTURE
FRAMES
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S. E. FLOWER'S
at New York Prices. Studio, 23 West Front street. Headquarters for Carving and all painting.

Sweeping
Reduction
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B. T. BARNES'S
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BENJ. F. MOORE
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BUTCHER,
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PARK AVENUE AND SECOND STREET
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Orders Called For
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THOS. KENNA,
18 SOMERSET STREET.
Has now ready to supply the trade with a full line of WILLOW and WOODENWARE
Lamps and Fixtures
Housekeeping and Laundering Oils at Wholesale New York Prices. All orders promptly attended to.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 North Avenue,
PLAINFIELD.
Try the Separator Butter. Buttermilk of Meals & Tillford and Lehigh Hazard & Wyckoff.

SURE CURE
for
RHEUMATISM.
Brooks' system of Electricity and positive the Local MAGNETIC
Sulphur Vapor Baths
Fifth street, near Depot. 12-15-1

RICHARD DAY,
Successor to Frank Day,
LIVERY STABLE,
SOUTH AVENUE, Cor. Depot, Plainfield.
Carriages used at trains. Family Horses a specialty.

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dealer in BEST
QUALITY COAL
YARD AND OFFICE:
SOUTH AVENUE.
P. O. Box 1087.
Upper Lehigh and other shades coals on hand.

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Issac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,
No. 19 EAST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD.
Agency for the following first-class companies: [illegible]
Money to Loan on approved Real Estate Security.
Conveyancing and Notary.

STOVES,
FURNACES, HARDWARE,
PLUMBING, TINNING, etc.
A. M. GRIFFEN,
12 East Front street. Telephone Call 6

ESTEY
SAVE MONEY.
If you intend to buy a Piano, Do not decide what make to get until you have seen the Estey. Call at the Warerooms and examine it. Compare it with others. Note its Volume, Purity, Sympathetic Quality, Singing Quality, Easy Action, Elegant Case, Durability, Perfect Workmanship, Reasonable Price, and Liberal Terms. Then you will buy the Estey. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. Address
HUNTON & PRODDOW,
No. 6 East 14th Street,
New York.
PIANO

People's Market,
NO. 18 PARK AVENUE,
Fresh meats,
Groceries,
Provisions,
VEGETABLES AND FRESH FISH.
Having purchased the fixtures and good will of the above market, I shall endeavor to merit a share of the patronage of my friends, fellow citizens of the community at large, and will offer only the choicest meats, groceries, provisions, vegetables and fresh fish that can be procured in the market.
P. H. BENNETT.

PLAINFIELD IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP
[illegible]

NOTICE.
The books of the Directors of the Town, after [illegible] of the other [illegible] Liberty Street, Plainfield, N. J.

GREAT
Sacrifice Sale
of
OVERCOATS
$25 Overcoats for $18
22 " " 15
20 " " 13
18 " " 12
15 " " 10
12 " " 7
10 " " 5
Purchase one our entire stock of Winter Clothing to have room for the spring renovations. Come early and get a good choice.
Schwed Brothers,
7 E. Front Street.

Eugene M. Laing
No. 7 PARK AVENUE.
Ladies' Satchels,
Fur Gloves,
FUR CAPS, GENTS' NECKWEAR.
Gloves of all kinds. Children's Toy Trunks.

Trunks! Trunks!
Valises, etc.
BIG STOCK
at
Crane's Hat Store,
18 PARK AVENUE.

TUNIS J. CAREY
81 WEST FRONT STREET,
all kinds of Second-Hand
FURNITURE
including
CARPETS, BEDDING and STOVES,
Bought and Sold.
I guarantee first-class Mattresses and sell them at Wholesale Prices, as you will be convinced by calling. Furniture repaired with neatness and promptness.

R. A. Ross,
Practical Plumber, North Plainfield, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop on Somerset street, next door to the Mouldings, Sashes Doors, Blinds and all kinds of furniture. Carpet work of all kinds. Orders left at the shop will receive prompt attention. Charges moderate.

R. V. Sauns,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence, Clinton avenue, corner Second street, Plainfield. Shop, formerly occupied by A. Manning, Front street, near Depot. Plans and estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Carpenter and Builder, P. O. Box 288.
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Sash Factory established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Sash Factory and Planing Mill, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Glass of all sizes.

William C. Smith,
Practical Mason and Builder,
All orders for jobbing promptly attended to. Residence, Grandview avenue. P. O. Box 81.

WHEN IN DOUBT
as to the correct style that I have added
Hats and Caps
to my large stock of
CLOTHING
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, etc.
Such as Underwear, Gloves, Cardigan Jacke Overalls, etc.
O. M. DUNHAM'S
at WEST FRONT ST., next to Leland's Hotel.

LELAND HOTEL,
J. B. Miller & Bro.,
PROPRIETORS.
Front street opposite Hadley station.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

G. F. & C. E. BROWN & CO.
Dealers in
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades,
and
Interior Decorations,
221 CANAL STREET.
Telephone call—Spring 681. New York.

Education.

KINDERGARTEN.
Miss [illegible] has removed to 18 EAST SECOND STREET, where she will receive children from 3 to 6 years of age.

LESSONS IN VOCAL CULTURE.
Mrs. J. C. Anderson desires to inform the people of Plainfield that she has returned to Plainfield and will receive pupils in singing. Thoroughly qualified to prepare pupils for church, concert or parlor singing. Address 108 Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

MISS HETTIE MATTHEWS,
Teacher of Piano. Pupils received at her own or at pupil's residence. Address, Box 1, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1011.

SELECT SCHOOL.
The Misses Bump will open their select school, corner Central avenue and Second street, Thursday, September 20th. Pupils graded for instruction in English, French, German, Drawing, Painting and Calisthenics. Boarding pupils received. Circulars given by application.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss [illegible] and Miss Perkins's School for Girls, Lenox avenue, corner of Madison avenue, New York. Address, P. O. Box 1011.

Fullers Cards

John P. Emmons,
Successor to Emmons Bros.
Mason and Builder.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Corner of Washington avenue and Front street. P. O. Box 282.

GO TO
STEPHENSON'S
on West Front street, opp. Leland Hall for
FRENCH and AMERICAN
ICE CREAM
and Water Ices of all flavors. A full line of Confectionery and Cigars always.

VALENTINES
Did you say? Well now!
ALLEN'S,
The Stationer,
is the place to buy them; all kinds and qualities.
Make No Mistake.
32 EAST FRONT STREET.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
32 NORTH AVENUE,
Painting and Paper hanging.
WALL PAPERS, PAIN RE GUTTLING Brushes

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE is the
CITY HOTEL,
Corner of First and Second street, only three minutes from the depot.
J. E. BERRBOWER, Prop'r.
Good accommodations for horses by steady, [illegible]

Wm. A. Woodruff,
INSURANCE
AND REAL ESTATE
Money to Loan on approved Property. Office, Front street, near Depot.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
D. W. LITTELL,
PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
AND SANITARY PLUMBER,
Having had many years experience in the business, I am prepared to do all work in my line in the most satisfactory manner. Orders left at my residence, 18 Somerset street, or at my shop, 18 East Front street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone Call No. 6.

For Sale or to Rent—PIANOS, ORGANS, and Cal before you buy or hire of
A. VANDERBEEK, 97 ARCADE, PLAINFIELD.

CONGRESS LIBRARY.

IT RANKS HIGH AMONG THE GREAT ONES OF THE WORLD.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, the Resident Librarian of Congress—History of the Early Days of the Book Warehouse, and the Miscellanea of Some of the Legislators.

Five hundred thousand bound volumes, two hundred thousand pamphlets and countless manuscripts, maps, charts and engravings are now possessed by the library of congress in the United States Capitol at Washington. This magnificent storehouse of knowledge ranks eighth among the libraries of the world. It is calculated that within twenty years it will be the first library on the globe, even surpassing that of the British museum in London and the national library in Paris. Both of these libraries are the result of the accumulations of centuries. The marvelous growth of the Congressional library has been of scarcely fifty years' duration. It has been twice almost entirely destroyed by fire. For many years its growth was checked by the indifference of a certain set of stubborn and illiterate legislators.

THE LIBRARY.

When John Randolph, of Roanoke, the eccentric statesman, proposed the founding of the library in 1800, it was only with great difficulty that he and a few other rational legislators could induce congress to pass the act, and when, in 1802, another act was necessary to place it on a firm footing, it was only carried after many tedious debates. When, in 1814, the year in which the British sacked the Capitol and the library was destroyed by fire, Thomas Jefferson, who was then in financial difficulties, offered to sell his valuable collection of books to congress, the objection was raised by several congressmen that the collection included too many philosophical works! It required some skillful debating to convince the gentlemen that $24,000 was not an extravagant sum to expend for such a splendid collection as Jefferson's, the greater part of which consisted of rare works, gathered during his long sojourn in Europe. These books, Jefferson's 6,700 in number, formed the nucleus of a library that had increased to 55,000 volumes up to 1851, when 35,000 volumes were destroyed by fire. The real importance of the library had never been recognized by congress until after this fire occurred. In 1853 the first liberal appropriation for the maintenance of the library was made, and from that time it has steadily developed from a fourth rate book warehouse into one of the most famous institutions of the kind in the world. It has grown so rapidly that the present spacious and elegant quarters are wholly inadequate to contain the vast number of books, and the ground is broken, a short distance from the east front of the Capitol, for a magnificent new library building, of the Italian renaissance style of architecture, which is to cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

* *

There have been three librarians of congress up to the present librarian, Ainsworth R. Spofford, was appointed by President Lincoln in 1864. His salary is $4,000 a year. It is an insignificant enough compensation for such an important position and so accomplished a man as Spofford. Spofford is one of the most remarkable men to be seen in the Capitol. He is 67 years old, bald, thin, nervous as a sparrow. His manners are those of fifty years ago. His bows, his wave of the hand, his respectfully measured courtesy, are not affectations, and AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

are in sharp contrast to the grating brusqueness of some of the overbearing or too suave congressmen who ostentatiously walk into the library and in a loud and disturbing tone that echoes all through the silent corridors demand a certain volume to be immediately brought to congressional headquarters. Spofford is a man of profound erudition. In his youth he received a classical education by private tuition. His knowledge of the literature of the ancients is exact, volume. It is said that he has read more than any living American. It is also said that he knows the name and contents of all the many hundreds of thousands of volumes in the library. Certain it is that no matter how old and out of date the book you ask for is, or how long it has lain underneath the vast piles of books on the floor, he can tell you at once, at least, give the date of the edition, the name of the publisher, even the style of binding, and put his hand on it as if he wilderingly about there. His father was a lawyer, in his charge is the entire copyright business of the United States. How he stands to it is an inscrutable mystery. He is talking books with some one all day. His criticisms and information are to great demand. His handsome salary assistants (the library salary list is $60,320 a year), but most of the visitors must talk with Spofford. It would be interesting to calculate the number of questions that are put to him in the course of a day. But he rarely loses patience. He will one so rebuff assistance and so grave courtesy in conversing with four or five enthusiastic, very young girls about the merits of "The Lamplighter" or May Agnes Fleming as he will in talking with George Bancroft about the history of the American colonies.

The books of the library are free to senators and representatives, and to all high officials of the government. Anybody can obtain books by calling a deposit covering their value. There are usually from 1,000 to 10,000 out of the library. The books taken out by the congressmen are not all, as might be supposed, ponderous tomes relating to the science of government, financial questions, etc. There is a surprising number of fiction and poetry readers among the legislators. There are several western congressmen who never read a novel in their lives until they went to Washington, since which time they have been devouring from five to ten a week. There is a New York congressman, himself a novelist, who has read all of the best French works of fiction in the original, and as soon as the latest French novels arrive at the library he has the first chance at them. Many of the statesmen whose ornate speeches you have read in the newspapers spend a great part of their leisure in reading poetry.

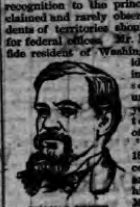
* *

Chiefly by the operation of the copyright laws, there are about 80,000 books and pamphlets added to the library every year. As there is no room for them, they are piled up on the floor, and at least one-quarter of all the books of the library are inaccessible on this account. There are usually several bequests of books made to the library every year.

HON. THOMAS BURKE.

He Has Been Appointed Chief Justice of Washington Territory.

In the appointment of Hon. Thomas Burke as chief justice of Washington territory, the president gives practical recognition to the principle often proclaimed and rarely observed, that residents of territories should be preferred for federal offices. Mr. Burke is a bona fide resident of Washington territory, identified with its interests, and his selection was urged by the lawyers of the territory, regardless of party.



THOMAS BURKE.

He was born in 1840 in Clinton county, N. Y., and taken with his family to McGregor, Ia., in 1860. After working as "water boy" on a railroad and clerking in a country store, he taught school for some years and then attended the University of Michigan for one year. He studied law at Marshall, Mich., was admitted to the bar in 1870, and then went to Seattle, W. T., where he rose to eminence in his profession. He served some time as probate judge and was twice the Democratic candidate for congress; but his chief claim to the good will of the people is to his public spirit and activity in schools, roads and public improvements. His appointment as chief justice of the territory is unanimously approved by the press and all the public who have spoken.

Bishop McTyeire.

Rev. Dr. Holland Nimmons McTyeire, senior bishop of the Methodist church south, and president of Vanderbilt university, whose death was lately announced, was born in Duplin county, South Carolina, in 1824, and was graduated at Randolph college, Virginia. He joined the Virginia conference in 1845, and served at Mobile, Demopolis, Columbus and New Orleans. He was editor of The New Orleans Christian Advocate and afterward of The Nashville Christian Advocate. In 1866 he was elected bishop.

BISHOP M'TYEIRE.

While he was at Mobile he met and subsequently wooed and married, a cousin of the wife of Commodore Vanderbilt. He secured from the commodore $1,000,000 and other sums from the Vanderbilt family for the university of which he was made president for life. Bishop McTyeire was author of "Manual of Discipline" and "Duties of Masters."

The Late Dr. Breed.

Dr. William Pratt Breed, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman who has recently passed away, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1816. He united with the church when he was 16 years old. He was graduated at the University of New York and spent a year at the Union Theological seminary and two years at Princeton. In 1840 he delivered the address of welcome to the second general council of the Presbyterian alliance which convened at Philadelphia. After having been twice moderator of the synod of Philadelphia, he was, in 1869, made moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania. He was active in the work of erecting the Witherspoon monument in Fairmount park in Philadelphia, and delivered an address on the Liberal Diplomacy of Freemasons of the Revolution," presenting the subject of the monument. This address Mr. Breed delivered from more than seventy pulpits. He was a great worker all his life in matters pertaining to the church and its contingent duties. His last charge was the West Spruce street church, Philadelphia.

REV. W. P. BREED.

TRIAL OF LINCOLN'S MURDER.

Is to Result in Bringing Out Church Secrets.

Into the midst of the excitement, raging in England over the Tichborne case, and the struggle between Parnell and The London Times has been projected a church question which agitates those circles quite as much as did the Colenso trial of some twenty years ago. The Right Rev. Dr. King, bishop of Lincoln, is on trial before the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of Westminster, Oxford and Salisbury sitting as his associates, on the charge of having "exceeded the vitual" of the Church of England in.

In itself the charge does not appear formidable, yet it involves the great issue as to whether a minister of the established Church can with impunity introduce Roman Catholic doctrine. It involves all the points at issue between High Church and Low Church parties, and as the queen is known to be anxious to have all those issues settled, herself taking the Low Church view, the trial is one of great interest to the British public. It is charged that Dr. King administered the holy communion with lighted candles on the communion table or above it, and added many other features of Catholic usage, and the prosecution is by the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., as the full title of the archbishop is, opens as follows:

BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

"We, Edward White, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan—To all clerks and literate persons in and throughout the whole province of Canterbury, greeting: Whereas, The Right Rev. Edward, lord bishop of Lincoln, of the palace in the city and diocese of Lincoln, county of the same city of Lincoln, a suffragan of the province of Canterbury, is charged by certain members of the Church of England and residents in the diocese of Lincoln * * * with having, within two years last past, affronted against the laws ecclesiastical of the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury, as follows, that is to say:" (Then follow the disputable counts, such as using candles, mingling water and wine, turning his back to the congregation and drinking the mixed fluid, etc.) The nominal prosecutors are the Church association, and such a trial has not been held for two centuries. Sir W. Phillimore appears as counsel for the accused.

A Famous Medical Writer.

Dr. John C. Dalton, president of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, who recently died in New York city, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., sixty-four years ago. He received his education at Harvard, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1844, and M. D. three years later. He was afterward appointed professor in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and was the first in this country to introduce the practice of vivisection as a means of illustrating his teachings in physiology. Dr. Dalton accepted a similar professorship in the Medical College of Vermont at Burlington in 1856, and in 1859 resigned to take a like place in the Long Island College hospital. He has been connected with the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons for the past thirty years, and has been closely identified with its prosperity during that time.

DR. DALTON.

Dr. Dalton served in the Union Army during the civil war, first as surgeon of the Seventh regiment of New York and afterward as brigade surgeon of volunteers. As a writer on medicine and as a contributor to medical publications he was widely known. One of his best works, "The Anatomy of the Brain," was everywhere recognized as an authority. Among his other works are "A Treatise on Human Physiology," "A Treatise on Hygiene and Hygiene for Schools, Families and Colleges."

The Hartford Explosion.

PARK CENTRAL HOTEL.

Here are pictures of the recent disaster at Hartford, Conn., by which the Park Central hotel was destroyed and

AFTER EXPLOSION.

many lives were lost. The details of the explosion are already known to most readers.

STATUE OF LEWIS CASS.

THE BEE HIVE

BIG DRIVES IN

HAMBURGS

THIS WEEK.

3c, 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c

PER YARD.

Hamburg Skirting

42c per yd.

Louis Callman,

38 W. Front Street.

Russian, Albany,

Portland and Business

SLEIGHS

at

Hunian & Ryerson's

89, 91 and 93 SOMERSET ST.

Carriage Materials,

Harness

and Horse Goods

J. V. F. Ryerson.

THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER.

He Was Forty-four Years in the Service and Had a Very Eventful Life.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler of the United States navy, who recently died in Hong Kong, China, while in command of the Asiatic station, was in the service for forty-four years. He was a native of New York, and entered the navy in 1835 at the age of 14, his first sea service being in the Independence, then the flag ship for the Brazil squadron. He was attached to the Macedonian in the war with Mexico, and was present at the siege and capture of that place. In 1838 he became a passed midshipman, and in the following year he was attached to the naval squadron. From 1838 to 1842 he was attached to the sloop of war Vincennes, and participated in the Chinese war with Great Britain. In 1843 he became a master and commander. In 1850 and 1851 he was attached to the coast survey, and in 1852 and 1853 was engaged in the survey of the Rappahannock river and tributaries. In 1861-62 he was attached to the Vandalia, taking part in the battle of Port Royal. In 1863 he was attached to the San Jacinto of the North Atlantic and East Gulf blockading squadrons, taking part in the engagement at Sewell's Point and the capture of Norfolk. During this period he received the thanks of the navy department for the recovery of the San Jacinto's propeller, which broke off in the Bahama channel.

ADMIRAL CHANDLER.

The accompanying drawings show the manner in which he recovered the propeller and the method of its attachment. He became a commander in 1863, and in 1863-64 he commanded the Pinola of the fleet of the East Gulf s... iron. He had command of the monitor Sangamon in 1865, and cleared the James river of torpedoes which obstructed it. He was in command of the Don, on special service, from 1866 to 1868, and discovered and surveyed the Cubitas shoal, about fifty miles east of Cape Cod. From 1869 to 1870 he was in command of the Tallapoosa. He was in command of the New York navy yard from 1870 to 1874. In 1872 he was made a captain, and performed duty on the Asiatic station. From 1878 to 1879 he was in command of the Wasatch. He became a commodore in 1880 and a rear admiral in 1884, and since 1882 he has been in command of the Asiatic station.

Tinkham, the St. Louis promoter.

Henry Dieckman, the St. Louis detective, has recently reported that Tom Tinkham, of the most notorious defaulters on record, He borrowed all of the Schnaider estate, amounting from $60 to $100, and it was the duty of the executor to pay a dividend to each heir. Tinkham, who was executor, refused. Dieckman's dubious commission to over $600,000, including personal indictments and private possession of which he was in charge.

Compounding

You are here quite busy in this department. We use only the purest ingredients; and the increase in this department demanded more room. We had built this handsome prescription counter. Now we have one of the most complete prescription departments in the State. We have a system of compounding which we hope will give us a share of your patronage. Your faithful Druggists,

Field & Randolph,

731 WEST FRONT STREET.

Geo. Conover,

FURNITURE AND FREIGHT EXPRESS

Furniture Moved

to all parts of the city or country. Large ..... covered trucks. .....

Pianos Moved

with care. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, 23 Roos's avenue, opposite depot. Residence, 84 Jackson avenue, North Plainfield.

Joseph Krewson,

(Successor to Tunis J. Corey, to whom reference ..... is made)

Furniture Express

51 WEST FRONT STREET.

Large Jumbo Trucks, and experienced men. Furniture carefully and promptly removed to all parts of the city or surrounding towns. Delivered to express or freight. A specialty made in

Moving Pianos.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers

224 North Avenue.

Telephone Call 48. Residence 21 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 21. Office 20 Madison avenue.

Terrill & Cole,

UNDERTAKERS AND ....

(successors to Ford & Terrill)

..... FRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

No. 19 East Front street, Plainfield

C. M. Terrill. Geo. W. Cole

Telephone call 44.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & S. A. CO.

Messenger Service

B. & O. Telegraph Co

Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Park Avenue, W. S. S. 22 Broad

GARRET G. PACKER,

Furniture, Bedding and Upholstery.

AS THIS IS NOT

our active season for trade is how quiet, it is the best time to have your Furniture repaired and upholstered and the old mattresses renovated and made over. We are prepared to do such work in the best manner. We still have a large stock of New Furniture and Bedding which we offer at greatly prices to make room for new Spring stock.

23, 25, 27 and 29 Park avenue

Corner Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

CHAPTER 2

From Edsall's Great Ten-Day Special Sale now going on.

Remember Gingham at 7c., worth 10c. Check Gingham at 7c., great value at 9c. New Percales at 8c., regular price is 12c. Creamery Cotton 8c., were 10c. Extra Fine Dress Gingham at 12c., were 15c. Extra Quality Dress Gingham at 10c regular price is 12c.

Unbleached Linen Sheets 85c., were $1. Stamped Drawnwork Tray Covers: 25c., were 35c.

Drawnwork Splashers at 25c., were 37c. Fringed Stamped Splashers at 25c., were 35c. Drawnwork Tidies at 25c; were 35c. Hemstitched Bureau Scarfs, 75c., were 90c. Hemstitched Sideboard at 45., 55., 67., 75., 85., 95., 1.05., 1.15., 1.25; regular price is 85., 75., 95., 1.05., 1.15., 1.25., 1.35., 1.45., 1.55. There will also be special cut prices put on higher priced goods in this department.

Fluid Sapolio at 6c., 9c., 15c., 18c., 21c.; regular 7c., 8c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. Sapolio, Hand at 5c., 7c., 10c., 12c.; regular 6c., 9c., 12c., 15c., 18c. Sapolio, Laundry at 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 10c.; regular 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.

Carpets!! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

All carpets bought during February will be laid free of charge.

Edsall's, 20 West Front St. Edsall's.

WE WANT THE ROOM

In order to make room for Spring and Summer goods, now in process of manufacture we are offering a few odds and ends of broken lots. If we have your size, and they strike you favorably they are yours at a genuine bargain.

DOANE & VanARSDALE,

THE ONE-PRICE BOOT and SHOE STORE.

P. S. Please remember that we are having ready for our Spring and Summer trade the finest assortment of Foot Wear ever shown in Plainfield.

NOW OPEN

at

24 North Avenue,

NEW FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

French and American

ICE CREAM and WATER ICES

Catering in all its branches.

W. J. Stephenson.

Mrs. J. M. Dunn,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

latest shapes of

Bonnets and Hats

FRENCH IMPORTED FLOWERS,

Feathers, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Laces, also Fancy Goods and Notions; Dress and Infants' Caps a specialty. Pinking, Stamping and Pressing. Feathers Dyed Cleaned and Curled at short notice.

14 West Front St.

The Variety Store,

44 WEST FRONT STREET

will be made attractive during the Winter months, even more so than in the past, by the biggest bargains in household and other wares that can be gotten to either in New York or Philadelphia. Those who are looking for the season of the best goods for the least money will do well to call at this store. The 5 and 10 cent counters will be loaded down with novelties and bargains constantly.

J. C. ALLEN.

Special Notices.

BARGAINS

in wagons, carts, fertilizers, plows, harrows. Call and see the improved Jersey Harrow. Also Jersey Plow. John P. Wolfe, Rahway Road, North Plainfield.

JERSEY MILK

of the best quality obtains, put up in bottles, from a permit to D. L. Darby, Box 1022 Plainfield.

NO. 42 NORTH AVENUE.

Edw. C. Mulford,

BROKER, REAL ESTATE, FIRE ..... INSURANCE. ..... REAL ESTATE

North American of Philadelphia, Phoenix of London, Queen of Liverpool, London and Lancashire of London, Home of New York.

Also, Agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Accident and Life Insurance Co.

And Agent for the sale of stock of the Riverside Mowing and Mulling Co., (River Edge of Colorado).

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Holiday Gifts.

FINE Photographs

at THORN'S

Studio: $1 per dozen and upwards. Stereographs, tintypes, picture-frames. Finished and ..... many novelties.

300 PAIR

Misses, American Kid

and PEBBLE GOAT

Button Shoes

REDUCED FROM $2.50 to $2.00;

also from 11 to 2, A. B. C. and D] widths.

Frank W. Vermeule,

12 W. Front street.

FOR

TINWORK

PORTABLE and BRICK SET FURNACES

ranges, pumps, sinks and lead pipes, go to

R. THORN'S,

No. 2 Park Avenue,

1st and 3d floors. P. O. Box 1208.

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & GODDINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery. Financial Future Orders, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

CLARK & REED,

Counsellors at Law, Supreme Court Commissioners, Special Masters in Chancery. Office over First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J. 17

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1884. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST." THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, AND SUBURBAN ADVERTISER, HAS NOW A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER TWO PAPERS PUBLISHED IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

E. W. NORMAN, SENIOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TRUE MODESTY AVOIDS EVERYTHING WHICH IS UNNATURAL; FALSE MODESTY EVERYTHING THAT IS UNFASHIONABLE.—Addison.

JOTTINGS.

—Days of 1889 past, 59; days to come, 306.

—To-morrow, March 1st, will be the first day of the "dry" season.

—This is the last day of grass for those who intend to give up liquor.

—There have been 11 deaths and a half of more than fell with intemperance of late yesterday.

—The Young Men's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. are requested to meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—The Lenrtation ensemble of the Congressional Y. P. S. C. E. appointed for Friday, March 1st, has been postponed one week.

—There will be a free lecture on temperance for men and boys and the ladies in the branches will meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at eight o'clock.

—Senator Millett's road bill passed the Senate Tuesday by a vote of 16 to 6. There was practically no opposition, though some Republicans felt that the road was not. Improvements would not warrant their voting for the bill. It now goes to the House, where, as yet, no opposition has developed. It is said the promoters are that it will be passed there as soon as in the regular order it comes before that body. The bill is a good one, as it stands, and if it meet his approval the county may at once commence to build good roads.—Elizabeth Journal.

PERSONAL.

Miss Kittie Mullen, of West Fifth street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Bailey, of Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bellamy, of Willow avenue, North Plainfield, left town to-day for Washington, D. C.

Mrs. A. M. Griffith, of Prospect place, North Plainfield, is the guest of Mrs. Sloane at a "five-o'clock-tea" this evening.

Mr. Joseph Cole, of the firm of Terrill & Cole, is to be married this evening at seven o'clock to Miss Lizzie Bell, of Bound Brook.

Gov. Green yesterday commissioned Councilman M. Marvin Dunham, of Plainfield, a Notary Public on the recommendation of Justice Lore P. Wright, of this city.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis has resigned as a member of the Executive Committee of the Plainfield Reform Club, as, on account of numerous other engagements, he is unable to attend to the duties of the position.

Mrs. Hinckman, of Morristown, is said to be the oldest debutante of the season. She is 50 years of age, and for the first time in her life witnessed a theatrical performance last week Wednesday. She was amazed that everything appeared "so real."

Col. George Anderson, of Somerville, the crack shot of the Middlesex Town Club of Dunellen, with Mrs. Anderson, is in Chicago, Ill. Dilbourne, on the Indian River, and is leveling up his record since his arrival in Florida several weeks ago. The Colonel never fails to secure a good bag, the average day's quail-shooting being from 40 to 80. Shooting ducks on the wing with a rifle is his favorite pastime, and he brings them down quite often. His pet gun was made especially for him and is half-way between the handsomest and finest shooting gun in the Indian River section. Col. Anderson says that the gun rifle will make a difference that he has yet salt in the shot to preserve the game till he can reach it. His friend, Mr. McMurchy, is expected in Fort Worth, Texas, next week. The Colonel and Mrs. Anderson will leave this week for Jupiter Inlet and the Lake Worth section, from which Anderson writes from Eden, Fla., under date of Feb. 25th, that the scenery stood at 80 degrees by day. He says he never before found game so plentiful and that he shot some large alligators and some fine pleasure birds.

Chief Carey Corroborated.

Since Chief of Police Tunis J. Carey arrested as a swindler and banished from the city the young man, giving as his address his name as MAX EISENSTEIN he has received several letters and dispatches tending to show that his principle advice and a Plainfield merchants from wholesale dealers. The letter is this:

New York, February 26th, 1889.
MR. TUNIS CAREY, Chief of Police, of Plainfield, N. J.
DEAR SIR—I SUPPOSE BY SENDING YOU A TELEGRAM THAT MAX EISENSTEIN OF THIS CITY, WHO HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN YOUR CITY, IS KNOWN TO ME, I DO NOT WISH TO BE UNDERSTOOD AS SAYING THAT HE IS MY PARTNER, OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH ME IN BUSINESS, BUT I DO SAY THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF EISENSTEIN BROS., WHICH IS COMPOSED OF MAX EISENSTEIN AND HIS BROTHER, AND THAT THEY ARE DOING A LARGE BUSINESS AT 111 AND 113 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, AND THAT THEIR STANDING IS A1. I HAVE KNOWN THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS, AND THEIR CREDIT IS GOOD FOR ANY AMOUNT THEY WISH TO BUY. I HOPE YOU WILL EXCUSE ME FOR TROUBLING YOU, BUT I THOUGHT IT MY DUTY TO DO SO. YOURS TRULY, M. EISENSTEIN.

Mr. Carey also received a letter from Byron & Co., of Omaha, Neb., dated Feb. 25th, stating that Max Eisenstein had been in their employ about 6 months ago. He owed them $100 and left without paying it. They also state that he is a gentleman and that they would be glad to see him get his money. Mr. Carey has also received letters from Boston, Chicago and other cities, all of which speak highly of Max Eisenstein. Mr. Carey says he is glad to have been instrumental in getting the young man out of trouble, as he is satisfied that he is innocent of any wrong intent.

A WEDDING AT ST. MARY'S.

The Engagement of Miss Mabel E. Chesney.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's church Saturday afternoon, when Father Hugh Mc. Donald officiated, assisted by Father Clark, of Plainfield, and Miss Linda Carney, of West Third street, as Miss Agnes McCarthy, as bridesmaid, and Mr. Charles A. Carney, brother of the bride, was the best man. The bride was dressed in white silk, with orange blossoms and a bouquet to match, and carried a handkerchief of orange blossoms and white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaid was dressed in white cashmere, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The ceremony was performed by Miss Alice Kelly. Mr. John Carney, a brother of the bride, and Mr. Jas. Carty acted as ushers. At seven o'clock a reception was tendered the happy couple at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 21 West Third street, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The presents received by the bride and groom were numerous and costly. The following is a list of the presents: Mr. and Mrs. Carney, of Bound Brook, one set of silver knives and forks; Mr. and Mrs. Carney, of Plainfield, silver cake basket; Miss Linda Carney, silver tea set; Mr. Charles Carney, silver tea set; Mr. Daniel McCarthy, of Plainfield, silver cake basket; Miss Agnes McCarthy, silver cake basket; Mr. Thomas Carney, of Bound Brook, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs

WASHINGTON ALL ASTIR.

The Exit and Entrance of Administrations.

PRESIDENTIAL FAMILIES MEET.

Arrival of the Vice President-Elect and Family—Gen. Harrison Has a Busy Day—Conferences With the Republican Leaders—Talk About the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Last evening Gen. and Mrs. Harrison were the guests of President and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner. Only the members of the two families present were Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother. The room on the south side of the corridor were brilliantly illuminated, but President and Mrs. Cleveland received their distinguished visitors in the red parlor. Here there were several large vases of cut flowers, but no special effort was made at decorations.

Upon entering the building General and Mrs. Harrison left aside their wraps and were immediately ushered into the red parlor, where, after a few minutes chat, the party walked across the corridor and entered the private dining room from the north door. There was an utter absence of all formality, and the dinner party seemed a chance supper of five old familiar friends. The decorations of the dining room were quite pretty. The center piece on the table was a circular basket of beaded work with long element magnolia risaria rose.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of light blue silk, bronzed in small moss rosebuds, with sleeves and front draperies of light China crepe of a slightly deeper shade. A corsage of moire ribbon. A necklace was her only ornament.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was of black velvet, finished with a frill of lace at the neck, which was cut V shaped. A diamond star was fastened on a band of black velvet around the throat.

The Arlington lobbies are constantly crowded to their utmost capacity with the gathering politicians. They come from the east, from the north and from the west, but very few of them from the south. There New York is very ably represented. There are Republicans from all the factious present, and each and all are in good humor, laugh and smile, and is willing to smile in to Gen. Harrison either personally or through some third party.

Among the first of the generals, callers who arrived—by the way, before he completed his morning meal—were Congressman Baker of New York, Long of Massachusetts, and Stewart of Vermont. They did not stay long, and immediately after they left Senator John Sherman interred and he was followed by Senator Frye. Each gentleman held a brief conversation with Gen. Harrison, and when he departed kept his own counsel and refused to talk about his visit.

From this time on the callers came thick and fast, and by 9 o'clock more than fifty had been ushered in and out. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, was among the first of the cabinet possibilities to put in his appearance. Senator Sherman, who spoke favorably of the navy, and whose chances for the cabinet position have each day brightened, was an early visitor. He merely called to pay his respects, and had no conversation. Another prominent fact regarding the composition of the cabinet.

Mr. Blaine, with Mrs. Blaine, called later, remaining but a few minutes. Among the other callers were Ex Chief Evans, Representative Lodge, Representative Kean, Chas. S. Carr, Senator Hawley, Gen. Dunn, P. B. Wood, Ex. Senator Ingalls, Senator Sabin, Senator Hiscock and ex-Senator Saunders.

Senators Davis and Sabin did not take their three months' weight upon the White House, and it is understood now that the blue has been abandoned. The ball is widespread that Gen. Harrison has decided absolutely that Mr. Windom will be asked to be secretary of the treasury. Mr. Windom was present, and had a long conversation with Col. Elliott F. Shepard in the lobby of the hotel. The latter gentleman was eagerly watched, and thousands of men who had a speaking acquaintance with him during his life in Washington missed an opportunity to shake his hand while he was talking to secretary of the treasury, and to renew old acquaintance.

THE CABINET MAKERS AT WORK.

Pressure from All Sides in Favor of Platt.

Places that Have Been Filled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After the arrival of Vice President-elect Morton, his wife and friends of Mr. Platt, had a conference, at which it was decided to notify Gen. Harrison that Mr. Platt would accept the office of secretary of the navy.

Senator Quay, who is anxious to have the trouble in New York settled by the admission of both Platt and Miller into the cabinet, made a suggestion to Gen. Harrison which was not received with much favor.

Mr. Platt has been willing all along to accept the postoffice department, considering it next to Platt, but Gen. Harrison, in a political meeting, said when Gen. Harrison inquired Mr. Hiscock that it was important to give New York the treasury, his letter declined postmaster-generalship. Mr. Platt and Gen. Harrison told him the department had already been tendered to and accepted by Mr. Wanamaker, and before he could withdraw Mr. Platt's name in favor of Miller, Miller's friends would have to persuade Mr. Quay to accept some other position to give the great Philadelphian room.

Mr. Quay was approached by Mr. Hiscock after the letter declining to accept, but he peremptorily refused to consider the matter.

He would not accept a place at the head of the navy or of the interior. Now, in order to satisfy New York, Mr. Quay is willing to have Mr. Wanamaker transferred to the interior. Mr. Wanamaker made the original suggestion favorably at first, because Mr. Noble has accepted the portfolio, and second, because Mr. Wanamaker is not a lawyer. The secretary of the interior has to act as judge to decide cases of patent law, land law, pension law and various other legal complications, and the head of that department should be as much of a jurist as the attorney-general.

Mr. Quay suggested that Mr. Noble might be induced to take the attorney-generalship office and that Wanamaker could appoint that clean lawyer as assistant secretary of the interior and assign him to the duty of deciding cases. Mr. Noble has a high opinion of Judge Chandler, the great stalwart of Michigan, who is not a lawyer, and yet made one of the best secretaries of the interior this government has had. Mr. Noble has also a high opinion of Michigan with ben Mr. Quay and, one of the ablest lawyers of the bar of that state, to decide all cases appealed from that office before him.

Gen. Harrison has not yet said yes or made any decision, but it is not likely that he will change the programme. As once it is done, he says, Mr. Platt will be appointed postmaster-general and Mr. Miller secretary of the navy, which will satisfy the demands of New York.

Mr. Blaine arrived and is quartered at the Normandie hotel with Mr. Blaine. He is

Ill Claims to Be a Victim of the Conspiracy.

AND DENIES BEING A PARTY TO IT.

He Appears in Every Particular Parnell's Statement That All the Letters Were Forged—Letters Received from Canon in Paris Containing Further Disclosures.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Times publishes, in substance, the following speech:

"Mr. Parnell's having in the witness box stated that the letters were forgeries, we accept in every respect the truth of his statement, and deem it right to express our regret most fully and sincerely at being induced to publish them. We appreciate to regret to the fullest extent the injurious imputations to Messrs. Egan, Dillon and O'Kelly. We fully believe that the letters were genuine, and it never to evident to all reasonable people that if conspiracy existed, the Times was victimized by and not a party to it. We withdraw each and every charge in the letters published from Pigott as to Parnell."

The Times has withdrawn its advertisement of "Parnellism and Crime" and "O'Donnell vs. Walter." Applicants for the pamphlets are informed that they are out of print.

Tilman pulls for Parnell in the jury box.

Charles Stewart Parnell is the hero of the day.

When the "uncrowned king" arrived at the magnificent gothic palace of society the crowd outside received him with honest welcome.

From 26, Clement's Dane light down to St. Dunstan's the crowd and Fleet street was packed. When Mr. Parnell got out of his hansom and entered the law court a mighty shout of "Hurrah for Parnell!" and "Down with the Times!" rent the air.

It was a representative crowd, too, from which those cries came. It contained possibly every class from the peer to the coster-monger.

The Times has done more to convert King Edmund to home rule than even that honest patriot, Parnell, has done. Englishmen, with all their love for order and respect for law, will give it once their philosophic sanction, have grasped the situation.

When the session of the Parnell commission opened this morning Sir Richard Webster, stated to the court that Mr. Sheehan, the Times Dublin solicitor, had received a letter from Pigott while he was in Paris. The letter was not in Pigott's writing. Mr. Sheehan had immediately notified the Scotland Yard authorities of the receipt of the letter. The attorney general then read the letter. It was dated "Boulogne," and contained the confession Pigott made to Mr. Labouchere on that day, at the latter's residence. Pigott in the letter said he was sorry for having fabricated the alleged fac simile of Mr. Parnell's letter published in The Times, and the other letters he had furnished to that paper. He had been induced to do so by the Irish Invincibles. As the accounts of this incident to the possession of the department are as yet imperfect it will be necessary to make it the subject of a further communication.

Bidding Mr. Cleveland Good-by.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Despite the disagreeable weather this morning a procession of public functions was attended by about 500 persons, on account of their connection with official business in those affairs. It has not yet been decided whether the presidential party will go through upon the train leaving the White House. One thing is decided, Private Bell, enlisted in the regular army and first cut in a children's toy drawing, the sentiment the confession was based on, having been left while I was out. I will write again soon. RICHARD PIGOTT."

It is stated that Pigott will be taken from Mr. Shannon at the railroad station to Dublin and proceeded directly to Spain or Gibraltar.

Will Not Attend the Ball.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Neither Mrs. Cleveland nor any of the ladies of the cabinet or Mr. Cleveland will attend the inaugural ball on March 4. Mrs. Cleveland will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Bayard, wife of Secretary Bayard, and Mrs. Whitney, wife of Secretary Whitney. The ball will be held in the new Pension building, and the ordinary weight to be attached to cabinet rumors at this time.

PANACEA FOR LABOR TROUBLES.

The Keating Strike Investigating Committee Thinks It Has Discovered the Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The house special committee to investigate the labor troubles incident to the Reading railroad strike in Pennsylvania in 1887 submitted its report. It is signed by Messrs. Tillman, Anderson and Stone. Mr. Anderson submitted himself to the preparation of the report proper, and Mr. Tillman to the views suggested by him in the course of investigation. The two reports are very elaborate, covering over 300 closely printed pages. Mr. Tillman avoids the question of legislation, and confines his share by exercising the taxing power and police power, the report holds, can do much to prevent labor troubles. The national remedies suggested will look long element magna risaria rose.

First—Prohibit interstate carriers engaging in mining or manufacturing.

Second—Prohibit strikes and lockouts on railroads.

Third—Prohibit the consolidation of parallel or competing lines.

Fourth—Abolish or temporarily suspend the duty on bituminous coal.

The Morton Family Arrives

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Vice President-elect Morton, Mrs. Morton, their five children and attendants reached the Baltimore and Potomac depot at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. It was raining heavily, but several hundred people were present to welcome the party. Chairman Brittan, Judge McCammon and Gen. Williams, of the inaugural committee. The party was rapidly driven to the Arlington hotel, and went to the apartments prepared for them. The parlor table contained a half dozen handsome baskets of flowers, the gift of prominent New Yorkers. Mrs. Morton's arrival Mr. Morton sent a message to Gen. Harrison notifying him of his arrival, but the two distinguished men did not meet until this morning. Mr. Morton left the hotel at 8:30 o'clock and visited friends until 10.

A Canadian Agent Rusticated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The president sent to congress, in reply to a house resolution, a batch of correspondence containing eighty-eight enclosures of 378 type written pages, relative to the seizure of the schooner C. H. Newbury by Collector Hathaway. Secretary Bayard's letter to the president is also transmitted, in which he states that since the reception of United States Consul Chenoweth's dispatch of Oct. 17 last Consul Chenoweth, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Shannon has been informed of the killing of Mr. Stanwood, the United States consular agent at Antelope, by a man named Du Verge, said to be a half breed Indian, and a prominent Riel sympathizer

Special Timeliness.

"Is the world growing better?" asked the visitor.

"Decidedly so," answered the cynical man. "Even the newspapers are beginning to print the truth about the dead."

In spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

THE FOUR SEAS.

In the spring the maiden doffs her jersey and dons a sacque;
Which makes her to don a bigger bustle than before.
Then she puts in lighter garments, every time she sees fit.
And is prepared for that oldest cure of her ten spring fever.
All the secrets of the toilet now with a wonder's skill;
For her heart, too, is responsive to the season's magic thrill.

SOUR.

Soon commenced my serious private doings to gather pace and size;
There are meetings in the moonlight, there are whisperings in the shade,
Wanderings in secluded places, when fill the hive;
Loving glances, sweet confessions, stolen kisses at the gate,
Petty quarrels over nothing, that with misery fill life's cup,
Pride's surrender, explanations and delicious makings up
When the tender grass is sprouting and the opening buds appear,
When the birds are gayly singing and the skies are blue and clear,
Then in spring-time love comes, culminating in the May,
When parental blessings and the wedding of the world.

Simon Ebeneezer.

Gave Himself Away.

"How did I get this black eye?" repeated the drummer, as he buckled the straps to his satchel. "Well, I tried to be smart."

"How?"

"I was at Seymour, Ind., and in a hurry to get my railroad ticket. So was another chap. The ticket seller was slow, lazy and impudent. The other chap tried bluster to get it into the window ahead of me. I stood for seconds later. It was a kind for me."

"I guess you stood in front of him."

"I did. I shoved my revolver into the window and gave the ticket man a quarter of a minute to get me a ticket."

"And he jumped?"

"He did—jumped out of his office and broke me in two over a baggage truck. He's got my revolver, too."

"But how did it happen to work in one case and fail in another?"

"Oh, I couldn't keep my voice from trembling, and then I didn't have long hair and a buffalo overcoat. He got right snip me for a fake."—Detroit Free Press.

The Boy Was Paid.

"I'll see about it," he said, as he handed the bill back to the collector.

"It's only $5, and"——

"I'll see about it, I told you!"

"And we need money. It would be a great favor."

"Didn't I say I would call?"

"Yes; but when?"

"Look-a-here," said the debtor, as he rose up, "do you intend to insult me?"

"No, sir. I mean to go down to the papers and get them to put in a notice that you will resume payment on Saturday. I did, sir."

"Here! come back! Hands your money! Do you suppose I want $50 collected and get a run on my office? Here's the money, and sorry I kept your folks waiting for it."—Detroit Free Press.

After Business.

Southwestern railroad manager to his general passenger agent:

"I see that the Canada roads are blockaded with snow."

"Yes; no trains have run into Montreal and Toronto for three days."

"Get out a circular showing the advantages of Mexico and offering special rates to tourist associations."—Chicago Herald.

Putting It Mildly.

A phlegmatic Dutchman, when dining at a restaurant, detected one of your professional overcoat snatchers in the act of walking off with his property. Seizing the fellow by the collar as he was going out of the door, he tapped him on the shoulder, saying:

"Perhaps you will just allow me to get my other cigar out of my own pocket?"—Chatterbox.

Temperament Denoted.

She sentimentally—In the spring all nature smiles, the birds woo, lovers sigh, but, ah! new comes winter.

He—I know some things that 'kin' all the year round, and never change.

She—Miserable. What?

He calmly—Billiard balls.—Toledo Blade.

Willing to Do the Most He Can.

Lockjaw—who has just given a cigar to Sharpson from his case—Have you noticed, Sharpson, how the weed you think of last?

Sharpson—Well, if you say so; I will, but I want full to think of and not for a cigar.—Life.

Remorseful.

Brown (grinding his scrap-book and pasting with pride to one of his early efforts)—There, read that! I wrote that when I was only 10 years old!

Fair critic reading)—Can it be possible, Brown, that you were so old as 12 when you wrote this!—Boston Transcript.

Infant Phenomenon.

"Who was the first man, Tommie?" asked the Sunday school teacher, after explaining that our first parents were made from the dust of the earth.

"Henry Clay Dutton."—Detroit Chronicle.

Stopping Out for Good Times.

Customer to Waiter—"Is the landlord in?"

Clerk—No, sir, he won't be out for about nine years.—Burlington Free Press.

Encouraging Him.

"Don't despair, Dibbins, at one time I was very big as [illegible] handed on your coat."—Harper's Weekly.

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CAPITAL, $250,000.00. Assets $774,550.21

Issue BURGLARY BONDS guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of trust, and against depredations committed by burglars, and also ACCIDENT POLICIES covering all accidents insured.

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REDUCTION

20 PER CENT.

In view of the Hightimes which have been maintained on Food Products during the three months, we take pleasure in announcing the following Reductions:

Three Cent Sugar for ten lbs.
Five Dozen Eggs for ten lbs.
Fine Rice 20c per dozen.
Pure Leaf Lard 10c per lb.

This is a reduction of one cent in 20 per cent. and the quality of the goods we guarantee to be the best the market affords.

ESTELLE & TAYLOR,

Grocers and Dealers in Table Specialties, 19 Belvidere, corner Fifth street.

15 Per Cent.

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RELIABILITY.

Extensive Experience and our own

Undivided Attention

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CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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At Unionville.

Call at 19 East Fifth street between 9 and 4 o'clock p. m. 1-16-tf

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PIANO-MAKER,

Patent Scale and Improved Action Pianos, Parlor Organs, Prices, Built on 814 Easy Payments.

Your Pianos and Organs Repaired. Give me a call. Do you wish a new piano? Call and see what I can sell you for. JOS. BATTELL, Piano Maker, 23 East Front street.

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P. O. Box 333.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

THE ALL IMPORTANT QUESTION OF CONTROLLING CHILDREN.

Information and Suggestions for the Guidance of Home—Mary Stuart's Visitors, The Fragrant Rose by Women—Tales to and About the Young.

The subject of a few months old who will resign himself after a hard fight to going to sleep, his cradle, instead of being rocked, with its dreams lend in his mother's or nurse's arms, has already learned the necessity of yielding to a stronger power than his own. As he becomes older the habit of obedience should grow upon him, and if he is properly managed he never has or very little occasion between him and his parents.

One must not expect impossibilities. All the world cried out against the English mother who whipped her child for crying. It was old boy black and blue because he would not stop crying; yet there are some parents who seem to make almost as unreasonable demands upon their little ones. They whisper but once told, in all good faith, of a baby who was much improved by being whipped for crying when he was only two months old!

An excellent rule is to require a child to obey by the time he is a year old. That is, he may by then learn to go through various little tricks at the word of command, to relinquish anything he holds when told to, and to stop crying. A child's apparent disobedience often arises from inattention or lack of comprehension. His thoughts are wandering, and his mental processes are not yet sufficiently rapid for him to bring himself instantly on rapport with the person who issues an order. If his slowness, instead of being met with impatience, is sharply rebuked, the little one becomes frightened and loses all idea of what is expected of him. This was probably the case in the instance cited above, where the child of seven months old boy was so obviously punished. The first, gentle repetition of a command will often insure obedience where harshness would utterly fail.

But where kindness does not succeed, and where it is thoroughly evident the child grasps the meaning of the order, more severe measures must be resorted to. It had better be done in the nursery than at the dinner table. Better be done in the nursery than at the dinner table. Better be done in the nursery than at the dinner table.